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CC

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

AN

IMPARTIAL STATEMENT

OF ALL

PROCEEDINGS

CONNECTED WITH THE PROGRESS AND RESULT

OF THE LATE

ELECTIONS:

TO WHICH IS AFFIXED

A TABLE, NOTING EVERY CHANGE OF MEMBERS,
AND THE CLOSING NUMBERS OF THE CONTESTED POLLS
WHENEVER THEY COULD BE OBTAINED.

This Work is intended as a public Record of the Principles avowed in the Speeches and Circulars of the various Candidates; perpetuating a Test whereby to estimate and compare their future Conduct with their present Professions.

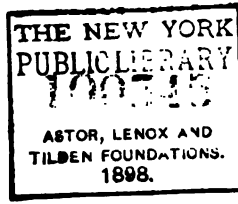
BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES

Are added, as may enable the Country to form a judgment of the Influence likely to predominate in the next House of Commons.

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1818.



ROY VAN
DUIN
VRAED

P R E F A C E.

THE matter of the following compilation brings us readily into contact with the customs, tenures, and influences supposed to operate upon our representative system. We say, *supposed to operate* upon our representative system, because we are of opinion that a prejudicial and prejudiced attempt has been made to stigmatize it too generally as a system of patronage. When that which is good in the result, is speculatively traced to supposititious sources, we are led erroneously to undervalue the object attained.

It is not however intended to dwell now upon the various observations which suggest themselves in the changes and circumstances attendant on the late Elections; but should this undertaking be favourably received, as an impartial chronicle of what has occurred, it may lead to a *review of the principles* elicited at the national hustings.

Nothing worthy of record has been omitted intentionally. Many elections have passed, requiring no other remarks than the return of the candidates; but notices of the result, tone, and conduct of all have been assiduously collected; and now, upon their conclusion, we submit *as questions* those points of advice recommended to the nation upon a similar occasion in the reign of James I.—“Have we cast our eyes upon the worthiest men of all sorts, knights and gentlemen, that are lights and guides in their counties, experienced Parliament-men, wise and discrete statesmen, that have been practised in public affairs, whether at home or abroad, grave and eminent lawyers, substantial citizens and burgesses, and generally such as are interested and have portion in the state?

“Have we made choice of such as are well affected in religion, without declining either, on the one hand, to blindness and superstition, or on the other hand, to schism or turbulent disposition?

“And have we been truly sensible not to disvalue or disparage the House with bankrupts and necessitous persons, that may desire long Parliaments only for protection; lawyers of mean account and estimation; young men that are not ripe for grave consultations; mean dependents upon great persons, that they may be thought to have their voices under command; and such like obscure and inferior persons?”

But, before we enter upon the matter of the publication, it may not be irrelevant to retrace the last acts of the late Parliament.

On Wednesday, June 10, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent proceeded, with the usual state, to the House of Peers, and put an end to the Session of Parliament by the following Speech from the Throne :

“ My Lords, and Gentlemen,

“ It is with deep regret that I am again under the necessity of announcing to you, that no alteration has occurred in the state of His Majesty's lamented indisposition.

“ I continue to receive from Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country, and of their desire to maintain the general tranquillity.

“ I am fully sensible of the attention which you have paid to the many important objects which have been brought before you. I derive peculiar satisfaction from the measure which you have adopted, in pursuance of my recommendation, for augmenting the number of places of worship belonging to the Established Church; and I confidently trust that this measure will be productive of the most beneficial effects on the religion and moral habits of the people.”

“ Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“ I thank you for the supplies which you have granted to me for the service of the present year; and I highly approve of the steps you have taken with a view to the reduction of the unfunded debt. I am happy to be able to inform you that the revenue is in a course of continued improvement.”

“ My Lords, and Gentlemen,

“ On closing this Session I think it proper to inform you, that it is my intention forthwith to dissolve the present, and to give directions for calling a new, Parliament. In making this communication, I cannot refrain from adverting to the important change which has occurred in the situation of this Country and of Europe, since I first met you in this place. At that period, the dominion of the common enemy had been so widely extended over the Continent, that resistance to his power was by many deemed to be hopeless; and in the extremities of Europe alone was such resistance effectually maintained. By the unexampled exertions which you enabled me to make, in aid of countries nobly contending for independence, and by the spirit which was kindled in so many nations, the Continent was at length delivered from the most galling and oppressive tyranny under which it had ever laboured; and I had the happiness, by the blessing of Divine Providence, to terminate, in conjunction with His Majesty's Allies,

the most eventful and sanguinary contest in which Europe had for centuries been engaged, with unparalleled success and glory. The prosecution of such a contest for so many years, and more particularly the efforts which marked the close of it, have been followed within our own country, as well as throughout the rest of Europe, by considerable internal difficulties and distress. But deeply as I felt for the immediate pressure upon His Majesty's people, I nevertheless looked forward without dismay, having always the fullest confidence in the solidity of the resources of the British empire, and in the relief which might be expected from a continuance of peace, and from the patience, public spirit, and energy of the nation. These expectations have not been disappointed. The improvement in the internal circumstances of the country is happily manifest, and promises to be steadily progressive; and I feel a perfect assurance that the continued loyalty and exertions of all classes of His Majesty's subjects will confirm these growing indications of national prosperity, by promoting obedience to the laws and attachment to the Constitution, from which all our blessings have been derived."

The Lord Chancellor, in the name of the Prince Regent, *then dissolved the Parliament.*

The unusual manner in which the late Parliament was dissolved, drew forth in the public prints, at the time, many opinions respecting it. That it was considered, in parliamentary usage, an uncourteous mode, is attempted to be shewn by an instance in the reign of Charles I. noticed in Mr. Hatsell's Book of Precedents. It appears that the late Speaker was aware of the infrequency of this mode of dissolution, but not of the inferences drawn from it.

We are ourselves inclined to think, that the season of hay harvest being commenced, the assizes drawing near, and the delay occasioned by the discovery of the Scotch clause respecting the naturalization of aliens, rendered it necessary to hasten the dissolution, and that in such operating causes, the etiquette of the occasion may have been overlooked. We are persuaded that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent is too sound an Englishman to have indulged so feeble an effort of spleen, in relation to the votes respecting his royal Brothers. However, when the members returned, divested of their legislative character, Mr. M. Sutton, the late Speaker, offered to read the speech at the table, as is usual after a prorogation. Mr. Tierney objected to any such proceeding, as implying some approbation of this mode of dissolution, which he considered as an insult to Parliament.

Mr. M. Sutton observed, that he had consulted Mr. Hatsell that morning on a case where there was no precedent, there having been no such dissolution since that of the Oxford Parliament, in the reign of Charles II. The difficulty did not depend on the members present being no longer a house of parliament. That circumstance equally existed in the case of a prorogation. But the peculiar difficulty of this case consisted in his being no longer a Speaker. Lord Castlereagh said the gentlemen present might incur a *proemansire*, if they appeared to deliberate as a house of commons. It was remarked, that there could be no harm in a conversation between Mr. M. Sutton and his friends round the table. The speech was not read. The members then separated.

It has been attempted to prove that the dissolution of Parliament by the Sovereign in person, is on his part an act indicating displeasure. Now, whether the Parliament be dissolved by the King in person, or by commission, it is the act of the King, and the mode, however varying from long-continued custom, is still an act of convenience. If, then, to dissolve Parliament be ungracious at all times, towards the existing members, and to assemble it, be contrariwise, it may be argued, that to open the Parliament otherwise than by the King in person, is ungracious; yet we do not imply any displeasure on the part of the Sovereign, when such opening takes place by commission.

We now subjoin the Speech which has given occasion to the preceding remarks:—

“ Upon the 10th March, 1628, the day to which both Houses were adjourned, the king (Charles I.) came to the House of Lords, and *without sending for the Commons*, spake as followeth :

“ My Lords,—I never came here upon so unpleasant an occasion, it being a dissolution of Parliament, therefore men may have some cause to wonder why I should rather not choose to do this by commission, it being rather a general maxim with kings to leave harsh commands to their ministers, themselves only executing pleasing things.” And then, after some further words, directed the lord-keeper to dissolve the parliament. The entry on the Lords’ Journal is,—“ Ipse dominus rex, hoc presens parliamentum dissolvit.”

On dismissing this point, it may be further observed, that there is a very material variance between the two dissolutions. His majesty Charles I. dissolved the Parliament *without requiring the presence of the Commons*. This of itself, and not the personal appearance of the

Sovereign, indicated the displeasure; but in the late instance, the House of Commons was summoned in the usual mode.

A Proclamation for dissolving this present Parliament, and declaring the calling of another.

GEORGE, P. R.—Whereas We, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, think fit, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Privy Council, to dissolve this present Parliament; We do therefore, acting as aforesaid, publish this Proclamation, and do hereby dissolve the said Parliament accordingly: and We being desirous and resolved as soon as may be, to meet His Majesty's people, and to have their advice in Parliament, do hereby make known to all His Majesty's loving subjects, Our will and pleasure to call a new Parliament; and do hereby further declare, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, that with the advice of His Majesty's Privy Council, We have this day given orders that the Chancellor of that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, and the Chancellor of Ireland, do respectively forthwith issue out writs, in due form and according to law, for calling a new Parliament: And We do hereby also, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, by this Proclamation under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, require writs forthwith to be issued accordingly by the said Chancellors respectively, for causing the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons who are to serve in the said Parliament, to be duly returned to, and give their attendance in the said Parliament; which writs are to be returnable on Tuesday, the fourth day of August next.

Given at the Court at Carlton-house, June 10, 1818.

A Proclamation, in order to the electing and summoning the Sixteen Peers of Scotland.

GEORGE, P. R.—Whereas We have, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Privy Council, thought fit to declare Our pleasure for summoning and holding a Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on Tuesday the 4th day of August next ensuing the date hereof: In order therefore to the electing and summoning the sixteen peers of Scotland, who are to sit in the House of Peers in the said Parliament; We do, acting as aforesaid, by the advice of His Majesty's Privy Council, issue forth this Proclamation, strictly charging and commanding all the Peers of Scotland to assemble and meet at Holyrood-House, in Edinburgh, on Friday the 24th day of July,

between the hours of twelve and two in the afternoon, to nominate and choose the sixteen peers to sit and vote in the House of Peers, in the said ensuing Parliament, by open election and plurality of voices of the Peers that shall be then present, and of the proxies of such as shall be absent (such proxies being Peers, and producing a mandate in writing, duly signed before witnesses, and both the constituent and proxy being qualified according to law.) And the Law Clerk Register, or such two of the principal Clerks of the Session as shall be appointed by him to officiate in his name, are hereby respectively required to attend such meeting, and to administer the oaths required by law to be taken there by the said Peers, and to take their votes; and immediately after such election made and duly examined, to certify the names of the sixteen Peers so elected, and sign and attest the same in the presence of the said peers the electors, and return such certificate into the High Court of Chancery of Great Britain: and We do, by this Proclamation, strictly command and require the Provost of Edinburgh, and all other the magistrates of the said city, to take special care to preserve the peace thereof during the time of the said election, and to prevent all manner of riots, tumults, disorders, and violence whatsoever. And We strictly charge and command, that this Proclamation be duly published at the Market Cross at Edinburgh, and in all the county towns of Scotland, twenty-five days at least before the time hereby appointed for the meeting of the said Peers to proceed to such election.

Witness George Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, at Westminster, the 10th day of June, 1818, in the 58th year of His Majesty's reign.—God save the King.

THE LATE PARLIAMENT.—Among the Members of the late House of Commons were an Abbott, a Monk, a Baker, two Butlers, a Porter, a Cooper, a Farmer, a Shepherd, a Falconer, a Forrester, eleven Smiths, and four Taylors; four Woods, a Birch, a Beach, a Brooke, a March, a Flood, a Longfield, three Hills, and a Greenhill; Cole and Coke; two Pitts, two Poles, two Fellowes, and two Bastards; a Rose and a Lemon; a Bruin, a Lamb, a Hart, a Hare, a Talbot, and a Crickett; a Swan, a Heron, two Drakes, two Cocks, a Finch, two Martins, and a Croker; Long and Round, Sharp and Keene. The House likewise possessed the following literary names, of which England has more or less reason to be proud;—Milton, Spencer, Butler, Parnell, Wharton, Lyttleton, Collins, Thomson, Phillips, Campbell, Rowley, Somerville, Falconer, Richardson, Boswell, Blair, and Hume.

LIST
OF
THE LATE AND PRESENT MEMBERS
OF THE
House of Commons,
FOR
ENGLAND AND WALES.

1818.

FOR

ENGLAND AND WALES.

In the order of Places alphabetically arranged—with the Names of the UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, such as have run—
By which arrangement will be seen at one view the course of the various Elections.

[illegible]

	Late Representatives.	Present Members.	Unsuccessful Candidates.
1. Abingdon (Berkshire)	Sir George Bowyer	John Maberly	Christopher Smith (Lord Mayor of London) £17.
2. Amersham (Bucks.)	William Tyrwhitt Drake	William Tyrwhitt Drake	
3. St. Albans (Herts.)	Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake	Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake	
4. Aldborough (Yorkshire)	W. T. Roberts	William Tierney Roberts, £89	
5. Aldborough (Suffolk)	Christopher Smith	Lord Charles Spencer Churchill, 305	
6. Andover (Hants.)	Henry Fynes	Henry Fynes	
7. Anglesea (North Wales)	Granville Ven. Vernon	Granville Venables Vernon	
8. Appleby (Westmoreland)	Lord Dufferin	Isobela Walker	
9. Arundel (Sussex)	Andrew Strahan	Samuel Walker	
10. Ashburton (Devon)	Thomas Asheton Smith	Thomas Asheton Smith	
	Honourable Newton Fellows	Honourable Newton Fellows	
	Honourable Berkeley Paget	Honourable Berkeley Paget	
	Right Honourable G. Tierney	George Fiudger	
	Colonel James Lowther	Lucius Concannon	
	General F. J. Wilder	Lord H. T. H. M. Howard	
	Sir S. Romilly	Sir A. Piggott, Knt.	
	Right Honourable J. Sullivan	Sir Laurence Vaughan Falk, Bart.	
	Richard Preston	John Singleton Copley	

15. Beaumaris (Anglesea)	Lord John Russell	Lord John Russell
16. Bedfordshire	Colonel Charles Palmer	Colonel Charles Palmer
17. Bedford (Town)	Thomas F. Lewis	Thomas Frankland Lewis
18. Bedwin (Wilts.)	Marquis of Tavistock	Marquis of Tavistock
19. Beeralston (Devon)	Francis Pym	John Osborn
20. Berkshire	Lord G. Wm. Russell	Lord G. Wm. Russell
21. Berwick (Northumberland) ..	Honourable William Waldegrave	William Henry Whitbread
22. Beverley (Yorkshire)	Right Honourable Sir J. Nichol.	Rt. Hon. Sir John Nicholl, Knt.
23. Bewdley (Worcestershire)	John Jacob Buxton	John Jacob Buxton
24. Bishop's Castle (Shropshire) ..	Lord Lovaine	Lord Lovaine
25. Blechingley (Surrey)	Honourable Jocelyn Percy	Capt. Hon. Jocelyn Percy, R. N.
26. Bodmin (Cornwall)	Charles Dundas	Charles Dundas, 1294
27. Boroughbridge (York)	Honourable Richard Neville	Honourable Richard Neville, 1154
28. Botsey (Cornwall)	Alexander Allan	Alexander Allan, 414
29. Boston (Lincolnshire)	Colonel H. H. St. Paul	H. H. St. Paul, 403
30. Brackley (Northamptonshire) ..	John Wharton	John Wharton, 543
31. Braemar (Sussex)	Charles Forbes	Robert Christie Buxton, 426
32. Breconshire	Charles Edward Wilson	William Aylesbury Roberts, Jan.
33. Brecon (Town)	William Clive	William Clive, 106
34. Bridgenorth (Shropshire)	General John Robinson	General John Robinson, 99
	Honourable William Newman	Matthew Russell
	John Bolland	George Trueman
	Davies Gilbert	Davies Gilbert
	Right Honourable C. Bathurst	Thomas Bradlyll
	General Henry Clinton	Moraduke Lawson, 37
	General W. H. Clinton	George Meadly, 33
	James A. S. Wortley	J. A. S. Wortley
	W. Yates Peel	Sir Clement Darnville, Bart.
	W. A. Madocks	William Alexander Madocks, 288
	Honourable P. R. D. Burrell	Honourable P. R. D. Burrell, 299
	R. Haldane Bradshaw	R. Haldane Bradshaw
	H. Wrottesley	Henry Wrottesley
	John Irving	John Irving
	William Wilberforce	William Wilberforce
	Thomas Wood	Thomas Wood, 839
	Charles Morgan	George Morgan
	Honourable J. C. C. Jenkinson	Sir T. J. Jones, Bart.
	Thomas V. Halmore	Thomas V. Halmore
		Charles Morgan, 809
		Mr. Hallett, 640.
		Lt. Gen. Campbell, 141.
		Lord Osulston, 141.
		Mr. Wells, 212
		Mr. Beverley, 151.
		Honourable Douglas Kinnaird, 84.
		Sir William Elliott, 57.
		Mr. Murdoch, 25.
		Henry Ellis, 270.

	Local Representatives.	Present Members.	Unsuccessful Candidates.
35. Bridgewater (Somerset)	William Astell	William Astell, 225	Mr. Moggeridge, 164
36. Bridport (Dorset)	George Pocock	George Pocock, 183	Mr. Parkins, 123
37. Bristol (City)	Sir H. D. C. St. Paul	Sir H. D. C. St. Paul, Bart.	
38. Buckinghamshire	Henry C. Sturt	Henry Charles Sturt	
39. Buckingham (Borough)	Richard Hart Davis	Richard Hart Davis, 3377	Hugh Duncan Baillie, 1684.
40. Buckinghamshire	Edward Protheroe	Edward Protheroe, 2259	
41. Buckingham (Borough)	Right Honourable T. Grenville ..	Earl Temple	
42. Buckingham (Borough)	William Lowndes	William Selby Lowndes	
43. Buckingham (Borough)	Honourable J. H. Staunhope	Sir George Nugent, Bart.	
44. Buckingham (Borough)	W. H. Freeman	William Henry Freeman	
45. Buckingham (Borough)	Wm. S. Poynts	Sir Christopher Robinson, Knt. 33	Clarke, 28.
46. Buckingham (Borough)	Honourable C. R. Trefusis	Honourable E. Ligon, 35	Dixon, 26.
47. Buckingham (Borough)	Honourable James Abercromby ..	Honourable James Abercromby	
48. Buckingham (Borough)	James Macdonald	James McDonald	
49. Buckingham (Borough)	Lord F. Osborne	Lord Francis Osborne	
50. Buckingham (Borough)	Lord C. S. Manners	Lord Charles Somerset Manners	
51. Buckingham (Borough)	General R. Manners	Lieut.-Gen. Robert Manners, 76	Mr. John Adeane, 56.
52. Buckingham (Borough)	Honourable General Edward Finch.	Lieut.-Gen. Hon. Edw. Finch, 76	
53. Buckingham (Borough)	Viscount Palmerston	Viscount Palmerston	
54. Buckingham (Borough)	John H. Smyth	John Henry Smyth	
55. Buckingham (Borough)	William Leader	Mark Milbank, 13	Colonel Hammer, 10.
56. Buckingham (Borough)	Samuel Scott	J. Rushby Maitland, 13	John Stewart, 10.
57. Buckingham (Borough)	John Baker	Lord Clifton, 861	Mr. Baker, 654.
58. Buckingham (Borough)	S. R. Lushington	Stephen Rumbold Lushington, 990	Mr. F. Wood, 17.
59. Buckingham (Borough)	Lord E. J. Stuart	Lord Evan James Stuart, 45	
60. Buckingham (Borough)	William Edward Powell	William Edward Powell	
61. Buckingham (Borough)	Honourable John Vaughan	Pyre Pyre	
62. Buckingham (Borough)	Honourable John Vaughan	Sir James Graham, Bart. 225	J. W. Parkins, 49.
63. Buckingham (Borough)	Sir James Graham	John Christian Curwen, 250	
64. Buckingham (Borough)	J. C. Curwen	Lord Robert Seymour	
65. Buckingham (Borough)	Lord Robert Seymour	Honourable J. F. Campbell, 356	Mr. Jones, 311
66. Buckingham (Borough)	Honourable J. F. Campbell	Sir Robert Williams, Bart.	
67. Buckingham (Borough)	Sir Robert Williams	Honourable Charles Paget	
68. Buckingham (Borough)	Honourable C. Paget	Honourable Lieut.-Col. G. Howard	
69. Buckingham (Borough)	Hon. F. G. Howard	Earl of Rock-Savage	
70. Buckingham (Borough)	Earl of Rock-Savage	Darles Davenport	
71. Buckingham (Borough)	Darles Davenport	William Egerton	

60. Chippingham (Wilts.)	Right Honourable Wm. Huskisson John Maitland	Right Honourable Wm. Huskisson Baroness of Stanfield, 58	Mr. Grossett of Lacock Abbey, 34.
60. Christchurch (Hants.)	Charles Brooke Right Honourable G. H. Rose	William Allen, 85	
61. Cirencester (Gloucester)	W. E. Tonline M. Hicks Beach	Right Hon. Geo. Hen. Rose Right Hon. W. S. Bourne	
64. Clithrow (Lancashire)	Lord Apsley Honourable Robert Curzon	Joseph Cripps, 413	Richard Estcourt Creswell, 40.
65. Cockermouth (Cumberland) ..	E. W. Boole Right Honourable T. Wallace	Honourable William Cust Right Honourable John Beckett	
64. Colchester (Essex)	J. H. Lowther Sir Wm. Burroughs	John Henry Lowther Daniel White Harvey, 503	Mr. Wright, 160.
65. Corff-castle (Dorset.)	James Beckford Wildman Henry Banks	James Beckford Wildman, 613	
66. Cornwall	George Banks Sir Wm. Lemon	Henry Banks Sir William Lemon, Bart.	
67. Coventry (Warwickshire)	J. H. Tremayne Peter Moore	John Hearle Tremayne Peter Moore, 1180	Joseph Butterworth, 624.
68. Criclade (Wilts.)	Joseph Butterworth Thomas Colley	Edward Pille, 1000	
69. Cumberland	Joseph Pitt John Lowther	Robert Gordon, 602	Thomas Calley, 505.
70. Dartmouth (Devon)	Lord Morpeth John Bastard	Joseph Pitt, 715	
71. Denbighshire	A. H. Holdsworth Sir W. W. Wynn	Lord Morpeth John Bastard	
72. Deubigh (Town)	Lord Viscount Kirkewall	Arthur Howe Holdsworth Sir Watkyn Williams Wynn	
73. Derbyshire	Lord G. A. H. Cavendish	J. W. Griffith Lord Geo. Aug. Henry Cavendish	
74. Derby (Town)	Edward M. Mundy Edward Coke	Edward Miller Mundy Thomas William Coke, jun.	
75. Devizes (Wilts.)	H. F. C. Cavendish Joshua Smith	H. F. Compton Cavendish John Pearse	
76. Devonshire	Thos G. Estcourt E. P. Bastard	Thomas Grimston Estcourt Edmund Pollexfen Bastard, 3829	Sir T. D. Acland, 3804.
77. Dorsetshire	Sir T. D. Acland Wm. Morton Pitt	Vicount Faringdon, 4090	
78. Dorchester (Dorset)	E. R. Portman Robert Williams, jun.	Wm. Morton Pitt Edward Berkeley Portman	
	Sir Samuel Shepherd, Knt.	Robert Williams Sir Samuel Shepherd, Knt.	

LIST

OF

THE LATE AND PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

FOR

ENGLAND AND WALES,

In the order of Places alphabetically arranged—with the Names of the UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, and the final state of the Polls :
By which arrangement will be seen at one view the course of the various Elections.

Note. The new Members are printed in Italic. The Numbers affixed to the Name, shew the State of the Poll. An Asterisk * prefixed to the Name declares such Member to have sat in the late Parliament, but now returned for a different place. The figure 3 shews that the Member is returned for two places. The numerals 1. 2. 3. &c. refer to the various statements.

	Late Representatives.	Present Members.	Unsuccessful Candidates.
1. Abingdon (Berkshire).....	Sir George Bowyer	* John Maberly	
2. Ayr (Berks.)	William Tyrwhitt Drake	William Tyrwhitt Drake	
3. St. Albans (Herts.).....	W. T. Roberts	William Tyrwhitt Drake	
4. Aldborough (Yorkshire).....	Christopher Smith	William Tierney Roberts, 289	Christopher Smith (Lord Mayor of London) 217.
5. Aldborough (Suffolk)	Henry Fynes	Lord Charles Spencer Churchill, 305	
6. Andover (Hants.)	Granville Ven. Vernon	Henry Fynes	
7. Angelsea (North Wales).....	Lord Dufferin	Granville Venables Vernon	
8. Appleby (Westmoreland)	Andrew Strahan	Joshua Walker	
9. Arundel (Sussex).....	Thomas Asheton Smith	Samuel Walker	
10. Ashburton (Devon).....	Honourable Newton Fellowes	Thomas Asheton Smith	
11. Aylesbury (Bucks.).....	Honourable Berkeley Paget.....	Honourable Newton Fellowes	
	Right Honourable G. Tierney	Honourable Berkeley Paget	
	Colonel James Lowther	George Fildes	
	General F. J. Wilder	Lucius Concannon	
	Sir S. Romilly	Lord H. T. H. M. Howard	
	Right Honourable J. Sullivan	Sir A. Piggott, Knt.	
	Richard Prestun	Sir Laurence Vaughan Palk, Bart.	
	Lord Nugent.....	John Singleton Copley	
	Honourable C. C. Cavendish.....	Lord Nugent, 254	Honourable C. C. Cavendish, 480.
		William Nugent, 278	

101. Great Grimsby (Lincolnshire)	Sir William E. Welby, Bart.	Sir William E. Welby, Bart. 543	Mr. Hughes, 13.
102. Grinstead East (Sussex)	Sir Robert Heron	J. N. Famblerly, 930	John Peter Grant, 195.
103. Guildford (Surrey)	John Peter Grant	Charles Tregwen, 513	
104. Hampshire	George William Gunning	Honourable C. C. C. Jenkinson	
105. Harwich (Essex)	Right Honourable G. Gordon (Lord Strathaven)	Rt. Honourable G. Gordon (Lord Strathaven)	
106. Haslemere (Surrey)	Honourable T. C. Onslow	William Draper Best, 58	Mr. Frankland, 54
107. Hastings (Cinque-port)	Arthur Onslow	Arthur Onslow, 101	
108. Haverfordwest (Pembroke) ..	T. Freeman Heathcote	Thomas Freeman Heathcote	
109. Helstone (Cornwall)	William Chute	William Chute	
110. Herefordshire	Right Hon. J. H. Addington	Right Honourable C. B. Bathurst	
111. Hereford (City)	Right Hon. N. Vansittart	Right Honourable N. Vansittart	
112. Hertfordshire	Right Hon. C. Long	Right Honourable Charles Long	J. Pendergrast Hatchett
113. Hertford (Town)	Robert Ward	Robert Ward	Richard Clark
114. Heydon (Yorkshire)	Robert Ward	Robert Ward	
115. Heytesbury (Wilts.)	Sir Abraham Hume	George Helford	
116. Higham Ferrers (Northumber.)	James Dawkins	James Dawkins	
117. Hindon (Wilts.)	Lord Kensington	William Henry Sowerfield	
118. Honiton (Devon.)	William Home	Lord J. N. B. Townshend	Mr. Hatton
	Hugh Hammerley	Harrington Hudson	
	Sir J. Geers Cotterell	Sir J. G. Cotterell, Bart. 2175	Colonel Cornwell, 1775
	Colonel Thomas Foley	Robert Price, 1949	
	Colonel F. P. Symonds	Colonel T. P. Symonds, 354	R. P. Scudamore, 293.
	R. P. Scudamore	Hon. John Somers Cocks 431	
	Honourable T. Brand	Honourable Thomas Brand	
	Sir J. S. Sebright, Bart.	Sir J. S. Sebright, Bart.	
	Viscount Cranborne	Viscount Cranborne	
	Nicholson Calvert	Nicholson Calvert	
	Anthony Brown	Edmund Terton	
	John Broadhurst	Robert Ferrand	
	Honourable Samuel Wood	Honourable G. J. W. D. Ellis	
	Charles Duncombe	Honourable W. Henry John Scott	
	William Plumer	William Plumer (a)	
	Sir Benjamin Hobhouse	Honourable F. Gough Cathorpe	
	William Beckford	William Beckford	
	G. A. Robinson	Hon. Peregrine Francis Cus	
	R. W. H. H. Vyse	Samuel Crawley	

(a) We believe this Gentleman is the Father of the House.

	<i>Late Representatives.</i>	<i>Present Members.</i>	<i>Unsuccessful Candidates.</i>
79. Dover (Cinque-port)	Charles Jenkinson	• E. B. Wilbraham, 510	Mr. R. B. Robson, 256.
80. Downton (Wilts.)	Sir John Jackson	Sir John Jackson, Bart. 505	
81. Droitwich (Worcestershire)	Edward Golding	• Viscount Folkestone	
82. Dunwich (Suffolk)	Sir T. B. Pechell	• Right Hon. Sir Wm. Scott, Knt.	
83. Durham (County)	Honourable A. Foley	Honourable A. Foley	
84. Durham (City)	Earl of Sefton	Earl of Sefton	
85. East Loos (Cornwall)	Michael Barne	Michael Barne	
86. Edmund's Bury, St. (Suffolk) ..	Lord Huntingfield	Lord Huntingfield	
87. Essex	Honourable W. J. F. V. Powlett ..	Hon. Wm. John Fred. Powlett	
88. Evesham (Worcestershire)	J. George Lambton	John George Lambton	
89. Exeter (City)	Richard Wharton	Richard Wharton, 347	Mr. G. Allan, 27.
90. Eye (Suffolk)	George Allan	• Michael-Angelo Taylor, 437	
91. Flintshire	Admiral Sir E. Buller	Admiral Sir E. Buller, Bart.	
92. Flint (Town)	T. P. Macqueen	T. P. Macqueen	
93. Fowey (Cornwall)	Lord C. Fitzroy	• Earl of Euston	
94. Gatton (Surrey)	F. J. H. Foster	Honourable Arthur Percy Upton	
95. Germains, St. (Cornwall)	J. A. Houlton	J. A. Houlton	
96. Glamorganshire	C. C. Western	Charles Callis Western	
97. Gloucestershire	William Manning	W. E. Rouse Boughton, 359	Sir Charles Cockerell, 341.
98. Gloucester (City)	Humph. Howorth	Humph. Howorth, 410	
	James Buller	• Robert William Newman, 625	Mr. Northmore, 293.
	William Courtenay	William Courtenay, 730	
	Sir Robert Gifford	Sir Robert Gifford, Knt.	
	Mark Singleton	Mark Singleton	
	Sir Thomas Mostyn	Sir Thomas Mostyn, Bart.	
	Sir E. P. Lloyd	Sir E. P. Lloyd, Bart.	
	William Rashleigh	George Lucy, 78	Viscount Valletort, 44.
	Robert Wigram	Hon. J. H. Stanhope, 77	— Campbell, 44.
	Sir Mark Wood	Abel Rouse Dutton	
	Mark Wood	John Fleming, M. D.	
	General W. H. Pringle	Hon. Seymour Thomas Bathurst	
	Henry Gualbourn	• Right Honourable C. Arbuthnot	
	Sir Christopher Cole	John Edwards	
	Sir B. William Guise	Sir B. William Guise, Bart.	
	Lord R. E. H. Somerset	Lord R. E. H. Somerset	
99. Gloucester (City)	H. Howard Molyneux	Robert Bransley Cooper, 868	Capt. M. F. F. Berkeley, 841.

100. Grantham (Lincolnshire)	Robert Smith	Honourable Edward Cust, 516	Mr. Allen, 1.
101. Great Grimsby (Lincolnshire)	Sir William E. Welby, Bart.	Sir William E. Welby, Bart. 543	Mr. Hughes, 13.
102. Grinstead East (Sussex)	Sir Robert Heron	J. N. Fawcerty, 230	John Peter Grant, 193.
103. Guildford (Surrey)	John Peter Grant	Charles Tennant, 213	
104. Hampshire	George William Gunning	Honourable C. C. C. Jenkinson	
105. Harwich (Essex)	Right Honourable G. Gordon (Lord Strathaven)	Rt. Honourable G. Gordon (Lord Strathaven)	
106. Haslemere (Surrey)	Honourable T. C. Onslow	William Draper Bat, 58	Mr. Frankland, 54
107. Hastings (Cinque-port)	Arthur Onslow	Arthur Onslow, 101	
108. Haverfordwest (Pembroke) ..	T. Freeman Heathcote	Thomas Freeman Heathcote	
109. Helstone (Cornwall)	William Chute	William Chute	
110. Herefordshire	Right Hon. J. H. Addington	Right Honourable C. B. Bathurst	
111. Hereford (City)	Right Hon. N. Vansittart	Right Honourable N. Vansittart	
112. Hertfordshire	Right Hon. C. Long	Right Honourable Charles Long	J. Pendergrast Hatchett
113. Hertford (Town)	Robert Ward	Robert Ward	Richard Clark
114. Heydon (Yorkshire)	Sir Abraham Hume	George Holford	
115. Heytesbury (Wilts.)	James Dawkins	James Dawkins	
116. Higham Ferrers (Northumber.) ..	Lord Kensington	William Henry Scarsfield	
117. Hindon (Wilts.)	William Home	Lord J. N. B. Townshend	Mr. Hattou
118. Honiton (Devon)	Hugh Hamersley	Harrington Hadson	Colonel Cornwell, 1775
	Sir J. Geers Cotterell	Robert Price, 1949	R. P. Scudamore, 293.
	Colonel F. P. Symonds	Colonel T. P. Symonds, 354	
	Honourable T. Brand	Hon. John Somers Cocks 431	
	Sir J. S. Sebright, Bart.	Honourable Thomas Brand	
	Viscount Cranborne	Sir J. S. Sebright, Bart.	
	Nicholson Calvert	Viscount Cranborne	
	Anthony Brown	Nicholson Calvert	
	John Broadhurst	Edmund Turton	
	Honourable Samuel Wood	Robert Ferrand	
	Charles Duncombe	Honourable G. J. W. D. Ellis	
	William Plumer	Honourable W. Henry John Scott	
	Sir Benjamin Hobhouse	William Plumer (a)	
	William Beckford	Honourable F. Gough Calhorne	
	G. A. Robinson	William Beckford	
	R. W. H. H. Vye	Hon. Peregrine Francis Cust	
		Samuel Crasley	

(a) We believe this Gentleman is the Father of the House.

	<i>Late Representatives.</i>	<i>Present Members.</i>	<i>Unsuccessful Candidates.</i>
158. Midhurst (Sussex).....	Thomas Thompson	Samuel Smith	
159. Milborne Port (Somerset)...	Sir O. Mosley, Bart. D. C. L. Honourable Sir Edward Paget	John Smith Lieut.-Gen. Hon. Sir Edw. Paget	
160. Minchhead (Somerset).....	R. M. Casbard H. F. Luttrell	R. M. Casbard H. Fowkes Luttrell	
161. Mounouthshire	J. F. Luttrell Sir Charles Morgan.....	J. Fowkes Luttrell Sir Charles Morgan, Bart.	
162. Monmouth (Borough)	Lord G. Somerset Marquis of Worcester	Lord G. Somerset Marquis of Worcester	
163. Montgomeryshire	Charles W. W. Wynne	Charles W. W. Wynne	
164. Montgomery (Town).....	Whitshed Keene	Henry Clive	
165. Morpeth (Northumberland) ..	William Ord	William Ord	
166. Newark (Nottinghamshire) ..	Honourable Wm. Howard G. Hay D. Pennant	Honourable William Howard Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. H. Clinton	
167. Newcastle-under-Line	Henry Willoughby Sir J. Fenton Boughey	Henry Willoughby Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. H. Clinton	Sir J. Fenton Boughey, 223.
168. Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Sir John Chetwode Sir Matthew White Ridley	Robert John Wilton, 299. Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart.	
169. Newport (Cornwall)	Cuthbert Ellison William Northey	Cuthbert Ellison William Northey, 48	Mr. Kennaway, 15.
170. Newport (Hants.)	Jonathan Raine Sir L. T. W. Holmes	Jonathan Raine, 45	Ralph Franco, 15.
171. Newton (Lancashire).....	George Watson Taylor Thomas Legh	Sir L. T. W. Holmes, Bart. C. Duncombe	
172. Newtown (Hants.).....	J. J. Blackburne Honourable G. A. Pelham	Thomas Legh Thomas Cloughdon Honourable G. A. Pelham	
173. Norfolk	Hodson Gurney Thomas William Coke.....	Hudson Gurney Thomas William Coke	
174. Northallerton (Yorkshire)....	Edmond Wodehouse Henry Peirse	Edmond Wodehouse Henry Peirse	
175. Northamptonshire	J. B. Sawrey Morritt Wm. R. Cartwright	Lord Lascelles W. R. Cartwright	
176. Northampton (Borough)	Vicount Althorpe William Hanbury	Vicount Althorpe Sir Edward Kerrison, K.C.B. 666	Sir George Robinson, 699.
	Earl Compton	Earl Compton, 815. Thomas W. Cartwright, 815.	

180. Nottingham (Town)	Lord William Henry C. Bentinck	Lord Russell, 1863	T. Anstey Smith, jun. 1839.
181. Oakhampton (Devon.)	John Smith	Joseph Birch, 1838	Christopher Smith
182. Orford (Suffolk)	Albany Seville, LL.D. Right Honourable C. Arbuthnot	John Douglas Edw. Alex. McNaghten	Albany Seville, LL.D.
183. Oxfordshire	John Fane	Wm. Henry Ashhurst	John Fane
184. Oxford (University)	Right Honourable Sir Wm. Scott	Right Honourable Robert Peel	Wm. Henry Ashhurst
185. Oxford (City)	J. Ingram Lockhart	Gen. Hon. Frederick St. John, 675	J. Ingram Lockhart, 440.
186. Pembroke (Devon)	John Atkyns Wright	John Atkyns Wright, 850	John Atkyns Wright, 850
187. Pembroke (Town)	Sir John Owen, Bart.	Sir John Owen, Bart.	Sir John Owen, Bart.
188. Penryn (Cornwall)	Henry Swan	John Hensleigh Allen	Henry Swan, 155
189. Peterborough (City)	P. Gell	Mr. Anderson, 145	Mr. Anderson, 145.
190. Peterborough (Hants.)	Right Honourable W. Elliot Honourable William Lamb	Sir C. Hawkins, Bart. 135	Sir C. Hawkins, Bart. 135
191. Plymouth (Devon)	Hylton Jolliffe	Right Honourable Wm. Elliot	Hylton Jolliffe
192. Plymouth (Devon.)	Geo. Canning Sir C. M. Pole	Honourable William Lamb	Geo. Canning Admiral Sir T. B. Martin, 121
193. Plymouth (Devon.)	Sir William Congreve	Right Honourable Wm. Elliot	Sir William Congreve, Bart. 124
194. Poole (Dorsetshire)	R. G. Macdonald	Honourable William Lamb	Russell Geo. Macdonald
195. Portsmouth (Hants.)	A. Boswell	Hylton Jolliffe	Alexander Boswell
196. Preston (Lancashire)	R. P. Milnes	Mr. Atchison	T. Houldsworth, 264
197. Queenborough (Kent)	Viscount Pollington	Mr. Balfour, 60	Viscount Pollington, 265
198. Radnorshire	B. Lester Lester	Mr. Balfour, 60	Benjamin Lester Lester
199. Radnor, New (Town)	M. A. Taylor	Mr. Balfour, 60	John Dent
200. Reading (Berks)	Admiral Sir J. M. Martham	Mr. Balfour, 60	Sir George Cockburn, Knt.
	John Carter	Mr. Balfour, 60	John Carter
	Samuel Horrocks	Mr. Balfour, 60	Samuel Horrocks, 1694
	Edmund Hornby	Mr. Balfour, 60	Edmund Hornby, 1598
	John Osborn	Mr. Balfour, 60	Hon. Gen. Edmund Phipps
	Admiral Sir R. Moorsom, Bart.	Mr. Balfour, 60	Admiral Sir R. Moorsom, Bart.
	Walter Wilkins	Mr. Balfour, 60	Walter Wilkins
	Richard Price	Mr. Balfour, 60	Richard Price
	Sir John Simeon	Mr. Balfour, 60	Chas. Fyke Palmer, 379
	Charles Shaw Lefevre	Mr. Balfour, 60	Charles Shaw Lefevre, 590

	<i>Late Representatives.</i>	<i>Present Members.</i>	<i>Unsuccessful Candidates.</i>
201. Retford, East (Notts.)	George Osbaldeston	William Evans	
202. Richmond (Yorkshire)	Charles Marsh	Samuel Crompton	
203. Rippon (Yorkshire)	Richard Chaloner	Viscount Maitland	
204. Rochester (Kent)	Dudley North	Thomas Dundas	
205. Romney (Cinque-port)	Right Honourable F. J. Robinson	Right Honourable F. J. Robinson	
206. Rutlandshire	George Gipps	George Gipps	
207. Rye (Cinque-port)	John Calcraft	Lord Binning, 105	Major Torrens, 36.
208. Reigate (Surrey)	James Barnett	James Barnett, 108	
209. Shropshire	Cholmley Dering	R. Eric Drar Grosvenor	
210. Saltaah (Cornwall)	William Mitford	Andrew Strahan	
211. Sandwich (Cinque-port)	Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart.	Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart.	
212. Sarum, New, or } Salisbury (Wilts) }	Sir G. N. Noel, Bart.	Sir G. N. Noel, Bart.	
213. Sarum, Old (Wilts)	Richard Arkwright	Right Honourable C. Arbuthnot	
214. Scarborough (Yorkshire)	John Maberly	P. Broune	
215. Seaford (Cinque-port)	Honourable J. Somers Cocks	Honourable James Somers Cocks	
216. Shaftesbury (Dorset)	James Cocks	Admiral Sir J. S. York, Knight	
217. Shoreham (Sussex)	J. Kynaston Powell	J. Kynaston Powell	
218. Shrewsbury (Salop)	John Cotes	John Cotes	
219. Somersetshire	Matthew Russell	Matthew Russell	
	M. G. Prendergast	James Blair	
	Sir J. S. York	Sir George Warrender, Bart.	
	Joseph Marryat	Joseph Marryat	
	Viscount Folkestone	Viscount Folkestone	
	G. P. Jervoise	Wadhams Wyndham	
	J. D. Forcher	A. J. Cressford	
	James Alexander	James Alexander	
	Honourable General Edw. Phipps	Viscount Normandy	
	Right Honourable C. M. Sutton	Right Honourable C. M. Sutton	
	C. R. Ellis	C. R. Ellis	
	Sir Charles Cockerell	George Watson Taylor	
	Charles Wetherell	J. B. S. Moritt	
	Edward Kerrison	Henry John Shepherd	
	Timothy Shelley	James Martin Lloyd	
	Sir C. M. Burrell, Bart.	Sir C. M. Burrell, Bart.	
	Richard Lyster	Richard Lyster	
	Hon. Hen. Grey Bennett	Hon. Hen. Grey Bennett	
	William Dickinson	William Dickinson, 2250	Sir T. B. Leithbridge, Bart. 2094.

222. Staffordshire	Countess Mary Edward John Littleton	our names in mine, mine, 2011. Edward John Littleton
223. Stafford (Borough)	Earl Gower	Benjamin Benson, 340.....General Macaulay, 150.
224. Stamford (Lincolnshire)	Ralph Benson	Samuel Homefray 254
225. Steyning (Sussex)	Thomas Wilson	Lord Thomas Cecil, 328
226. Stockbridge (Hants)	Evan Foulkes .....	.....J. C. Jeanyas, 18.
227. Sudbury (Suffolk)	Lord Henniker	Hon. W. H. Percy, 324
228. Suffolk	James M. Lloyd	George Phillips
229. Surrey	Sir John Aubrey	Sir John Aubrey, Bart.
230. Sussex	General George Porter	General George Porter
231. Tamworth (Staffordshire)	Joseph Foster Barham	Joseph Foster Barham
232. Tavistock (Devon)	Sir J. C. Hippisley	William Haygate, 151
233. Taunton (Somerset)	Charles Wyatt .....	.....Mr. C. March, 25.
234. Tewkesbury (Gloucester)	Thomas S. Gooch	John Broadhurst, 122
235. Thetford (Norfolk)	Sir Wm. Rowley, Bart.	Thomas S. Gooch
236. Thirsk (Yorkshire)	George Holme Sumner	Sir Wm. Rowley, Bart.
237. Tiverton (Devon)	Samuel Thornton	George Holme Sumner
238. Totnes (Devon)	Sir Godfrey Webster, Bart.	William Joseph Denison
239. Tregony (Cornwall)	Walter Burrell	Sir Godfrey Webster, Bart. 267
240. Truro (Cornwall)	Lord C. V. F. Townshend	Walter Burrell, 171
	Lord Wm. Russell	Sir Robert Peel, Bart.
	Lord Robert Spencer .....	.....Lord C. V. F. Townshend.
	Alexander Baring	Wm. Yates Peel
	Henry P. Collins	Lord Wm. Russell
	J. E. Dowdeswell	Lord John Russell
	John Martin	Sir W. Burroughs, Bart. 304
	Right Honourable Lord J. Fitzroy	J. E. Dowdeswell
	Thomas Creevey	John Martin
	Robert Greenhill	Lord Charles Fitzroy
	Robert Frankland	Nicholas Wm. Ridley Colborne
	Right Honourable Richard Ryder	Robert Greenhill Russell
	William Fitzhugh	Robert Frankland
	Thomas Peregrine Courtenay	Right Hon. Richard Ryder
	Ayshford Wise	William Fitzhugh
	William Holmes	Thomas Peregrine Courtenay
	A. C. Grant	William Holmes
	George Dashwood	Viscount Bernard
	Sir George Warrender	James O'Callaghan
		Lord F. James Henry Somerset, 12.....Sir H. Vivian, 11.
		.....Colonel Gossett, 11.

Last Representatives.		Present Members.	Unsuccessful Candidates.
201. Retford, East (Notts.)	George Osbaldeston	William Evans	
202. Richmond (Yorkshire)	Charles Marsh	Samuel Crompton	
203. Rippon (Yorkshire)	Richard Chaloner	Viscount Maitland	
	Dudley North	Thomas Dundas	
204. Rochester (Kent)	Right Honourable F. J. Robinson	Right Honourable F. J. Robinson	
	George Gipps	George Gipps	
	John Calcraft	Lord Binning, 105	Major Torrens, 36.
205. Romney (Cinque-port)	James Barnett	James Barnett, 108	
	Cholmeley Dering	R. Erle Drax Grosvenor	
206. Rutlandshire	William Mitford	Andrew Strahan	
	Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart.	Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart.	
207. Rye (Cinque-port)	Sir G. N. Noel, Bart.	Sir G. N. Noel, Bart.	
	Richard Arkwright	Right Honourable C. Arbuthnot	
208. Reigate (Surrey)	John Maberly	P. Broune	
	Honourable J. Somers Cocks	Honourable James Somers Cocks	
209. Shropshire	James Cocks	Admiral Sir J. S. Yorke, Knight	
	J. Kynaston Powell	J. Kynaston Powell	
	John Cotes	John Cotes	
210. Saltaah (Cornwall)	Matthew Russell	Matthew Russell	
211. Sandwich (Cinque-port)	M. G. Prendergast	James Blair	
	Sir J. S. Yorke	Sir George Warrender, Bart.	
212. Sarum, New, or }	Joseph Marryat	Joseph Marryat	
Salisbury (Wilts) }	Viscount Folkestone	Viscount Folkestone	
213. Sarum, Old (Wilts)	G. P. Jervoise	Wadhams Wyndham	
	J. D. Forcher	A. J. Crawford	
214. Scarborough (Yorkshire)	James Alexander	James Alexander	
	Honourable General Edw. Phipps	Viscount Normandy	
215. Seaford (Cinque-port)	Right Honourable C. M. Sutton	Right Honourable C. M. Sutton	
	C. R. Ellis	C. R. Ellis	
216. Shaftesbury (Dorset)	Sir Charles Cockerell	George Watson Taylor	
	Charles Wetherell	J. B. S. Morritt	
217. Shoreham (Sussex)	Edward Kerrison	Henry John Shepherd	
	Timothy Shelley	James Martin Lloyd	
218. Shrewsbury (Salop)	Sir C. M. Burrell, Bart.	Sir C. M. Burrell, Bart.	
	Richard Lytster	Richard Lytster	
219. Somersetshire	Hon. Hen. Grey Bennet	Hon. Hen. Grey Bennet	
	William Dickinson	William Dickinson, 2820	Sir T. B. Lechbridge, Bart. 2094

222. Staffordshire	Charles Barclay Edward John Littleton	Sir Robert Wilson, Knt. 1377. Earl Gower <i>Benjamin Bengon</i> , 340.....General Macaulay, 150. <i>Samuel Homfray</i> 254 Lord Thomas Cecil, 328
223. Stafford (Borough)	Earl Gower	<i>Lord Thomas Cecil</i> , 328
224. Stamford (Lincolnshire)	Thomas Wilson	<i>Hon. W. H. Percy</i> , 324
225. Steyning (Sussex)	Evan Foulkes	George Phillips Sir John Aubrey, Bart.
226. Stockbridge (Hants)	Lord Henniker	General George Porter
227. Sudbury (Suffolk)	James M. Lloyd	Joseph Foster Barham <i>William Haygate</i> , 151
228. Suffolk	Sir John Aubrey	John Broadhurst, 122 Thomas S. Gooch
229. Surrey	General George Porter	Sir Wm. Rowley, Bart. George Holme Sumner
230. Sussex	Joseph Foster Barham	<i>William Joseph Denison</i> Sir Godfrey Webster, Bart. 267
231. Tamworth (Staffordshire)	Sir J. C. Hippisley	Walter Burrell, 171 Sir Robert Peel, Bart.
232. Tavistock (Devon)	Charles Wyatt	Wm. Yates Peel Lord Wm. Russell
233. Taunton (Somerset)	Thomas S. Gooch	Lord John Russell Alexander Baring, 441
234. Tewkesbury (Gloucester)	Sir Wm. Rowley, Bart. George Holme Sumner	Sir W. Burroughs, Bart. 304 J. E. Dowdeswell John Martin
235. Thetford (Norfolk)	Samuel Thornton	Lord Charles Fitzroy <i>Nicholas Wm. Ridley Colborne</i> Robert Greenhill Russell
236. Thirsk (Yorkshire)	Sir Godfrey Webster, Bart.	Robert Frankland Right Hon. Richard Ryder
237. Tiverton (Devon)	Walter Burrell	William Fitzhugh Thomas Peregrine Courtenay
238. Totnes (Devon)	Lord C. V. F. Townshend Lord Wm. Russell	William Holnes Viscount Bernard
239. Tregony (Cornwall)	Lord Robert Spencer Alexander Baring	<i>James O'Callaghan</i> Lord F. James Henry Somerset, 12
240. Truro (Cornwall)	Henry P. Collins J. E. Dowdeswell	William E. Tomline, 12
	John Martin	Colonel Gossett, 11.
	Right Honourable Lord J. Fitzroy	
	Thomas Crewey	
	Robert Greenhill	
	Right Honourable Richard Ryder	
	William Fitzhugh	
	Thomas Peregrine Courtenay	
	Ayabford Wale	
	William Holnes	
	A. C. Grant	
	George Dashwood	
	Sir George Warrender	

	Late Representatives.	Present Members.	Unsuccessful Candidates.
241. Wallingford (Berks)	William L. Hughes	William L. Hughes	
242. Wareham (Dorset)	E. F. Maitland	E. F. Maitland	
243. Warwickshire	Robert Gordon	John Calcraft	
244. Warwick (Borough)	J. H. Broadhead	Thomas Denman	
245. Wells (City)	D. S. Dugdale	D. S. Dugdale	
246. Wendover (Bucks)	Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bart.	Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bart.	
247. Wenlock (Shropshire)	Charles Mills	Charles Mills	
248. Weobly (Herefordshire)	Hon. Sir C. J. Greville, Knt.	Hon. Sir C. J. Greville, Knt.	
249. Westbury (Wilts)	Charles William Taylor	Charles William Taylor	
250. West Looe (Cornwall)	J. P. Tudway	J. P. Tudway	
251. Westminster (City)	George Smith	George Smith	
	Abel Smith	Honourable Robert Smith	
	C. W. Forrester	C. W. Forrester	
	Honourable J. Simpson	Honourable John Simpson	
	J. L. William Napier	Vicount Weymouth	
	Lord F. C. Bentinck	Lord F. C. Bentinck	
	Benjamin Shaw	Lord Francis Nath. Conyngham	
	Ralph Franco	Ralph Franco	
	Hon. H. W. F. De Ros	Henry Goulburn	
	Charles Hulse	Sir Charles Hulse, Bart.	
	Sir Francis Burdett, Bart.	Sir Francis Burdett, Bart.	
	Lord Cochrane	Sir Samuel Romilly, Knt. 5339	Captain Sir Murray Maxwell, 4808. Hon. D. Kinnaird, 63. Major Cartwright, 20. Henry Hunt, 84.
252. Westmoreland	Hon. H. Cecil Lowther	Hon. H. Cecil Lowther, 1157	
253. Weymouth & Melcombe Regis	Vicount Lowther	Vicount Lowther, 1211	H. Brougham, 889. Wm. Williams, 293
	Sir John Murray	Masteron Ure, 197	Sir John Murray, 118.
	Christopher Idle	Right Honourable T. Wallace, 204	J. A. Ware, 106.
	A. J. Dalrymple	Thomas Fowell Buxton, 205	Mr. Bebb, 103.
254. Whitchurch (Hants)	Honourable William Brodrick	Samuel Scott	
255. Wigan (Lancashire)	Hon. H. G. Powys Townshend	Hon. H. G. Powys Townshend	
256. Wilton (Wiltshire)	Sir R. H. Leigh, Bart.	Sir R. H. Leigh, Bart.	
	John Hodson	John Hodson	
	Ralph Sheldon	Ralph Sheldon	
	Vicount Fitz-Harris	Vicount Fitz-Harris	

260. Windsor (Berks)	Viscount Barnard	George Mills
261. Woodstock (Oxon)	Edward Disbrowe	Col. Edward Disbrowe
262. Wootton Bassett (Wilts)	John Ramsbottom, Jun.	John Ramsbottom, Jun.
263. Worcestershire	Sir Henry Watkin Dashwood	Sir Henry Watkin Dashwood, Bart.
264. Worcester (City)	Lieutenant Gen. W. Thornton	Lord Robert Spencer
265. Wycombe (Bucks)	Richard Ellison	William T. Money, 126
266. Yarmouth (Norfolk)	William T. Money	Colonel Wray, 150.
267. Yarmouth (Hants)	Hon. William Henry Lyttelton ..	Richard Ellison, 126
268. Yorkshire	Hon. Wm. Henry Beauchamp Lygon	Horace Twiss, 150.
269. York (City)	William Gordon	William T. Money, 126
	Viscount Deerburt	Hon. William Henry Lyttelton
	Sir John Dashwood King, Bart. ..	Hon. Wm. Henry Beauchamp Lygon
	Sir Thomas Baring, Bart.	Col. T. H. Hastings Davis, 1024
	E. K. Lacon	Sir W. Gordon, 874.
	General William Loftus	Viscount Deerburt, 1422
	John Singleton Copley	Sir John Dashwood King, Bart.
	J. L. Foster	Sir Thomas Baring, Bart.
	Viscount Milton	Hon. T. W. Anson, 780
	Hon. H. Lascelles	C. E. Rumbold, 759
	Hon. Lau. Dundas	John Taylor
	Sir M. M. Sykes, Bart.	William Mount
		Viscount Milton
		James A. S. Wortley
		Hon. Lau. Dundas, 1446
		Sir M. M. Sykes, Bart. 1876
		William Bryan Cooke, 1066.

ALTERATIONS, and, OMISSIONS.

Droitwich.—Hon. A. Foley—Since dead.

Bedfordshire.—John Osborn, now Sir John Osborn, Bart.

Yarmouth, (Norfolk.)—Hon. T. W. Anson, now Viscount Anson.

London.—Mr. Waithman, now an Alderman of the City.

Huntingdon.—Captain Wells, the unsuccessful Candidate.

Lewes.—(Close of the Poll)—Mr. Schiffner, 258, Hon. Mr. Erskine, 112.

St. Ives.—for Stephenson read Stephens.

Kent.—for W. P. Honeywood read W. P. Honeywood.

SCOTLAND.

	<i>Late Representatives.</i>	<i>Present Members.</i>	<i>Unsuccessful Candidates.</i>
270. Aberdeenshire	James Ferguson.....	James Ferguson.	
271. Ayrshire.....	Sir H. D. Hamilton	Lieut.-General James Montgomerie.	
272. Annan, Kirkcudbright, Dumfries, Lockmaber, Sanguhar (Burgis of)			
273. Anstruther Easter and Wester, Pittenween and Crail (Burgis of)	Wm. Robert Keith Douglas	Wm. Robert Keith Douglas.	
274. Argyleshire	Right Hon. A. Maconochie	Right Hon. A. Maconochie.....Colonel Baillie (of Leys.)	
275. Banffshire	Lord John Campbell.....	Lord John Campbell.	
276. Berwickshire	Robert Abercrombie.....	Earl of Fife.	
277. Brechin, Montrose, Aberbrothock, & Inverbervie (Burgis of)	George Baillie	Sir J. Macjordanke, Bart.	
278. Caithness (in turn)	James Farquhar	Joseph Hume	James Farquhar.
279. Cromarty (in turn)		George Sachar, Jun.	
280. Cullen, Elgin, Banff, Kintore, and Inverury (Burgis of) ..		Roderick M'Leod, Jun.	
281. Dornock, Dingwall, Tain, Wick and Kirkwall (Burgis of) ..	Alexander Milne	Robert Grant.	
282. Dumbartonshire.....	Hugh Innes	Hugh Innes.	
283. Dumfriesshire, Stirling, Culross, Inverkeithing, Queensferry, (Burgis of)	Right Hon. A. Colquhoun	Right Hon. A. Colquhoun.	
284. Dumfriesshire	General Sir Alexander Campbell.....	John Campbell	Hon. Mr. Primrose.
285. Edinburghshire	Admiral Sir W. J. Hope, Bart.	Admiral Sir W. J. Hope, Bart.	
286. Edinburgh (City)	Sir George Clerk, Bart.	Sir George Clerk, Bart. 79	Sir John Dalrymple, 49.
287. Elginshire	Right Hon. Wm. Dundas.....	Right Hon. Wm. Dundas.	
288. Fifeshire	Col. F. Wm. Grant	Col. F. W. Grant.	
289. Forfarshire	General Wm. Wemyss.....	General Wm. Wemyss.	
290. Glasgow, Renfrew, Rutherglen, Dumbarton (Burgis of) ..	Hon. Wm. Maule	Hon. Wm. Maule.	
291. Haddingtonshire	Kirkman Finlay	Alexander Houston	Kirkman Finlay.
292. Haddington, Jedburgh, Lander, Dunbar and North Berwick ..	Sir James Suttie, Bart.....	Sir James Suttie, Bart.	

295. <i>Forres, (Burghs of)</i>	Charles Grant, Jun	George Cunningham.
296. Kinross, (in turn)	George Harley Drummond	George Harley Drummond
297. Kirkcaldy, Burntisland, King- horn, and Dysart (Burghs of) .....	.....	Thomas Graham.
298. Kircudbright Stewartry	R. C. Ferguson	Lieut. Gen. Sir R. C. Ferguson.
299. Lanarkshire	Major General James Dunlop	Meut. Gen. James Dunlop.
300. Linlithgowshire	Lord Archibald Hamilton	Lord Archibald Hamilton, 56
301. Orkney and Zetlandshire	Honourable Alexander Hope	Sir A. J. Cochran, 45.
302. Peebleshire	R. B. J. Honyman, Jun.	Hon. Sir Alexander Hope.
303. Perthshire	Sir James Montgomery, Bart.	Hon. Capt. G.H.L. Dundas, R.N. 19. .
304. Renfrewshire	James Drummond	R. R. J. Honyman, 12.
305. Rosshire	Archibald Speers	Sir James Montgomery, Bart.
306. Rothesay, Ayr, Irvine, Campbel- ton, Inverary, (Burghs of)	Alexander Fraser	James Drummond.
307. Roxburghshire .....	.....	John Maxwell, Jun.
308. St. Andrew's, Dundee, Perth, Cupar, and Forfar (Burghs of)	Duncan Campbell	Thomas McKear, Jun.
309. Selkirkshire	Sir Alexander Don, Bart. ....	..... Charles Fraser.
310. Selkirk, Linlithgow, Lanark, and Peebles, (Burghs of) ..	Sir David Wedderburn	Thomas Francis Kennedy, Jun.
311. Stirlingshire	William Elliot Lockhart	Sir Alexander Don, Bart.
312. Stranraer, Wigton, Whitburn, and New Galloway (Burghs of)	Sir J. B. Riddell, Bart	Archibald Campbell.
313. Sutherlandshire	Sir Charles Edmonstone, Bart.	William Elliot Lockhart.
314. Wigtownshire	Hon. J. H. Keith Stewart	Sir J. B. Riddell, Bart. 9.
	George M'Pherson Grant .....	..... Mr. Maxwell, 1.
	James Hunter Blair	Sir Charles Edmonstone, Bart. 54 ..
		..... Stuart Nicholson, 24.

Note.—Bute, Clackmannanshire, and Nairnshire, go out by rotation.

IRELAND.

	Late Representatives.		Present Members.	Unsuccessful Candidates.
315. Antrim (County)	Hon. J. R. B. O'Neill	Earl Yarmouth	Hon. John Bruce Richard O'Neill	Hugh Seymour
316. Armagh (County)	Wm. Richardson	Hon. Henry Caulfield	Wm. Richardson, 1684	Charles Brownlow Jun. 1807
317. Armagh (Borough)	D. Webb Webster	John Wilson Croker	John Leslie Foster	Hon. Henry Caulfield, 1881.
318. Athlone (Borough)	Wm. Sturges Bourne	Lieut. General John Michel	A. W. J. Clifford	
319. Bandon Bridge (Borough)	Arthur Clitcheater	Sir Charles Saxton	Arthur Chichester	
320. Belfast (Borough)	Henry Bruen	Robert Latouche	Richard Pennefather	
321. Carrickfergus (Town & County)	Sir F. J. Faulkner	Right Hon. J. M. Barry	Col. Henry Bruen	Sir Ulysses Bagnall Burgh, K.C.B. ... Robert Latouche.
322. Cashel (City)	N. Sneyd	Augustine Fitzgerald	Right Hon. John Barry	
323. Catherlough (County)	Sir Edward O'Brien	Adm. Sir J. P. Beresford, Bart.	Nath. Sneyd	
324. Catherlough (Borough)	Hon. Richard Hare	Lord Bernard	Right Hon. Wm. Vesey Fitzgerald	
325. Cavan (County)	Mountfort Longfield	Sir N. C. Conlithurst	Sir Edward O'Brien, Bart.	
326. Clare (County)	Sir N. C. Conlithurst	Lieut. General G. V. Hart	Right Hon. Wm. Bagwell	
327. Clonmell (Borough)	Lieut. General G. V. Hart	Lord Arthur Hill	Adm. Sir J. P. Beresford, Bart.	
328. Coleraine (Borough)	Lord Arthur Hill	Viscount Glenawley	Hon. Richard Hare	
329. Cork (County)	Viscount Glenawley	Henry Meade Ogle	Lord Kingsborough	
330. Cork (City)	Hans Hamilton	Richard Wogan Talbot	Hon. C. Hely Hutchinson, 1209.	Colonel Longfield, 716.
331. Donegal (County)	Right Hon. Henry Grattan	Robert Shaw	Sir N. C. Conlithurst, Bart. 851	
332. Down (County)	Hon. Wm. C. Plunkett	Hon. W. C. Plunkett, 34.	Earl Mount Charles	
333. Downpatrick (Borough)	Lyndon Erclyn	George P. Holford	Lieut. General G. V. Hart	
334. Drogheda (County & Town)	George P. Holford		Viscount Castlereagh	
335. Dublin (County)			Lord Arthur Hill	
336. Dublin (City)			Viscount Glenawley	
337. Dublin (College)			Henry Meade Ogle, 277.	Mr. Wallace, 191.
338. Dundalk (Borough)			Hans Hamilton, 785	T. White, 394.
339. Dungannon (Borough)			Richard Wogan Talbot, 724	

342. Enniskillen (Borough).....	Richard Magennis, Sen.....	Richard Magennis, Sen.
343. Fermanagh (County).....	Mervyn Archdall, Jun.	Lieut.-General Mervyn Archdall
344. Galway (County).....	Lieut.-General Sir G. L. Cole	Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. L. Cole, G. C. R.
345. Galway (Town).....	James Daly.....	James Daly, 5000..... Right Hon. D. B. Daly, 2617.
346. Kerry (County).....	Right Hon. D. B. Daly	Richard Martin, 2669
347. Kildare (County).....	Valentine Blake.....	Valentine Blake, 462..... Mr. Prendergast, 233.
348. Kilkenny (County).....	Right Hon. Maurice Fitzgerald	Right Hon. Maurice Fitzgerald
349. Kilkenny (City).....	Colonel James Croshie	Colonel James Croshie
350. King's County.....	Colonel James Croshie	Colonel James Croshie
351. Kinsale (Borough).....	Robert Latouche	Robert Latouche
352. Leitrim (County).....	Hon. Lord W. C. Fitzgerald	Hon. Lord W. C. Fitzgerald
353. Lincolric (County).....	Robert Latouche	Hon. James Butler
354. Limerick (City).....	Hon. James Butler	Hon. James Butler
355. Lisburne (Borough).....	Hon. F. C. Ponsonby	Hon. F. C. Ponsonby
356. Londonderry (County).....	Hon. Charles Harwood Butler	Hon. Charles Harwood Butler
357. Londonderry (City).....	Thomas Bernard.....	Thomas Bernard
358. Longford (County).....	Hardress Lloyd	John Perrens
359. Louth (County).....	Henry Martin.....	George Cousmaker
360. Mallow (Town).....	H. John Clements.....	Lake White, 1471..... Major Henry John Clements, 1465.
361. Mayo (County).....	John Latouche	John Latouche, 2575
362. Meath (County).....	Colonel Wm. Odell.....	Hon. Colonel Richard Fitzgibbon, 2476.. Mr. O'Grady, 1450.
363. Monaghan (County).....	Hon. Wyndham Quin	Hon. Wyndham Quin, 1729
364. Newry (Borough).....	Hon. J. P. Vereker.....	Hon. J. P. Vereker, 589..... Mr. T. S. Rice, 304.
365. Portlinton (Borough).....	Lord Henry Moore.....	• 2 John Leslie Foster
366. Queen's County.....	George Robert Dawson	George Robert Dawson
	Alexander Stewart	Alexander Robert Stewart
	Right Hon. Sir G. Fitzgerald Hill, Bart.	Right Hon. Sir G. Fitzgerald Hill, Bart.
	Sir Thomas Fetherston, Bart.	Sir Thomas Fetherston, Bart.
	Viscount Forbes	Viscount Forbes
	Right Hon. J. Foster	Right Hon. J. Foster
	Viscount Jocelyn	Viscount Jocelyn
	James Laurence Carter.....	William Wrixon Beecher
	Right Hon. Denis Browne.....	James Browne
	Dominick Browne	Dominick Browne
	Sir Marcus Somerville, Bart.	• Sir Marcus Somerville, Bart.
	Earl Bective	Earl Bective
	Charles Powell Leslie.....	Charles Powell Leslie
	T. C. S. Corry	Hon. Henry Robert Wadsworth
	Hon. General Francis Needham.....	Hon. General Francis Needham
	Richard Sharp	Richard Sharp
	Hon. Wm. W. Pole.....	• Hon. Wm. W. Pole, 2453..... Sir Charles Coote, 1577.

Late Representatives.

Present Members.

Unsuccessful Candidates.

.....	Arthur French	Arthur French
.....	Hon. Stephen Mahon	Hon. Stephen Mahon
Boss, New (Town),	Major Charles Leigh	John Carroll
Sligo (County),	Charles O'Hara	Charles O'Hara
.....	Edward Synge Cooper	Edward Synge Cooper
370. Sligo (Borough),	Sir Brent Spencer	John Bent
371. Tipperary (County),	Hon. General Montague Mathew ..	Hon. Gen. Montague Mathew, 4273. Hon. F. A. Pittie, 3709.
.....	Hon. F. Aldboro Pittie	Lord Cahir, 5331. Mr. Barton, 589.
372. Tralee (Borough),	James Evan Baillie	Edward Denny
373. Tyrone (County),	Right Hon. Sir John Stewart, Bart. .	Right Hon. Sir John Stewart, Bart.
.....	Hon. Thomas Knox	William Stewart
374. Waterford (County),	Richard Power	Richard Power
.....	Lord George Thomas Beresford ..	Lord George Thomas Beresford
375. Waterford (City),	Right Hon. Sir J. Newport, Bart.	Right Hon. Sir John Newport, Bart.
376. Westmeath (County),	Gustavus Rochfort	Gustavus Rochfort
.....	Hon. H. R. Pakenham	Hon. H. R. Pakenham
377. Wexford (County),	Sir Frederic Flood	Cesar Coclough, 3180. Lord Stopford, 3133.
.....	Robert Shapland Carey, Jun.	Robert Shapland Carey, Jun., 3335. .. Lord Valente, 2968.
378. Wexford (Town),	Richard Neville	Richard Neville
379. Wicklow (County),	Hon. G. Levison Proby	Hon. G. Levison Proby
.....	William Parnell	William Parnell
380. Youghall (Town),	Sir John Keane	Viscount Bernard

THE DUPLICATE RETURNS TO THIS PARLIAMENT, ARE,

ENGLAND:

Right Hon. C. ARDRENOT, for St. Germain and Rye.
 Lord FOLKESTONE — Salisbury and Downton.
 M. RUSSELL — Bletchley and Saltash.
 Right Hon. W. M. SCOTT... — Oxford University and Downton.
 J. A. S. WORTLEY..... — Yorkshire and Bostley.

IRELAND:

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

1. ABINGDON (BERKS.)

THIS Borough, first in alphabetical order of representation, is one of five instances returning a single member; the individuals of this corporation are elected by the inhabitants, not incapacitated by law; and the same rule governs the choice of its representative.—*John Maberly*, who sat for Rye during part of the late parliament, was returned without opposition.

2. AGMONDESHAM, or AMERSHAM (BUCKS.)

THIS is one of those domestic nominations arising from the right of property; where the ties of landlord and tenant, judiciously maintained, excludes political differences.—The late members, *William Tyrwhitt Drake* and *Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake*, are again returned.

3. ST. ALDANS (HERTS.)

DURING the last parliament the death of Mr. Halsey, occasioning a vacancy in this Borough, was supplied by Mr. Wm. Tierney Roberts, a banker of London. His election then was but a preparation for the present contest. The other candidates were Lord C. S. Churchill, and Christopher Smith, the Lord Mayor of London.—The following is the address of the latter to this generally-contested Borough:

“ Gentlemen,

“ Parliament being dissolved, I hasten to renew my pretensions to the distinguished honour of representing you.

“ The confident hopes I entertain of ultimate success are founded, not only on the assurances of support I have already received from you (and which, from your known respectability and inflexible adherence to your engagements, I will not for a moment doubt,) but on a conviction of having most faithfully and most zealously fulfilled my duty towards my country and towards you.

"Should you again elect me as your representative, I pledge myself to continue my best exertions in promoting the trade of your respectable Borough, and the peculiar interests of every individual among you.

I have the honour to remain, &c.

CHRISTOPHER SMITH."

"Mansion House, June 12."

His civic Lordship however overrated the inflexible adherence of the voters of St. Albans to their engagements, and was out of his reckoning. The numbers polled by the candidates are as follow:

<i>Lord C. S. Churchill</i>	305
<i>Wm. Tierney Roberts</i>	269
<i>Christopher Smith</i>	217

The two first were duly elected, and the following resolutions subsequently passed:

"Borough of St. Albans.—At a numerous and respectable meeting of the electors of the said Borough, held at the White Hart Inn, on Friday, the 3d of July; Mr. Alderman Story in the chair:

"It was resolved,

1. That we entertain a deep sense of the active and conscientious services of the Right Hon the Lord Mayor, as one of our representatives in the last Parliament.

2. That we regard with sentiments of unfeigned esteem his Lordship's friendly and unremitting attention to the interests of the Borough, and the numerous instances of his liberality to the poor.

3. That we deeply regret the loss of his Lordship's services, and view with utter abhorrence the conduct of those who, during the election, violated their promises to his Lordship, and thereby induced him, at the end of the second day's poll, to decline a contest, the success of which must otherwise have been complete and triumphant.

4. That these resolutions be presented to his Lordship by a deputation of gentlemen; and that Alderman Story, Bacon, Webster, and Brabant; the Rev. Messrs. Clarke, Lowe, and Raban; and Messrs. Newsom, Chambers, Russell, Lewin, Avis, Keep, Hair, Mansell, Parsons, Fitch, and Greenhill, or any two or more of them, be accordingly deputed to wait upon his Lordship.

5. That the above resolutions be inserted in the Times, the Morning Chronicle, the Courier, the County Herald, and the County Chronicle newspapers.

6. That these resolutions be signed by the Chairman in behalf of the Meeting.

"J. S. STORY, Chairman."

4: ALDBOROUGH (YORKSHIRE.)

WITHIN this same parish is situated Boroughbridge, which also returns two members to Parliament.—The former members, *Henry Fynes*, and *G. V. Vernon*, are returned again without trouble.

5. ALDBOROUGH (SUFFOLK.)

PRESENT representatives, *Joshua Walker, Samuel Walker*.—Both the former members changed.

6. ANDOVER (HERTS.)

Thomas Asheton Smith, and the *Honourable Newton Fellowes* (brother to the Earl of Portsmouth) again returned by the Corporation only, though the town has a population of nearly 4000 people.

7. ANGLESEA (NORTH WALES.)

THE *Honourable Berkeley Paget* again returned.—He is the brother of the gallant Marquis of Anglesea.

8. APPLEBY (WESTMORELAND.)

THE election for the Borough of Appleby was held on the 23d of June, when a great number of gentlemen on the part of Lord Lonsdale attended, Lord Lowther; Mr. Alderman Beckett, Sir James Graham, the Recorder, &c. The Court opened precisely at 11 o'clock, and was crowded. After the usual ceremonies were gone through, and the worshipful the Mayor, Matthew Atkinson, of Temple Sowerby, Esq. had proclaimed silence, Sir James Graham arose, and addressed his Worship nearly in the following words:

“ Mr. Mayor—I have the honour to propose a gentleman who acts as a magistrate in one of the midland counties; a gentleman of great property and respectability; a gentleman possessing truly constitutional principles; a gentleman who will watch over and protect the rights and privileges of this most ancient and respectable Borough; a gentleman whose name is Mr. Fludyer,—Fludyer, Esq. of Ayton, in the county of Rutland.”

Sir James's recommendation was seconded by my Lord Lowther.

The Mayor then put the question, whether J. Fludyer, Esq. should be elected by the free and independent burgesses of the Borough of Appleby, which was unanimously approved of. After some pause, Mr. Wybergh got up, the Court being unusually silent and attentive, and addressed the Mayor as follows:—“ Mr. Mayor, I nominate and appoint Lucius Concannon, Esq. member for this Borough.” Mr. Wybergh was then asked by the Mayor the place of Mr. Concannon's residence, to which Mr. Wybergh replied in a loud voice, “ *Mr. Mayor, I neither know nor care.*” Mr. Crackenthorpe then said, “ I second this nomination and appointment,” and Mr. Concannon was then declared duly elected.

The utmost order and decorum was preserved during the whole of this mockery of election. Sir James Graham desired to know if Mr. Wybergh intended to be *chaired*, to which Mr. Wybergh replied, that he was afraid of exciting a disturbance in the town, and as no special constables had been appointed to preserve the peace, he requested Sir James would have the goodness to be chaired for *both*.

A difficulty arose between Lord Lowther and Sir James, how the name of Mr. Fludyer was to be spelt—the first insisting upon the insertion of the letter *g*, and the latter of a *y*; but on application to Mr. Alderman Beckett, who might be supposed to know, in consequence of his living so near Fludyer-street, in Westminster, (though Lord Lowther, who voted for *g*, is the gentleman's nephew), it was finally determined against his lordship, and in favour of the *y*.

Thus ended this election of two independent burgesses for the ancient borough of Appleby.

9. ARUNDEL (SUSSEX.)

Sir Arthur Pigott succeeds *Sir S. Romilly*, and *Lord M. Howard*, late M. P. for Gloucester, supplies the place of *General F. Wilder*.

10. ASHBURTON (DEVON.)

Sir Laurence Palk, (whose property is situated here), and *Mr. Serjeant Copley*, are the members; both the former ones being changed.

11. AYLESBURY (BUCKS.)

THE first note of preparation for the approaching dissolution of Parliament, sounded from this borough, famous in the list of contests. In 1805, in consequence of mal-practices discovered in a committee upon a disputed return, three adjoining hundreds were incorporated with this Borough, in its right of representation. It was supposed such a plan would counteract the corruption of the original electors. By thus throwing open and extending the privilege of voting, a power is created of increasing the number of persons qualified, whether by sales to them of land-tax, or grants of freehold rent charges; to both which expedients we believe the late members had some recourse. The principle of the present opposition to the quiet return of the late representatives appears to have originated in a determination to look amongst themselves for some gentleman resident in their opulent town, not only well acquainted with their local and particular rights, but also interested in them. In a manner highly honourable to the individual, they called upon Mr. William Rickford, a banker of the town, to divide in his person the influence which certain noble families were supposed to possess over the representation of the Borough. On Wednesday, the 24th June, the Election commenced: the contest appears to have been between the friends of Mr. Cavendish and Mr. Rickford, neither of whom could be heard on the day of nomination. The following is the outline of the speech made by Lord Nugent. After stating, that on this public occasion he was placed before his constituents to answer to them for his public conduct, and to abide by their judgment, from which no influence could protect him; his Lordship added, "I now call on any and every man, who may think he has just cause to complain of my conduct while I was his representative, to state his complaints publicly, and to meet me here fairly, and in the face of day, with all he feels towards me of objection or reproach. I am here prepared not less in inclination than in duty to meet and to answer him."

Alluding to the question of parliamentary reform, his Lordship gave it as his opinion, "That no reform of Parliament can be begun with usefulness or with safety elsewhere than in Parliament itself. But if (proceeded his Lordship) I should like to see septennial Parliaments abridged, and triennial ones restored, I most unquestionably do exclude and reject from my speculation, any thing like that mischievous and unconstitutional and monstrous proposition, as I view it, of annual parliaments; much more do I protest against what I think that much more mischievous, unconstitutional, and monstrous proposition, of universal suffrage." Speaking of the subject of any previous pledge to be given by a candidate, his Lordship declared, "Chosen or rejected, I will retain to myself, unfettered and unbiassed, the exercise of my own discretion, according to my judgment, and according to my conscience." And his Lordship enforced this line of manly conduct, by sound and constitutional argument. "The spirit of party (continued his Lordship) does not imply a mean ungraceful struggle for place or power. It means the spirit which actuates a man, who having formed his own political principles, and having selected from among public men, those who are the best qualified to carry those principles into effect, fairly joins to give the reins of government into those hands, in his opinion, the most likely to administer with honour and advantage the affairs of the empire, and joins to wrest power from the grasp of those who in his conscience he believes are disposed to misuse it." His Lordship then concluded by declaring, "that those who should support his cause by any act of unfairness, by any shew of violence, or by any direct breach or individual compromise of personal honour, would from that moment forfeit all claim to his gratitude, and would cease to be considered as his friends."

The poll continued open from Wednesday to Saturday noon, when the numbers were, for

Lord Nugent	854
Mr. Rickford	573
Mr. Cavendish	420

The whole number polled was 1053; 97 votes were rejected. The following are the respective addresses of the members returned;

"To the Electors of the Borough of Aylesbury.

"Gentlemen,

"At the close of a long and arduous contest, I find myself returned to Parliament by such a majority as on no former occasion ever graced the triumph of a Candidate for the representation of the Borough of Aylesbury. If any thing could render more imperative upon me the duty of administering with zeal, and with attention, the trust with which you have again invested me; if any reflection could, more than another, animate my future exertions in your service, and in the public cause; it would be the remembrance of how I was received, of how my wishes were patronized, and my cause supported by you. Were such a lesson necessary to me, your conduct on this occasion would have taught me that an active, energetic, and

conscientious discharge of public duties, is essential to those who aspire to represent a free and ardent spirited people in Parliament; that these are duties which admit not, in difficult and stormy times, of remission or delay. To acknowledge, satisfactorily to my own conscience, the debt of gratitude I owe you, and to maintain unimpaired those claims upon your confidence which your late conduct to me has sanctioned, I have only to pursue, with unceasing attention, with undeviating fidelity, and with unhesitating resolution, the straight course which I see before me. I enter upon this task anew, with joy and gratitude, with the most sanguine hope, that you never may repent the choice with which you have, the second time, honoured me; and with the warmest wish, that the contest, which has terminated publicly in that choice, may not be prolonged in private by any feeling of personal animosity, among those whom this struggle may have divided in opinion or in action. With the warmest gratitude, and the truest attachment,

"I am, Gentlemen, your faithful friend and servant,

NUGENT."

"Lilies, June 27."

"To the Worthy and Independent Electors of the Borough and Hundreds of Aylesbury.

"Gentlemen,

"In any attempt to express in adequate terms the grateful sentiments of my heart, for the distinguished honor which you have this day conferred upon me, I must necessarily fail.

"That you should have been successful in the complete achievement of your object must be a reflection delightful to us all. The cause in which you spontaneously stepped forward was a glorious one—you had in view the restoration of those valuable rights, of which as Englishmen you could not suffer yourselves to be deprived without a struggle.—The struggle has been great—the event most gratifying.

"In the exercise of this valuable privilege you have, by the rival candidate, been honoured with the appellations of *discontented*, and *interested*, individuals.—These appellations will be readily adopted and embraced by you as justly applicable to yourselves.—You were *discontented*, because your late representative held you, or wished to hold you, as part of his absolute property—subject, to be sure, to the condition of appearing among you, whenever a dissolution of Parliament should call his attention to your neighbourhood. You were *interested*, because (disapproving of this tenure) you felt anxious to be replaced in that state of liberty, which would restore to you that most valuable of human blessings—Freedom of choice.

"Thus *discontented*, and thus *interested*, (notwithstanding the mass of unconstitutional influence that has been called into action against you) you have, by your unremitting zeal, triumphantly regained possession of this your inestimable privilege.

"That you should now be able freely to exercise it, will be a reflection most endearing to yourselves.—That you should have been pleased to flatter me with the exercise of it in my favor, will supply

me with an inexhaustible source of pride and happiness.—It has fixed within my heart, a firm determination to pursue, in my public life, the same strict line of independent conduct, which, in a more limited and private sphere, has recommended me to that which I never can sufficiently appreciate,—your confidence and support.

“ Believe me that I shall ever be proud of the opportunity of acknowledging, and of endeavouring to return, to the utmost of my ability, this testimony of your affectionate regard, and of shewing you how sincerely and respectfully

“ I am, Gentlemen, your most devoted and grateful servant,
WILLIAM RICKFORD.”

“ Aylesbury, 27th June, 1818.”

12. BANBURY (OXFORDSHIRE.)

A RETURN of the *Hon. Mr. Douglas* by the corporation, as before. The second instance of a single return.

13. BARNSTAPLE (DEVON.)

FROM this money-loving borough, Sir Eyre Coote retired, after the following coaxing invitation, on the part of some of his late constituents.

“ To Sir Eyre Coote, &c. &c. &c.

“ Barnstaple, June 9.

“ We, the capital burgesses and freemen of the borough of Barnstaple, with feelings of regret at being informed of your determination to retire from parliament, beg leave to express our warmest acknowledgments for your manly, honourable, independent, and upright conduct in it, and to entreat you to abandon a determination which will deprive your country in general, and this borough in particular, of the benefit to be derived from your future parliamentary exertions.

“ We hope and trust, Sir, you will yield to our solicitations, by again coming forward at the approaching election as a candidate; we pledge ourselves to give you our best and warmest support; and knowing, as we do, the opinion of a great majority of our brother freemen to be in unison with our own, we have no doubt but that we shall experience the high gratification of seeing you again returned as one of our representatives.

“ Henry Beavis
Thomas Harding
John May, sen.
John May, jun.
William Slocombe
Samuel Brembridge
Nicholas Dennys
Nicholas Dennys, jun.
Lardner Dennys
R. J. Bury

Rev. Row. Methorell
Benjamin Buller
George Harris
William Thorne
George Petters
George Hartree
R. A. Thomas
Henry Rock
Robert Jewell
John Rice Turner.”

THE ANSWER.

*" To the Capital Burgesses and Freemen of the Borough of
Barnstaple.*

" West Park, June, 13.

" Gentlemen,

" Nothing could possibly be more gratifying to my feelings than the honour you have done me, by requesting me, in your address of the 9th instant, to come forward a second time as a candidate for the representation of your borough in parliament.

" The situation for the attainment of which you have in so flattering a manner offered me your support, will always be to me an object of the highest ambition; but, however strongly I may feel inclined to avail myself of the unequivocal testimonies I have received of your esteem, it would be inconsistent with my sentiments and wishes by coming forward to disturb the peace of the borough, which, as a new candidate has offered himself since my intention of retiring was known, could not now be avoided.

" I trust, therefore, that if I beg leave to act upon my declared intention of retiring from parliament, I shall not be deemed ungrateful or insensible of the many proofs of kind consideration I have received at your hands. I have the honour to be, with great respect and regard,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and obliged humble servant,

EYRE COOTE."

The right of election being in the burgesses, whether resident or not, generally gives rise to a strong contest; the expenses of conveyance, &c. on these occasions, requiring a full purse.

The candidates on the present occasion, were, *Sir M. Lopes*, (one of the former members), *Mr. F. M. Ommanney* (whose address to the borough follows), and *Sir H. Thompson*. The two former were elected.

*" To the worthy and independent Freemen of the Borough of
Barnstaple.*

" Gentlemen,

" I beg leave most respectfully to declare my intentions of offering my services to represent you in parliament at the ensuing general election, and to assure you, if I am so fortunate as to succeed in the object of my ambition, it shall be my most earnest endeavour to promote your interest, and that of the borough.

" In thus announcing to you my earnest intentions, I think it expedient to avow, that I am actuated merely by a desire of fulfilling a duty towards my country, in my humble exertion to adhere to its constitutional rights and your own, by whose confidence I seek for the honour of so distinguished a station.

" Relying on your patronage and firm support, I remain with the utmost respect,

Gentlemen,

Yours most obedient and faithful servant,

F. M. OMMANNEY."

" London, Norfolk-street, Strand, June 8, 1818."

14. BATH (SOMERSET.)

THE former members, *Lord John Thynne*, and *Colonel Charles Palmer*, returned again by the corporation, comprising thirty votes, from amidst a population of nearly 30,000 persons.

15. BEAUMARIS (N. WALES.)

Frankland Lewis again returned by the corporation, consisting of 25 members, from among a population of nearly 2,000. However, these corporation returns are not common in Wales.

16. BEDFORDSHIRE.

A CHANGE has taken place in this county, by the resignation of Mr. Pym; the present members, the *Marquis of Tavistock* and *Colonel Osborn*, were consequently elected.

Mr. Pym relinquished the county representation, in the following address :

" To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Bedford.

" From a sense of prudence I am compelled, though I must confess most reluctantly, to decline protracting the contest for the county of Bedford, as it would be very inconvenient to me to support the expense to which the longer continuance of it would expose me. I feel, however, great consolation from the very flattering canvass which I have experienced; a canvass which, I can with confidence assert, would have ensured me success.

" By my canvass, I am emboldened to think, that my conduct in parliament has met with your approbation; to that approbation I have always looked as my only reward; and, supported by that approbation, I cannot retire without expressing how deeply I feel obliged to those friends who have so zealously supported my cause, and to the great body of the freeholders, who have already promised me their support. Believe me sincere when I subscribe myself, with the greatest respect,

" Your most devoted and grateful humble servant,

FRANCIS PYM."

" The Hasells, June 13."

Colonel Osborn had previously represented this county in four successive parliaments; and both members returned thanks to their constituents by the following addresses :

" To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Bedford.

" The high honour you have been pleased to confer upon me, by restoring to me the important trust of representing you in parliament, calls for my warmest thanks and most grateful acknowledgments.

"I beg to assure you that it shall be my anxious endeavour, by a strict attention to my duties, to render myself deserving of your favour, and of this additional mark of your confidence.

"I have the honour to be

Your most obliged and faithful servant,

JOHN OSBORN."

"Chicksand's Priory, June 23, 1818."

"To the Gentry, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Bedford.

"Gentlemen,

"Accept my best thanks for the distinguished mark of your confidence, which you have this day conferred upon me.

"The approbation of my constituents is the highest honour I shall ever look to.

"Believe me always

Your faithful friend and servant,

"Bedford, June 23d, 1818."

TAVISTOCK."

17. BEDFORD (BOROUGH.)

THIS is the only borough town in the county, and the popularity, added to the property, of the Russell and Whitbread families, influence the election.

Upon the decease of the late Mr. Whitbread, the Hon. William Waldegrave succeeded, as locum tenens, for the eldest son of that gentleman; and upon resigning the trust so reposed in him, received the following expression of thanks from a public meeting held upon the occasion.

"At a meeting of the Mayor, Bailiffs, Burgesses, Freemen, and Electors of the borough of Bedford, holden at the Shire-hall, on Wednesday, the 17th June, for the purpose of electing two burgesses, to represent them in parliament,

"It was unanimously resolved, That the thanks of the whole body of electors be presented to the Hon. William Waldegrave, late representative in parliament for this borough, for the able and conscientious manner in which he has discharged the important trust confided to him; and that he be requested to accept the assurance of his late constituents, that they could not have reconciled to themselves the loss of so upright and unwearied a guardian of their best interests, had he not been succeeded by one whose name recalls feelings of the deepest gratitude to every class of inhabitants in this town, and who pledges himself to tread in the paths of patriotism and philanthropy which secured to the late Samuel Whitbread the love of his fellow-countrymen and the admiration of the civilized world.

"Signed, on behalf of the meeting,

JOHN WING, Mayor."

Lord G. W. Russell and William Henry Whitbread, Esq. were returned on the occasion. The following is the address of the latter, on succeeding to his late father's representative post.

"To the worthy and independent Electors of the ancient Borough of Bedford."

"Gentlemen,

"Your worthy representative, Captain Waldegrave, having announced an intention which cannot but be received with regret by those who have observed the diligence and assiduity with which he has performed his parliamentary duties, I venture now to come forward to solicit the honour of becoming your representative in the ensuing parliament, in the hope that the recollection of the connexion which has for half a century subsisted between you and my family will plead my apology for addressing you upon the present occasion."

"When I call to mind how zealously, how ably, and how indefatigably your interests and those of the country were for nearly twenty years promoted by one most nearly related to me, it would be presumption to entertain a hope that I could represent you in a manner which can in any degree emulate those distinguished talents which you have been long accustomed to contemplate and admire; but thus much, Gentlemen, I can assure you, that should I become the object of your choice, those principles which have so repeatedly received the sanction of your approbation will ever regulate my parliamentary conduct; and that example which I look up to with veneration will be a never-failing stimulus to use my best endeavours to discharge my duty in parliament zealously and faithfully. This assurance I am persuaded you will consider as the best pledge I can offer for my future conduct, and it constitutes the ground upon which I venture to solicit the honour of your support."

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, with the greatest respect,
Your faithful and obedient servant,

WILLIAM HENRY WHITEHEAD."

"London, June 4."

18. BEDWIN (WILTS.)

THE former members, *The Right Hon. Sir John Nicholl*, and *Mr. John Jacob Burton*, again returned by the portreve of this borough.

19. BEREALSTON (DEVON.)

Lord Louvaine, and *The Hon. Capt. Percy*, again returned by the representative of the proprietor of this borough.

20. BERKSHIRE.

THE nomination of two knights to represent this county in the ensuing Parliament took place in the town-hall at Abingdon. After the usual oath had been administered to the sheriff, and other preliminary business transacted, *Sir John Throckmorton, Bart.* in an appropriate speech, nominated *Charles Dundas, Esq.* and was seconded in the nomination by *B. Wroughton, Esq.*—*J. Sawyer, Esq.* then proposed the *Hon. Mr. Neville*, and was seconded by *Mr. Elliott*,

William Hallett, Esq. was then put in nomination by Mr. Nelson, supported by Mr. Budd, the clerk of the peace for the county.

Mr. Dundas addressed the freeholders. He declared, that during the whole of his parliamentary career, he had been actuated by the purest motives for the public good, having never sought for personal aggrandizement, or received one shilling of government money. He challenged the most jealous inquiry into his public conduct, and was ready to answer any question that any gentleman might think proper to put to him.

The Hon. Mr. Neville, (son of Lord Braybrooke) afterwards addressed the court: the main part of his speech was directed to the refutation of certain objections brought against his claims to the representation of the county by Mr. Hallett, in his public advertisements, resting principally on the circumstance of his being the eldest son of a peer. Though that might be the case, yet his public demeanour and parliamentary votes had not been swayed by aristocratic principles: on the other hand, he had uniformly upheld the cause of the people; he had voted for economy and retrenchment, and was an advocate for a mild, temperate, and practicable reform in the House of Commons; though he would not support, at the hazard of universal anarchy, the rash schemes and pernicious theories of visionary and violent innovators. He left, with entire confidence, his conduct to the judgment, and his cause to the hands of the freeholders of the county.

Mr. Hallett then commenced a long harangue, in vindication of himself. He said, that his views of parliamentary reform had been misrepresented. He did not advocate universal suffrage and annual parliaments, but differed upon that question from the great political writer Mr. Cobbett, and Sir F. Burdett. The measure to be desired was triennial parliaments, because, in reality, they would become biennial, as no minister would ever suffer a parliament to run out and die a natural death.

The High Sheriff then desired that the hands of the freeholders might be held up in behalf of the respective candidates, when he pronounced the decision to be in favour of Mr. Dundas and the Hon. Mr. Neville.

Mr. Hallett said, that he believed the decision to have been a very fair one; but as a vast body of his friends were unavoidably absent that day, he demanded a poll. A poll was, of course, conceded, and immediately commenced.

From the commencement of the poll, it was seen that Mr. Hallett (who on a former occasion had opposed the Hon. Mr. Neville) had no chance whatever of success. He remained however at his post to the latest moment legally allowed; and declares his intention of pursuing the same line of conduct whenever an election occurs. One does expect from those who profess so zealously the cause of reformation, at least some newly-discovered charm of conduct or principle, to render it palatable. *Mr. Charles Dundas*, and the *Hon. Mr. Neville*, (who after a few trials, left the field of oratory open to their opponent) are again returned. Mr. Dundas has shewn himself most particularly active and intelligent in the execution of the many canals passing through the county he represents.

21. BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.

THIS is an open Borough, the elective franchise being exercised by the freemen, whether resident or not. Mr. Oldfield tells a laughable story, on the occasion of a contested election, relative to a cargo of votes shipped from the port of London.

"In the year 1788, Sir John Hussey Delaval, and Robert Paris Taylor, were candidates to represent this town in parliament; and had secured the major part of the *resident freemen*, some time previous to the election.

"The opposite party having succeeded in obtaining the promises of the *non-resident freemen*, agreed with the master of a vessel to convey them to Berwick by sea.

"Mr. Taylor hearing of the transaction, found out the commander of this election cargo, and prevailed upon him, for double the money he was to have received for a safe delivery, to land them on the coast of Norway. By this manœuvre, Lord Delaval and Mr. Taylor gained their election."

In the present instance, the late members, *Colonel Allan* and *Colonel St. Paul*, are again returned, after an opposition from Lieutenant General Campbell, and Lord Ossulston, (brother of the Hon. Mr. Bennet, and son of the Earl of Tankerville.) It is reported, that an attempt will be made by Lord Ossulston to unseat one of the successful candidates, on a charge of bribery.

22. BEVERLEY (YORKSHIRE.)

THIS is an open Borough, and generally contested. In the present instance, the late member, *Mr. Wharton*, is returned, in conjunction with a *Mr. Burton*. The opposite candidates were Mr. Beverley, and Mr. Wells. The latter gentleman, it is reported, means to oppose the return of Mr. Burton; on a question certainly of great importance to the dignity and privilege of parliament. Which question (if our information be correct) is, "Whether a person being a prisoner for debt, and charged in execution, be eligible to sit in the House of Commons?" or, (putting the same question in a more important view,) "Whether the Royal writ is to be so abused and disgraced in its use, as to release a prisoner, (said to be living most expensively within the walls of the Fleet,) in defiance of his creditors, and thereby deprive them of their legal remedy?"

23. BEWDLEY (WORCESTERSHIRE.)

THIS is the third instance of the return of one Member only from an English Borough. The Bailiff and Burgesses (in number 12 or 13) have returned *Mr. W. A. Roberts*, a solicitor of the town, from among a population of 4000 inhabitants.

24. BISHOP'S CASTLE (SHROPSHIRE.)

RESIDENT burgesses are the votes of this borough. The late members, *William Clive*, and *General John Robinson*, are at present again returned. The opposing candidates, who in the following address threaten to petition, were the Honourable *Douglas Kinnaird*, (nominated, in the first part of the Westminster Election, as a colleague of *Sir Francis Burdett*, who with such a coalition would have lost his election,) and *Sir William Elliott*. *W. Clive*, Esq. polled 106 votes, besides 2 rejected; *J. Robinson*, Esq. 99, besides 2 rejected; *Hon. D. Kinnaird* 84, besides 18 rejected; and *Sir William Elliott* 57, besides 18 rejected. All the candidates were chaired through the town.

" *To the Independent Burgesses of Bishop's Castle.*

" Gentlemen,

" Permit us to congratulate you on the result of a contest, which has plainly discovered to your enemies and to yourselves the strength of your cause. To the admission of a large number of votes on the poll, which have clearly no right to appear there, and to the honest adherence to promises unwarily given and surreptitiously obtained, is alone to be attributed the temporary nomination of two members, who, for the last time, have received the title, without possessing any other qualification which should belong to your representatives.

" From this time forth your Borough will no longer be disgraced by being enrolled in the list of the usurped possessions of a borough-mongering family.

" To assist you in the assertion of your privileges, and to unite you for so creditable an object, our services shall be ever at your command.

" We have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your very obedient Servants,

DOUGLAS KINNAIRD,

WILLIAM ELLIOTT."

" *Bishop's-Castle, June 20th, 1818.*"

25. BLETEHINGLEY (SURRY.)

PROPERTY returns the two Members, *Matthew Russell*, and *George Tennyson*, Esquires. The former gentleman is also returned for a Cornish borough.

26. BODMIN (CORNWALL.)

THE Right Hon. *C. B. Bathurst* is transferred from this Borough to Harwich. On the present occasion, the Corporation, about 36 in number, from among a population of 2600 persons, have returned in due course *Davies Gilbert*, and *J. Braddyll*, Esqrs.

27. BOROUGHBRIDGE (YORKSHIRE.)

THIS Borough is in the parish of Aldborough, which also returns two members to Parliament. On the present occasion, a successful

effort has been made by Mr. Marmaduke Lawson, in avowed opposition to the influence of the Duke of Newcastle. This gentleman has rendered himself conspicuous at Cambridge, by his literary success, (having gained the first Pitt scholarship;) and is now as ambitious of political reputation. His speech on this occasion is replete with the most good-humoured sportiveness; or rather we should say, is full of the most sensitive funniness.

It is published by Black and Son, York-street, Covent-garden; as well as at Cambridge; but some of its points are so pertinent, that we shall give a few of them, as a specimen of the rest. After a few remarks on the former undisturbed returns for this Borough, and the absence of one of the candidates, (Mr. Murdock) on the present occasion, he goes on to say, "I am also well aware that in thus breaking in on your accustomed unanimity; in thus disturbing that long and usual tranquillity which has for so many years deigned to preside over your elective proceedings, I shall probably incur the censure of many. A tranquillity like the tranquillity of the grave, full of rottenness, if not of corruption—a tranquillity forgetful of its own existence, a dormant apathy of spirit, a stagnant insensibility to all vigorous and energetic virtue;—a tranquillity, not resembling that of the calm summer sky, but rather the gloom of the dull and cloudy atmosphere, and which nothing but a violent concussion of the elements can restore to its native and elastic purity. Such has been the tranquillity of this place. You are the elements of the approaching tempest, and whether you can effectually clear the air of the taint with which it has been so long impregnated, will depend entirely on the measure of your exertions."

Alluding to the late Members, both Generals in the army, he states, that the electors have always been under the mortifying necessity of toasting *the absent Members*; and then proceeds to turn their absence very wittily into a military manoeuvre. "For as they know, (said Mr. Lawson) that a General's business is not to go into the heat of the battle, but to remain afar off in distant security, they may have applied this mode of reasoning to Elections; and instead of going themselves into the bustle, may have imagined, the right way was to send their aides-de-camp here, their stewards and agents, with orders, which they expected to get obeyed with all the promptitude of martial subordination. I wish most sincerely, that maxim of common law was made part of the law of elections, "*de non apparentibus et non existentibus eadem est ratio*," that is, those not forthcoming are considered as not existing. If so, all the four members, that have represented this parish, (the only parish* in England, I believe, that sends four) would have been long since ineligible. For no one, who bestows even the most cursory glance on the map of Britain, can help being astonished at the brilliant assemblage of stars, which our part of the country presents; places sending two members being typified, as you perhaps know, by two little stars.† For though probably all would allow Cornwall to be the milky way, shining with

* There is one other, Bramber and Steyning in Sussex.—Ed.

† When the Duke of Newcastle got a blue riband, it was observed by a disappointed expectant, "He might thank his stars for it."

a continued stream of light, like one of its own putrid pilchard bones, gleaming in the dark from its rottenness, they must grant this parish to be, at least, some brilliant little constellation—the Bull's eye, for instance, or Orion's belt; unless it reminded them of, what is perhaps a more appropriate idea, some of those decayed and corrupted passages in old manuscripts and legends, where the deficiency of genuine text is supplied by a multitude of asterisks.

"And yet some of you will say, 'We don't like change, we'll go on as we have done.' And I am aware, that there is a proverb, 'when the old ones go, there seldom comes a better.' This, however, your old members have taken good care shall in no ways make in their favour; for, how can the old ones be said to go, when they never came?"

Drawing then a humorous supposition, that all the four Members *would have filled* the Carlisle Mail without intrusion, and *might have come* less expensively, and less undisturbed to pay a visit to their constituents, he declares his political tenets, and thus proceeds:

"It might be expected of me, perhaps, that when I am opposing one of those great borough-proprietors whom the reformers attack so loudly, I should declare myself at once a decided reformer. This however is not the case. The temptation to do so, I will own, is strong, but public considerations must take precedence of private and local interests. A man is not to change his religion, because he quarrels with his priest. I am for effecting a reform, as far as it can be done, by the existing laws, by counteracting monopoly in every possible shape; but I cannot, without a very strong case indeed, make up my mind to try political experiments, to make a complete alteration in the Constitution of the land, to transfer the power of enfranchisement, which the crown once possessed, to the legislative body at large. I see the evil, and confess it to be a very great one, that so large a number of members should be returned through entirely private influence. But I do not see my way so clearly to the remedy. Thus it becomes a very nice and balanced question in my mind, whether the remedy or the disease be the more dangerous? Whether it be better to bear with the itching and soreness of these political pimples, or by applying the lotions of empirics to run the chance of "kill or cure?" If, however, the evil, or the evils resulting from the evil aforesaid, increase in magnitude, or if it appear to be the general wish of the nation, that a moderate reform should take place, I will support an inquiry into the state of the representation; at all events it is a point on which I shall be greatly guided by the wishes and opinions of my constituents."

Addressing the Electors after his chairing, he makes use of the following observations on the Property-tax: "An attempt may again be made to impose the Property-tax: if it is proposed to be laid on in addition to the existing taxes, or even partly in addition, it will not meet with my support; but if the question be, whether ten or twelve millions are to be raised by a tax on those who have property, or by a variety of taxes, as for instance the leather-tax, affecting indiscriminately all, who have and have not property, all but new-born babes, bed-ridden old women, and those who walk barefoot; I think you will allow me to say, 'Let's have at the rich old misers

again.' Let those monied stockholders contribute something like their share, many of whom, possessed of hundreds of thousands, keep neither servant, dog, nor horse, nor any thing else by which the present mode of taxation can affect them. I grant you, some modifications should be made. It savours too much of the nature of an illegal drag-net; the scale goes too low, the meshes are too small. A distinction besides ought evidently, in common justice, to be made between those who have hereditary property, which they can bequeath, and those whose income is of a different description, arising from trade, profession, or life estate, and who therefore have not only to derive their own subsistence from it, but to make future provision for their children and relatives. It is not quite fair, that property, whether it be mortal or immortal, should be put exactly on the same footing. If however a tax of ten per cent. were laid on the latter, of five per cent. on the former, and nothing rated under a hundred a year, except in a very slight proportion, and some additional clauses made to secure secrecy; I think such a measure would be most beneficial to the nation at large; that it would, as I before observed, diminish the burden of taxation without diminishing the amount."

He then pursues the argument of the tax reaching those, who are beyond the touch of any other, and observes, "Many people will give up their dogs and horses, to save the taxes upon those animals; many will shut out the light, to save the window duty; others will retire into lodgings, to save the house-tax; but did any one of you ever hear of a man giving up his income to save the income-tax? No, no more than you ever heard of a man committing suicide out of spite to an enemy in whose estate he might happen to have been put in as a life. Trust me, the income-tax is the only fair and effectual impost. Luxuries are said to be proper objects for taxation. Tell me then, what is a greater luxury than a good annual income? The property-tax, I will repeat, is the only fair and effectual impost; it searches the extremities; it carries away superfluities, and those only; it penetrates into every pore, cranny, and crevice; it is in short the peristaltic motion of the body politic."

This pithy speech is thus concluded:

"I have now come openly before you. I have used no unfair arts; I have held out no expectations of gain. Nay, so careful have I been to avoid all imputations of the sort, that I have not so much as a single shilling at present in my pocket; for knowing that sometimes a man found with picklock keys about him is committed as having in his possession implements of housebreaking, so were a casual sixpence to drop from my person here, I might be accused of having come to a contested election having implements of bribery about me.

"However, to be serious, I once more ask, whether you are prepared to assert yourselves as independent men, or you will consent to depart into everlasting rottenness? I promise you my best services at home and abroad. By abroad I do not mean foreign countries; for every place I wish to consider as abroad to me, except Borough-bridge. I promise you my best endeavours, a steadfast integrity, even when I breathe the atmosphere of jobs and pensions, even were I to

be put to the toil and peril of sinecure. I promise this without equivocation or mental reservation; and although I cannot go so far as the philosopher of old, who said, 'Give me but standing room, and I'll move the universe;' yet I will say, Give me but a seat, and I'll move the house."

The following farewell address is so unlike every other upon such an occasion, conveying more than meets the eye, that we conclude our account with it.

"To the worthy and independent Burgesses of Boroughbridge."

"Brother Freemen,

"You have shewn yourselves worthy of the title by which I address you; you have proclaimed your independence, and that at a time peculiarly well chosen, when numbers of persons from all parts of England were assembled to witness your triumph, the day of election being, as you know, the eve of your great annual fair.

"It may be a satisfaction to some of you to know that the number of my votes, which was 37, was the exact number of the majority which rejected the continuance of the income tax. I might by my own vote have made that number 38, but I declined doing so; not that this occurred to me at the time, but from a conscientious apprehension, lest I should be supposed to vote for the candidate I intended to vote for, from interested motives.

"The necessity of acquiring a knowledge of the great questions which will probably come before the House, which to a person so very young as myself is a laborious undertaking, and also the importance of laying in an adequate stock of health, which is best effected by a resort to some mineral spring, will hinder me from spending so much time at present with you as I could wish; but it is my decided determination to visit you as soon as possible.

"I have not since my election, as formerly, trusted my limbs to the dangers of stage-coach travelling. They are now the nation's property, and not my own; besides, I had some striking mementos of the grave on the day of my election: not only the scaffold from whence I addressed you, but also the awful ceremony of being borne on the shoulders of eight men, which differed, to be sure, in this respect from a funeral procession; that instead of my being carried from my house to the church, I was in this case carried from the church to my house.

"I wish to express my best regards to you collectively and individually, as also to your wives and daughters, of whom I was proceeding to speak most handsomely, had it not just occurred to me that I had some female relatives among the number.

"Permit me once more to thank you for your kindness, and believe me, with every sentiment of respect and gratitude, sincerely yours,

"Cambridge, July 3."

M. LAWSON."

Captain Mundy, R. N. (the brother of the Dutchess of Newcastle) is the colleague of *Mr. Lawson*. *Mr. Murdoch*, said to be a barrister, but who appeared by proxy in the person of *Mr. Vernon* (son of the Archbishop of York) was the unsuccessful candidate.

28. BOSSINEY, otherwise TINTAGEL (CORNWALL.)

ONE of the former members, Mr. W. Yates Peel, having secured his election for Tamworth, *Sir Compton Domville* and *James A. S. Wortley* are returned to the House. Mr. Wortley being also returned for the county of York, in the room of Lord Lascelles, who has resigned, a convenient vacancy for some disappointed candidate will be occasioned.

29. BOSTON (LINCOLNSHIRE.)

THE contest in this Borough consists in an attempt of the corporation to carry a member in opposition to the freemen resident in the town. The late members, *W. A. Madocks*, and the *Honourable Mr. Burrell*, are again returned. Mr. Ellis was the unsuccessful candidate. The contest was a very close one, and not discouraging to Mr. Ellis's party. The members were:

<i>W. A. Madocks</i>	288
<i>Honourable Mr. Burrell</i>	299
Mr. Henry Ellis	270

30. BRACKLEY (NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.)

THE former members, *R. H. Bradshaw*, and *H. Wrottesley*, again returned by the corporation, resident or not resident, in number about 80; the population of the place is 1500.

31. BRAMBER (SUSSEX.)

THIS place and Steyning afford a similar instance to Aldborough and Boroughbridge, in Yorkshire; this Borough of Bramber being in the parish of Steyning, which also returns two members to Parliament. The right of voting for Bramber is singular; the houses, if new, must be built on the site of old foundations. The late members, *John Irving*, and *William Wilberforce*, Esqrs. are again returned.

32. BRECONSHIRE.

Mr. C. Morgan (the new candidate for this County) sat in the last Parliament for the Town of Brecon, where he is for the present succeeded by his brother, whose election is subject to a legal investigation of the claim of the inhabitants generally to vote. His father, Sir Charles, is again returned for the County of Monmouth. These two seats were not considered enough for one family. The present contest (long in contemplation) has been more an opposition of men than of political principles, and was continued with true Welsh perseverance to the latest moment allowed by law. The result was a majority of 37 only in favour of Colonel *Wood*, now returned for the fourth time. The whole numbers were 839 for *Wood*, and 802 for *Morgan*.

The chair in which the worthy member was carried was of oak, grown on the family estate of Gwernevet, and is that which bore his ancestors in former centuries, when elected representatives of the County.

Mr. Charles Morgan, by resigning his seat to his brother at Brecon, appears to have considered his return for the County as certain. Upon this occasion, the old proverb is verified, "Between two stools you fall."

ADDRESS OF COLONEL WOOD.

"To the Gentry, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Brecon.

"The Parliament being dissolved, it becomes my duty once more to address you. It is, however, needless for me to declare, that my re-election to the distinguished honour of representing you has long been the utmost ambition of my life.

"When the day of nomination arrives, it will be incumbent on me to render you an account of my late stewardship; and most anxiously do I hope you will consider (whatever may have been my errors or deficiencies) that I have discharged the important trust confided to me with fidelity, uninfluenced by views of self-interest, and that my general line of conduct in Parliament has been satisfactory to the great body of my constituents. It is certainly my most anxious wish again to have the honour of representing you; but I aspire to that distinction consistent only with the free exercise of your elective franchise, and the entire independence of the County of Brecon.

"Should the freeholders be of opinion that their independence is more likely to be secured in the person of any other representative, I shall be ready to yield my views to the single consideration of securing to them the man of their choice.

"On the other hand, should I be so fortunate as to be a fourth time selected as the person worthy of your confidence, no exertions shall be wanting on my part to maintain the favourable opinion you have been on former occasions so indulgent as to entertain of me.

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obliged very humble servant,
THOS. WOOD."

"June 1, 1818."

33. BRECON (BOROUGH.)

Mr. George Morgan succeeds his brother, the late member, in this Borough; but his election was protested against by W. Wilkins, Jun. Esq. and a large party of the respectable inhabitants of the town, who asserted, that by the charter every freehold burgess and freeman, paying scot and lot, had a right to vote, instead of the return being with the Bailiff, Recorder, and Aldermen. Mr. Wilkins assured the meeting that he came to that Hall influenced by no feeling of animosity to any member of the corporation, but at the solicitation of a very large body of freemen; and concluded a very excellent address amidst immense acclamations. The corporation denying the right of these gentlemen to vote, declared Mr. Morgan duly elected, though only seven of the Body Corporate and the Bailiff were present. The ceremony of chairing both gentlemen then commenced, and was conducted with the utmost regularity and order. The candidates were set down at their respective houses, where each gave a dinner to his friends. A petition to Parliament will be the issue of this extraordinary

affair, as proofs, it is asserted, are procured of the Borough having originally been an open one, and of 300 burgesses having voted at an election.

The following address upon the occasion has been circulated by Mr. Wilkins :

" To the worthy and independent Electors of the Borough of Brecon and Town of Llywell.

" Gentlemen,

" I am far from attributing to any personal consideration the enthusiastic feeling which has marked your late proceedings at Brecknock. It is the *cause*, the *noble cause* of freedom which has roused your spirit, which has animated your zeal. Your rights have been too long usurped. The generous warmth with which you have demanded their restoration, proves how duly you appreciate their value; whilst that dignified moderation which has extracted applause even from our opponents, clearly shows how well you know how to use them.

" Gentlemen, you have nobly performed your part; it remains for me to discharge my duty. Selected by your kind partiality as the instrument to vindicate your independence, I wanted no stronger motive to animate my exertions; but what an additional weight of obligation have you imposed upon me by the flattering proofs you have already given me of your confidence and esteem! Rest assured, your confidence is not misplaced. Your cause shall be faithfully and zealously prosecuted. I know what I have to expect from our opponents; they will attempt to scare me with a musty roll of parchment, which they will call a Charter; your long patience under oppression they will call *prescription*. But the spell is broken; we are no longer to be deceived by pompous pretensions or mock elections. They must prove, as well as assert their claims; and it will rest with a British House of Commons finally to decide whether the rights and liberties of your high-spirited and respectable Town and Borough shall be sacrificed to preserve the usurped privileges of thirteen individuals.

" I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen, with the greatest gratitude and respect,
Your devoted friend and servant,

" Woodlands, June 22, 1818."

WALTER WILKINS, Junr."

34. BRIDGENORTH (SHROPSHIRE.)

THE Honourable Mr. Jenkinson having declined the representation of this Borough, *Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt Jones* has succeeded to it without opposition, in conjunction with the former member, *Mr. Thos. Whitmore*, whose family have been the representatives of this Borough for several generations. And as the Borough is an open one, having numerous votes, and exposed on every dissolution to a contest, the conduct which has so long maintained itself must deserve the honour conferred. We subjoin the address of the new member to his constituents :

"To the worthy and independent Burgesses of the Borough of Bridgenorth.

" Gentlemen,

" The event of this day has realized my fondest hopes, and in thus becoming the object of your free and unbiassed choice, I have obtained the reward of an honourable ambition.

" You have even enhanced the value of this flattering distinction, by the manner in which you have conferred it. I came amongst you only as a neighbour, unconnected with any other candidate, and relying therefore, as an independent man, wholly on your assistance and approbation for the attainment of that honour to which your choice has now raised me.

" It shall be my endeavour not to be considered unworthy of such favours, and to perform my duty, loyally, honestly, and independently.

" I shall I trust ever bear in mind the conduct of that valuable and excellent man, one of your former representatives; and though I have not the advantage of his experience, you will, I trust, never find me wanting in will and exertions towards the performance of those duties incumbent on my present situation: and, acting on such grounds, I hope that my conduct will meet with your approval.

" To your late honourable member I hope that I shall not be found an unworthy successor; and in addition to the high honour of being chosen one of your representatives, I must congratulate myself upon being thus associated with so honourable and upright a colleague; and however distinct have been our efforts in obtaining that honour which you have now conferred upon us, I shall be ever ready to co-operate in attending to the interests and promoting the welfare of this ancient and respectable Borough.

" Deeply impressed with gratitude for that support which has procured to me so proud a distinction, and with a due sense of that important office which I now have to discharge towards you, I take this occasion of offering to you once more my grateful acknowledgments for the friendly reception which I have experienced; and beg at the same time to thank all those friends who have honoured me with their personal assistance, and whose kind exertions have ensured the success which has this day crowned my wishes.

" I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your devoted and attached humble servant,

THOMAS JOHN TYRWHITT JONES."

"Stanley Hall, June 20, 1818."

35. BRIDGWATER (SOMERSET.)

THE late members, *William Astell*, and *George Pocock*, are again returned, after an opposition from Mr. Moggridge, and Mr. Parkins. The following address of the successful candidates sufficiently indicates the tone of the contest.

" To the worthy and independent Electors of the Borough of Bridgwater.

" Gentlemen,

" We cannot leave our numerous and respectable friends, even for a short time, without expressing to them again, through the medium of the press, as we have already attempted to do in person, our fervent and grateful thanks for the zealous, independent, honourable, and effectual support which they have given us during the late contest.

" That contest, Gentlemen, has terminated as, from the knowledge we possessed of the number, influence, and character of our friends, we confidently anticipated it would terminate, in the complete triumph of our cause, and in the entire defeat of that of our opponents.

" The appeals which have been made to the passions of the people, and the attempts which you have witnessed to excite among them a spirit of discontent against existing institutions, and against that system of policy which has crushed and extinguished the military despotism of France, and has placed our beloved country in the very first rank in the scale of nations, though successful to a certain extent, and among a certain class of persons, have yet, we are proud to say, added many respectable names to the list of our supporters, whilst they have had the effect of changing the nature, and increasing the importance of the contest, by identifying our cause with the cause of rational genuine liberty, and of social order with the cause of national honour and of national independence.

" We are persuaded, Gentlemen, that it is not necessary for us to trouble you with any professions or promises. Our political principles are already well known to you; and, by again confiding to our care the protection of your invaluable rights and privileges, you have given us an unequivocal proof, that our humble but anxious endeavours to promote your local interests, and the general interests of the empire, have been received by you with indulgence and approbation.

" With our best wishes for the prosperity of your Borough, and in the hope that peace and harmony will be speedily re-established, we for the present take our leave; regretting only that time has not been afforded us to convey our personal thanks so generally as we could have wished and intended; and trusting that nothing will occur to prevent us from again paying our respects to our constituents at the approaching Races.

" We have the honour to remain,

With every sentiment of gratitude and respect, Gentlemen,

Your most faithful and obliged humble servants,

GEORGE PARCOCK.

" Bridgwater, 21st June, 1818."

WILLIAM ASTELL."

It will be seen that the losing candidates fired at their departure a great gun.

" To the free and independent Electors of the Borough of Bridgwater.

" Gentlemen,

" Although the issue of the contest for your independence has been unsuccessful, it has been glorious for those who have been engaged in it. Our opponents have again triumphed over our dearest rights, but we envy them not their victory on the terms on which

it has been purchased; nor can the time be far distant when corruption and injustice shall be finally subdued. Accept our warmest thanks for the attachment you have manifested to our persons, and for the noble exertions you have rendered in our common cause; and be assured, Gentlemen, we can never forget the one, nor desert the other.

“ With every due sentiment of respect and esteem,
We have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,
Your humble servants,

J. H. MOGGRIDGE.

“ Bridgwater, 23d June, 1818.”

E. PARKIN’S.”

36. BRIDPORT (DORSET.)

AT one time it was reported that Sir Charles Pole would offer himself for this Town, having lost his election for Plymouth; but the former members, *Sir H. D. St. Paul*, and *Mr. Sturt*, were returned unopposed.

37. BRISTOL.

THE Election for this City, though in its outset one of the most vacillating, presents in its progress and termination the character of the best-principled contest, and the greatest political victory in the kingdom. Its conduct speaks its own history.

The first tangible appearance of an opposition to Mr. Protheroe (for none was ever intended towards the champion of the White Lion club, Mr. Richard Hart Davis) embodied itself at the Bush Tavern, where a meeting was held on Monday evening the 25th May, at seven o’clock, in consequence of a declaration made by Mr. Protheroe of his intention again to offer himself for the choice of the city; and in that address entering into some explanation of the line of conduct he had adopted in his parliamentary duty. Upon which occasion Mr. John Naish Sanders being called to the Chair, and having stated the object of the meeting, was addressed to the following purport, by C. A. Elton, Esq.

“ Mr. Chairman,—The events which have been passing around us make any argument unnecessary respecting the importance of employing aright the opportunity which will be placed within our reach by the approaching General Election. We are met together, Sir, to consider of the fittest mode of inviting as a candidate for our representation, a gentleman, whose high character for independent firmness and clearness of principle mark him out as one who, if he were chosen, would fulfil to their utmost extent the expectations of his constituents: as one who would not profess more than he would perform, and who would perform more than he would profess.

“ It will not be irrelevant to the occasion, if I presume to offer you my ideas as to what would be expected of one who had been selected by free men, as the protector of their rights, the guardian of their privileges, the depositary of their interests, and the delegate of their will.

"Certainly they would not expect from him a vexatious opposition to all measures of Government, merely because they were measures of Government: they surely could not blame his incidental conformity with such measures as might appear to tend unequivocally to national advantage; but they would expect from him that he should compromise no great axiom of political liberty: that he should exhibit that general plain consistency of principle and conduct which distinguishes one political thinker from another, and which constitutes what we understand by political character. Whenever the broad principles of liberty were at stake, they would expect him at his post: ready to guard against the open assault of political profligacy, or the wily sap of cabinet cunning. From the moment when he appeared in the ranks of those, who with the public good in their mouths were trampling on the charters of the people, from that moment—they would see him as he was—the sycophant of occasion and a traitor to their cause.

"Had a government dared to lay their hand on that ark of our liberty the 'Habeas Corpus:' had they dared to do this by a trick of state, for the purpose of crushing the rising spirit of reform: had they availed themselves of disturbances which distress had excited: of a crisis of tumultuary and driftless disaffection, in which Mr. Pitt would have disdained to suspend the Constitution: would the man whom I describe, Sir, have contented himself with complaining of this violation, because it had effect during the recess of Parliament? or would he not in his place as a senator have resisted on every ground this attempt to establish a gradual irresponsible despotism, by rendering the minds of the people familiar with stated suspensions of their laws and liberties? He would have loudly demanded, where was the invading enemy which rendered the arm of Government too short? Where the organized rebellion that called on the ministers of the crown to veil the statue of Themis? Where issued the hosts of incendiaries, unless from the inner recesses of the cabinet itself? The guiltiness of such statesmen would be still more aggravated, had they themselves, by means of the hired jackalls of power, provided the prey on which justice was to glut her fangs: and would the man whom I am describing, while he knew how the majority of the Commons' House was composed, think that the sanction of such a majority to the measure, acquitted the contrivers of it? If the chartered laws of the country had been violated, would he think oppression less oppression because its perpetrators had 'borne their faculties meekly,' and had robbed the people of their liberties with commendable discretion? Or, would he not, when such ministers came down to the House and demand indemnity, reply with impeachment?

"The man whom I describe would think that the worshipping God in a house with a steeple did not exclusively form a Christian: that the acknowledging a king for his pope, was not the indispensable distinction of a loyal citizen: and he would deny to nobody of religious profession the rights of civism and the privileges of manhood: he would not think that the liberty of conscience was respected, when it was punished by the annulment of those civil rights which should be free as the air we breathe and public as the springs of water.

"As connected with the interests of civil and consequently of re-

higous liberty, he would not allow his mind to be diverted by the influence of an alarmist-faction from the vital necessity of reform in the popular representation. He would recollect that the greatest men in the annals of our history, that Chatham, Pitt, and Fox, saw and felt the expediency and the equity of purifying the constitution. He would remember that the excuse of revolutionary contagion was now no more; the Pope was in the Vatican: Frederic in the Escorial: Louis in the Thuilleries: Napoleon under his prison regimen: all without was quiet and happy; and the people of England demanded to be governed by their own laws.

"As they who hold the purse of the public are in possession of the sinews of power, and as there has not been shown any violent disinclination to misuse this power, the man I am describing would watch with jealousy every encroachment on the property of the nation: and he would feel this duty the more imperative upon him, as the fundamental principle of our Constitution, that 'none shall be taxed but by their own consent freely given through representatives chosen by themselves,' is systematically reversed, as the Commons' House is now constructed.—But if there were a tax peculiarly odious; vexatious and burthensome in its nature; oppressive and inquisitorial in its operation; the engine of extortion and the fuel of perpetual war, he would resist it with manful and unswerving consistency; however palliated, however modified, however offered to him under a thousand shifting forms and qualifications, he would not suffer himself to be caught like a buzzing fly in the cobweb of ministerial cajolery, or be tempted to desert the ground of a provident and faithful guardian of his trust.

"The man I describe would bear in mind the sentiment of a great orator of antiquity, which has received the praise of Mr. Fox: "*iniquissimum pacem justissimo bello autefero*:" "I prefer the most unequal peace to the justest war." Certainly he might rejoice in the successful termination of war: but he would not see glory in victory, simply as victory: he would look to the results: he would ask what promises it had fulfilled? what prospects of peace and security it opened to us? what harmony was effected between rulers and their people; or how the freedom and happiness of nations were improved and consolidated? But if he saw that only one tyranny was substituted for another: that king-craft and priest-craft and superstition were set up again in their old odious and exploded forms: if wherever he turned his eyes they were met by violated pledges, and perversion of justice: if the word of a king was in future to be reckoned lighter in the balance than a swindler's promise; and if our country was to bear upon her forehead the broad and burning mark of the Punic faith of old, his steady principles of freedom would forbid him in such victory to glory.

"Such, Sir, are his duties, and such are ours. In times when the cause of despotism is gaining ground, and the cause of freedom is artfully confounded with insurrectionary treason, it will not serve us to elect a wavering and ambiguous politician: a sort of amphibious senator; who breathes and wades and walks in either parliamentary element. We want a man plain in his motives, clear in his principles, definite in his actions, steady to his trust: a man who would not

merely have the name of Hampden on his lips, but the spirit of Hampden in his heart: if we select any other man than this, the beasts that crawl with their faces downwards to the earth are nobler beings than the citizens of Bristol."

Whereupon the following resolutions were carried.

" BRISTOL ELECTION.

" At a very numerous and respectable Meeting of the Electors of Bristol, held at the Bush-Tavern, on Monday Evening, 25th of May instant, at seven o'clock, John Naish Sanders, Esq. in the chair;

" Resolved unanimously, That Edward Protheroe, Esq. having offered himself to the Electors of Bristol upon Independent Whig Principles, and having in many instances by his votes and speeches in the House of Commons acted in a manner directly opposed to his original professions, we cannot in justice to our own consistency support him at the approaching General Election.

" Resolved unanimously, That as we believe the political sentiments of Colonel Hugh Baillie to be in unison with the true principles of the Constitution, as confirmed at the glorious Revolution in 1688, by which the House of Brunswick was seated on the throne of these realms, he be requested to offer himself a candidate for the representation of this city in Parliament.

" Resolved unanimously, That the invitation to Colonel Hugh Baillie now produced, be signed by the present Meeting; and that the Chairman, with Mr. Alderman Ames, Charles Abraham Elton, Esq. Thomas Castle, Esq. James Lean, Esq. Brooke Smith, Esq. Christopher George, Esq. G. E. Sanders, Esq. Robert Bruce, Esq. and Dr. Kentish, be appointed a deputation to wait upon the Colonel immediately, and to express to him our ardent hope that he will accept this invitation, and our determination collectively and individually to support him by every exertion in our power."

A deputation then proceeded to wait upon Colonel Baillie, at his house in Park-row, who having politely accepted the invitation, accompanied, with his brother, the deputation back to the place of meeting, surrounded by an immense concourse of persons.

As soon as silence could be procured, he addressed the Chairman, by stating, that called upon as he was by so numerous and respectable a body, he should have been wanting in laudable ambition if he declined so great an honour—that of political principles he should make but little profession, hoping his conduct would shew that he should perform the more in proportion as he promised the less; that, though he was yet an untried public character, he could appeal to the conduct of his dear relative near him (Mr. James Baillie,) and say that the line he had pursued, and the votes he had given in Parliament, had met his most cordial approbation, and that he should have acted in the same manner, (cheers.) * That he should be sorry to see the peace of the City disturbed, and he hoped every gentleman

* His Brother, and Member for Tralee, an Irish Borough.

present would exert himself to preserve it; that he felt no personal opposition to any other candidate; that on public grounds only had he answered the call made upon him: and that he would exert himself to the best of his ability, if he should be elected, to further the wishes of his constituents, nationally and locally, (cheers.) The Colonel then went to the front window, and addressed a few words of the same purport to the throngs in the streets.—He then retired amidst cheers.

It was then "Resolved unanimously, That the cordial thanks of this Meeting be given to Colonel Hugh Baillie for the kind and handsome manner in which he has acceded to our request, and to the general wishes (as we believe) of the citizens at large.

"Resolved unanimously, That these resolutions be printed in the Bristol and London newspapers.

"Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Meeting be given to J. N. Sanders, Esq. and the other gentlemen who convened it.

JOHN NAISS SANDERS, Chairman."

After which the following address was immediately circulated:

"To the Gentlemen, Clergy, Freeholders, and Freemen of the City of Bristol.

"Gentlemen,

"Having received an invitation from a numerous and respectable body of the Electors, to offer myself as a candidate for the representation of this city, I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to declare that I shall cheerfully obey their call whenever a dissolution of Parliament shall take place.

"Sensible, however, how much was due to the peace of the City, I feel it necessary to declare, that without this encouragement I would never have ventured to intrude myself on the public notice; but I should be deficient in that honest ambition which belongs to an Englishman, and wanting in gratitude to those gentlemen who have honored me with their good opinion, if I were any longer to remain indifferent to their wishes by declining the offer of their support.

"If I have the good fortune to succeed, I trust I shall always prove myself, by my public conduct, a firm friend to the constitution and liberty of my country, and a faithful guardian of your local interests.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your devoted and obedient Servant,

"Park Row, May 26, 1818.

HUGH DUNCAN BAILLIE."

Thus far had the Colonel's party proceeded, and begun the political warfare, when a meeting was called, and passed the following resolutions, in the interest of Mr. Davis.

BRISTOL ELECTION.

"White Lion, Bristol, May 27th, 1818.

"A at very numerous and respectable meeting of the Friends of the Blue Interest in the city of Bristol;

Mr. Alderman Daniel in the chair,

"Resolved unanimously, That Richard Hart Davis, Esq. during the period that he has represented this city in Parliament, by his diligence in the discharge of his public duties, by his zealous attention to the local interests of the city, and by his firm, manly, and consistent adherence to those principles of loyalty to the Crown, and attachment to the Constitution as established in Church and State, which first recommended him to our notice, has fully justified the expectations formed of his character, and is entitled to our highest confidence and esteem.

"Resolved, therefore, unanimously, That Richard Hart Davis, Esq. be solicited again to offer himself as a candidate for the representation of this city, when the dissolution of Parliament shall take place, and that he be assured of our warmest support.

"Resolved unanimously, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to Mr. Davis by the Committee.

"Resolved unanimously, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the several Bristol newspapers.

THOMAS DANIEL, Chairman."

The Chairman having quitted the chair, the thanks of the meeting were unanimously voted to him for his able and attentive conduct therein.

The acceptance of the requisition was noticed by Mr. Davis, in the following manly answer:

"To the Gentlemen, Clergy, Freeholders, and Freemen of the City of Bristol.

"Gentlemen,

"Invited by several numerous and respectable bodies of my fellow-citizens, I now offer myself, for the third time, as a candidate for the representation of my native city in Parliament at the ensuing General Election.

"The confirmation of their undiminished regard and esteem, conveyed to me by such numbers of my constituents in their present renewed assurances of support, and the very flattering manner in which those assurances have been made, have left an impression on my mind which can never be effaced.

"When first I solicited this honour, I made few professions, and I am inclined to follow the same course on the present occasion. My public conduct is before you, to which I hope I may boldly appeal, as being in strict unison with the principles which I have ever avowed. I trust that I have always been found assiduous in the discharge of my public duties, and zealous to promote, to the utmost of my ability, the local interests of the city.

"During the period in which I have had the honour of representing you in Parliament, it has been my study to unite the spirit of loyalty with the exercise of a patriotic independence,—attentive to support the just rights and liberties of the Subject, I have been equally vigilant to guard inviolate the constitutional prerogatives of the Crown, and the legal and established privileges of the Church.

" If I should by your favour be again raised to this proud pre-eminence, my conduct shall continue to be governed by the same principles; and my zeal and attention to your interests shall be only equalled by the gratitude I shall feel for the flattering distinction which your partiality will thus have again conferred upon me.

" I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

With sentiments of the highest respect,

Your faithful and obedient Servant,

" Piccadilly, May 28th, 1818.

R. H. DAVIS."

Whilst this latter proceeding between Mr. Davis and his friends was in progress, Colonel Baillie had written to Mr. Protheroe, notifying his acceptance of the invitation made to him upon the occasion. This communication drew forth from Mr. Protheroe the following public notice of his intention to forego a contest :

" To the Gentlemen, Clergy, Freeholders, and Freemen of the City of Bristol.

" Gentlemen,

" I have served you faithfully and zealously, with integrity of principle and independence of conduct. The only charge of party malevolence against me is, that on certain occasions, admitting of easy justification, my name is not to be found in the lists of opposition. I always professed to you, Gentlemen, that my vote should be guided by my conscience; and that I considered it the part of a good patriot and a good Christian to support the Government of his country, in every measure which he thought beneficial to the public. But you prefer a decided party-man, and in that character I will never sit in the House of Commons. I congratulate you on the respectability of the gentleman who offers himself as my opponent. Perhaps I might not despair of success in such a contest; but it behoves me to consider, whether even the distinction of representing the City of Bristol may not be purchased too dearly; and I frankly own to you, that I think the honour fairly balanced by the sacrifice of time, ease, and health, without the ruin of fortune by a succession of expensive contests for an object of such precarious tenure.

" Having just received from Col. Baillie a declaration of his intentions, I lose not a moment in communicating to you and to him these sentiments, for the purpose of preserving the tranquillity of the City.

I have the honour to remain,

with sincere respect, Gentlemen,

Your faithful and most obedient Servant,

" Cote House, May 26th, 1818.

EDWARD PROTHEROE."

" Mr. Protheroe begs leave to assure his friends in the city of Bristol, particularly those who, upon the expectation of a contested Election, have made him the cordial tender of their support and assistance, that he shall never be unmindful of their kindness, nor insensible of the value of their regard and esteem."

However, such a determination on the part of Mr. Protheroe did not extinguish the attachment of his political friends; and on

Monday the 8th of June, (when the interval of a few days had afforded his party time to debate on his conduct, and to measure their strength,) the following meeting took place at the Rummer Tavern.

“ William Fripp, Jun. Esq. in the Chair.

“ Resolved unanimously,

“ First.—That the zeal, ability, and integrity of principle, shewn by Edward Protheroe, Esq. one of our representatives in Parliament, on all public occasions, and his unwearied attention to the interest of the inhabitants of this City, in their private and public concerns, fully justify the confidence reposed in him at the last Election, and entitle him to the cordial support of all classes of his fellow-citizens.

“ Second.—That this Meeting has observed with deep regret the intention expressed by Mr. Protheroe, to withdraw himself as a candidate for the representation of this City in Parliament, at the ensuing Election.

“ Third.—That the result of a general canvass instituted throughout this City, by several friends of Mr. Protheroe, has clearly ascertained the wish of a very decided majority of the Electors of Bristol, that he should again fill a situation, the duties of which he has discharged with so much honour to himself, and advantage to his constituents.

“ Fourth.—That the following gentlemen, viz. Mr. Murry, Mr. Franklyn, jun. and Mr. George Jones, do immediately proceed to London, as a deputation from this Meeting to Mr. Protheroe, with a copy of these resolutions, signed by the Chairman, and that they do earnestly entreat him to accede to the wishes so universally and loudly expressed, and to allow himself to be put in nomination at the approaching Election as a candidate to represent this City in Parliament.

“ Fifth.—That in the event of Mr. Protheroe's allowing his name to be put in nomination, this Meeting hereby pledges itself to every possible exertion, both collectively and individually, to secure his election and return.

“ Sixth.—That district committees be immediately formed, to promote the objects of this Meeting, and take care of Mr. Protheroe's interest.

“ Seventh.—That the relatives of Mr. Protheroe be requested to lend their assistance in forwarding the views of this Meeting, and that this resolution be immediately communicated to Philip Protheroe, Esq.

“ Eighth.—That these resolutions be advertised in the Bristol and other newspapers.

(Signed)

WILLIAM FRIPP, Jun. Chairman.”

“ And the Chairman having quitted the chair, which was immediately taken by Mr. Franklyn,

“ Resolved unanimously, That the cordial thanks of this Meeting be given to William Fripp, Jun. Esq. for his readiness in accepting the office of Chairman, and his judicious conduct therein.

(Signed)

GEORGE FRANKLYN, Chairman.”

...the contest assumed a determined aspect not ... by the declarations of the Colonel's friends, that Mr. ... would not accept the invitation. The new candidate, on the 25th and 26th of June, issued the following addresses, explanatory of his principles (which had undergone daily discussion,) expressive of his determination to persevere, and avowing his certain hope of final success.

"To the Gentlemen, Clergy, Freeholders, and Freemen of the City of Bristol.

"Gentlemen,

"Called forward as I have been by a great body of my fellow-citizens, I should have considered it an insult to your understandings and patriotism to have replied to the false and anonymous publications under which the press has groaned for the last few days.

"I know that some of my adversaries pique themselves on their abilities to delude the public mind by their writings, but I have no ambition to obtain a seat in Parliament by such attempts.

"Knowing how unavailing premature pledges frequently are, it has ever been my opinion, that the conscientious representative of Free Men should be sent unfettered to Parliament; but in consequence of the unwearied efforts to create religious animosities, I think it right, as a member of the Church of England, to declare, that although a firm friend to religious toleration, I have never supported, nor is it my intention to support, any measure which may have the effect of admitting Roman Catholics to political power; but if, through your favour, I should be returned to Parliament, I shall feel myself bound, upon this subject, to obey any instructions unequivocally expressed to me by the general voice of my constituents.

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your much obliged and faithful Servant,

"Park-Row, Saturday Night, June 6, 1818. HUGH DUNCAN BAILLIE."

"To the Gentlemen, Clergy, Freeholders, and Freemen of the City of Bristol.

"Gentlemen,

"Notwithstanding the unexpected attempts made by some friends of Mr. Protheroe to force that gentleman forwards after his public declaration, that upon deliberate consideration he had withdrawn from the contest; the result of the canvass which I have commenced, and which I shall continue until I have personally paid my respects to all my fellow-citizens, as well as the reports of my friends in every parish wherein their exertions have been made, is so decidedly favourable, that my return to Parliament as your representative cannot be doubted.

"Under the assurance of your continued support, I shall go to the poll with the most perfect confidence.

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

With the greatest sincerity,

Your much obliged and faithful Servant,

"Park-Row, June 8, 1818.

HUGH DUNCAN BAILLIE."

So fluctuating however is the tide of a canvass, that four days afterwards the Colonel declined the contest, in the following address :

" To the Gentlemen, Clergy, Freeholders, and Freemen of the City of Bristol.

" Gentlemen,

" Since I had first the honour of addressing you, an unexpected opposition has been stirred up against me, and the city is now threatened with a furious contest, inflamed by party zeal, and embittered by religious animosities.

" When I accepted the invitation of my fellow-citizens, to offer myself as a candidate, I was confident that the general expression of the public feeling would have precluded the probability of a contest, and succeeding events fully justified that expectation. But I now find that some enthusiasts for Mr. Protheroe are determined to put him in nomination, notwithstanding his having once resigned ; and, aided as they have been by co-operation with another party, to subject me to the anxieties of a protracted poll.

" Under these unforeseen circumstances, I feel it expedient to retire.

" I lament most sincerely the disappointment which this determination will occasion to all my friends ; as, from the gratifying returns of my canvass, they had been flattered with the hopes of complete success. I felt proud in having been selected as the assertor of the constitutional liberties of the people, and I should have been most happy to have given effect to their political sentiments ; but I could not consent to endanger my own means of independence, or suffer my friends to make such enormous sacrifices, as would have been found necessary by a further perseverance in the contest.

" To the Electors who have come forward in my support, I return my warmest thanks, and more particularly to those gentlemen who have favoured me with their zealous and active exertions in canvassing the city.—The many marks of friendship and regard which I have experienced, will ever be remembered with the deepest sentiments of gratitude ;

" And I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your much obliged and faithful Servant,

HUGH DUNCAN BAILLIE."

" Park-How, Friday Night, June 12, 1818."

But following the example of Mr. Protheroe's friends, those of the Colonel determined that he should be a member in spite of his want of courage, and came to the following resolutions :

" Committee-Room, Bush Tavern, June 15, 1818.

" Richard Teast, Esq. in the Chair."

" At a numerous Meeting of Freeholders and Freemen, held this Evening, it was

" Resolved, That a Committee be again formed for conducting the Election of Colonel H. Baillie.

"Resolved, That it appears to this Meeting that the general voice of the Electors of Bristol is decidedly in favour of Colonel H. Baillie, and that notwithstanding his having declared a wish to withdraw from the contest, it is nevertheless the inflexible determination of a great body of the Electors to put him in nomination, and that a deputation forthwith wait upon the Colonel to convey to him these sentiments, and to solicit his approbation of such nomination.

"Resolved, That this deputation consist of the Chairman, (R. Teast, Esq.) G. Ames, Christopher George, and G. E. Sanders, Esqrs."

The deputation having waited upon the Colonel, returned with the following answer :

"Park Row, Monday Evening, June 15, 1818.

"Sir,—I have just had the honour of receiving your communication, that it is the intention of a great body of the Electors to put me in nomination to-morrow. I beg to state, that should it be the pleasure of my fellow-citizens to return me as one of their representatives in Parliament, I will serve them with zeal and fidelity ;

"And I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

"To R. Teast, Esq."

HUGH DUNCAN BAILLIE."

We are now drawing on to the day of election, and select three squibs, as indicative of the opinions entertained during the canvass.

"To the Editor of *Felix Farley's Journal*.

"Sir,

"It is not wonderful to me that Colonel Baillie, with all his boozing, should meet with such an unfavourable reception on his canvass. Those who feel the slightest respect for our venerable Church, or loyalty towards our good King, will hardly be guilty of such inconsistency as to give any countenance to those, who pretending to decide king-craft and priest-craft, would dare to term our church "the house with a steeple," and treat the word of "a king as a swindler's promise."

"For my part I, who am a Dissenter, and a Whig of the old school, refused him my support for a dozen reasons, and I trust all good Whigs will follow my example. Indeed I gave a baker's dozen.

"1. That he suffered himself to be brought forward by Mills and Co. to turn out Mr. Protheroe, one of the best members this city ever had.

"2. That I believe his wig is dressed, as his father's was, in the Scotch fashion, and that it will come out of curl the moment the Minister's comb is applied to it.

"3. Because he has promised to follow his worthy father, of whom it has been justly said, that whilst in parliament "he never did one thing worth recording, or said one thing worth repeating."

"4. Because he is likely, as many have very properly remarked, to shew himself attentive to the benefit of his fellow-citizens, by doing nothing for them.

"5. Because he and his family have never supported our public

charities, unless their deeds were so secret, that the right hand never knew what the left did.

"6. Because he has removed so much of his business to London, to the great injury of Bristol tradesmen and our numerous poor. . .

"7. Because there are good reasons why he should have shown gratitude to Mr. Protheroe.

"8. Because he is understood to be a friend to the Roman Catholics.

"9. Because I don't think his eloquence in the House of Commons will ever set the Thames on fire.

"10. Because he has attempted to frighten the public by putting forty names on his committee, more than twenty of whom are not freemen.

"11. Because as Scotchmen won't let Englishmen represent them, so I think Englishmen should not suffer themselves to be represented by Scotchmen.

"12. Because I hope Mr. Protheroe, or some other independent man, will come forward, whom I will heartily support.

"13. Because, having a family, I prefer a large loaf to Scotch dumplings.

AN INDEPENDENT BAKER."

"A few Plain Questions to Colonel Duncan Baillie.

"Have you not, Sir, lately removed a considerable part of the orders which were used to be given to Bristol tradesmen, to Londoners?

"Have you not, Sir, forfeited every pretension to be supported as a member of parliament, in coming forward to oppose Mr. Protheroe, because merely that gentleman has been said by your friends to set the lower classes against the higher, only because he did every thing in his power to serve the cause of his fellow-citizens?

"Mr. P. voted conscientiously for the Property-Tax, because it fell on the rich, and removed a burthen from the lower classes, by other taxes not being laid upon them.

"Now, Sir, did not this worthy member also most manfully oppose the tax that was to be laid on salt, because it would fall heavily on the lower class of tradesmen, and the poor?

"Did he not also, for the same reason, oppose the tax on leather?

"Did he not, Sir, on all occasions, vote in favour of the reduction of the army from the same motives?

"Did he not, on every opportunity, oppose a wasteful expenditure of the public money; particularly in the large grants which ministers wished to give to the Princes?

"Did he not oppose the Corn Bill, with such ability as gained him credit in every part of the empire?

"Whenever he was wanting, was he not found at his post, late and early, in the House of Commons?

"Do you not mean, Sir, to support the Roman Catholics against the Protestant interest?

"In what respects do you consider yourself better qualified to serve the freemen than Mr. Protheroe?

"What will you do for them more than your father did?

"Answer these plain questions satisfactorily, and you will please
A PLAIN MAN."

"To the Protestant Dissenters of Bristol."

"Gentlemen,

"I hope when Colonel Baillie asks for your votes, as he is such an enemy to "the house with a steeple," you will respectfully inquire what place of worship it is he attends; whether it is the Roman Catholic Chapel, or any of our meeting houses, as I hope his religion is of a less doubtful nature than his politics.

"I am, Gentlemen,

AN ENEMY TO DUPLICITY."

On Tuesday June 16 the Election commenced, when after reading the proclamation by the sheriff, and the usual formalities,

Thomas Græme, Esq. rose to propose Mr. Richard Hart Davis, and stated, "That he was not about to offer to the consideration of the Electors a new man, but to call upon them to return for the third time to Parliament, a gentleman who had for many years faithfully and conscientiously discharged the important duties of their representation. If however this were not the case, if they had now to consider abstractedly the fit qualities for a representative of this great commercial city, in Mr. Davis they would be found all united. In him they saw a native of their own city, who had spent a great part of his life in it, and still resided near it—one also connected with some of the highest and most respectable mercantile establishments in it, and who to an extensive commercial knowledge and intimate acquaintance with their local interests, added every good quality that could adorn private life; and all this united with kindness rather than urbanity to all, and the most diligent attention to every application made to him from whatever quarter it proceeded. In proposing that Mr. Davis should be again returned to Parliament as their representative, he should neither do justice to his merits nor his own feelings, if he did not make a few observations on his public conduct. In all free states, and in all disquisitions among free men, it must be ever the case that differences of opinion will arise on the best means of arriving at that only object which honest men of all ways of thinking must ever aim at, the prosperity and welfare of the State. God forbid it should be otherwise! for the torpor and indifference which must else exist would be the worst symptom of the state of the public mind, and lead to that despotism which in the hands of one man, or of many, was alike fatal to the peace, the liberty, and the good of our country—of our beloved country—the nurse of heroes, the delight of gods—that country which humbled the proud tyrants of the earth, and set the nations free—free as far as it had either the right or the power of making them—released them at least from that galling yoke of foreign domination which every human heart must spurn, and must rejoice to see removed. Whatever opinions individuals may entertain of the policy which had directed our efforts, the result all men must acknowledge to have been glorious. In times of great public distress, when resource after resource was failing them, town after town taken from them, and victory after victory obtained over their forces by their opponent, the great Athenian orator scorned to condole with his countrymen, but assuming the lofty tone of congratulation, bid them rejoice that they had done nothing unworthy of

their city, but had maintained, in support of the common rights of Greece, the war against that man.—With how much more reason may England exult, in the hour of her triumph and success, at the fortunate issue of her efforts in defence of the common rights, not of a small district, but of all Europe, and indeed the whole civilized world. Such had been the system which Mr. Davis had supported; and though such great exertions had been purchased by considerable temporary evils and distress, that distress there was every reason to conclude would be only temporary—and feeling a strong conviction in his own mind that Mr. Davis's line of public conduct has met with the fullest approbation of a very considerable portion of his fellow-citizens, who would rejoice at the present occasion of placing him again in possession of the legitimate object of his laudable ambition, he begged leave to nominate *Richard Hart Davis, Esq.* as a gentleman every way qualified to represent the city of Bristol."

John Scandret Harford, Esq. on rising to second Mr. Græme's motion, said, "that had Mr. Davis been an untried character, he should have felt extremely reluctant, connected as he was with him by close family ties, to have seconded the nomination so eloquently made by his valued friend, Mr. Græme, lest it should be objected, that his judgment was biassed by his feelings, and that therefore his testimony in favour of Mr. D.'s principles and talents could not be regarded as impartial. Happily, however, no such difficulty presented itself in the present instance. He did not rise to expatiate on the merits of a stranger, but of one who, it was well known, had for a long course of years devoted his superior talents, with unwearied assiduity, to the discharge of his public duties; and who had spared no pains to promote the interests of all his fellow-citizens, of the lowest equally as of the highest. He came to speak in favour of one, whose principles of ardent loyalty to his King, steady attachment to our glorious Constitution, as established both in church and state, and lively interest in the preservation of the just rights and liberties of the people, had been consistently displayed throughout the whole of his political career. So highly, indeed, were Mr. Davis's services appreciated, that Mr. H. felt that, in uttering these sentiments, he was not so much giving expression to his own feelings as echoing back the public voice, distinctly heard in the course of an active canvass, which as it was well known had been lately carried on by Mr. Davis's friends. So flattering, indeed, he might almost say so enthusiastic, had been the expression of that voice, that it rendered it needless for him (Mr. H.) on the present occasion, to occupy the time of the meeting, or to wound the delicacy of his valued friend's feelings, by any thing like detailed panegyric. He should, therefore conclude, by simply seconding the nomination of Mr. Davis; and expressing his firm conviction, that should he again be placed in the high and honorable situation of representative of the city of Bristol in Parliament, he would prove himself true to those patriotic principles which had already raised him so high in the public esteem; and by adhering to which, in our public councils, this country had been placed in an attitude of greatness and of glory, which was the envy and admiration of the world."

Mr. Davis then spoke as follows:—

" Gentlemen,

" In addressing you upon this occasion, I feel that I ought, in the first place, to apologize for not having at an earlier period paid my personal respects to you.—Illness must plead my excuse—for I can assure you, that I came to Bristol as soon as I could do it with safety. My worthy friend who has proposed me to your choice this day, has, I fear, formed too favourable an opinion of my public character; but, however I may disclaim the merit which he attributes to it at this moment, I may be permitted to hope, that all which he has stated may be truly applied to it in future, if I should be so happy as again to become your representative in Parliament; although I feel that many gentlemen around me would have executed the duties of your representative with more ability than myself; yet allow me to say, that for ardent zeal and honest integrity, whenever I have been employed in your service, I can yield to none. I beg both my friends, who have moved and seconded my nomination, to be assured, that I am most gratified by, and fully sensible of the value of their good opinion. During the period in which I have represented this city, questions of the most vital importance, relating both to a state of warfare and of peace, have been discussed in Parliament; my voice in deciding them has been influenced by no selfish motive; I have looked only to your interests as involved in the general welfare of the empire at large. Sometimes I have been found opposed to the Crown, and at other times my vote has militated even against the opinions of my most respectable constituents. But, Gentlemen, this is unavoidable, if your representative is to have an independent voice in the senate. This conduct redounds as much to your honour as it does to his credit, that he should give the most mature consideration to any important subject, and not decide upon it but through the strictest scrutiny of his conscience and his judgment. Whilst this country was involved in a war, unparalleled both for duration and expense, with a powerful and inveterate foe, I am proud to acknowledge that I gave my support to a vigorous prosecution of the war, upon the most extensive scale, persuaded that it was the only mode of securing the glory and safety of the country, and of assuring to us at an earlier moment the blessings of a permanent and honourable peace. Happy indeed was it for us, that this manly and decided policy was pursued, for it was crowned with the most triumphant success. Peace, indeed, was in the last instance acquired by a single victory, more splendid than the noblest achievements in the brightest annals of our country;—but putting aside all the great political consequences that flowed from this victory, where is the British heart that does not beat high, whose blood does not flow in a swifter current, at the mere recollections of the deathless renown, which his countrymen acquired on that glorious day?

" Gentlemen, I must now beg you will allow me to mention a circumstance, in some degree personal to myself, but connected intimately with the great interests of the State. Some time after peace had been obtained, a committee was appointed (of which I had the honour to be one,) to examine into the income, and to modify and economise the expenditure of the State. This Committee attended

laboriously to its duties for two years; and I may venture to assert that more useful retrenchments were made during that time than in any similar period of our history; one circumstance is alike honourable to the Committee and to his Majesty's ministers. Notwithstanding it was formed of gentlemen of both sides of the House, yet from its first formation to the last day of its sitting, there never was a division upon any question whatever. We were all unanimous, and why? Because we had but one object in view, which was to lighten the burdens of the people.

"The Committee always hoped, that a well-regulated economy, aided by the energy and industry of the people, would relieve the country from its difficulties, great as they confessedly were at that moment. The favourable change which has since taken place, has shewn how just were their views in this respect. The expenses of the State have been largely retrenched. The revenue is greatly and progressively increasing, as well as the trade and commerce of the country. Let us, Gentlemen, cultivate the arts of peace with as much energy as we prosecuted a just and necessary war, and we shall be not only the greatest nation, but the happiest in the world.—There is one question which I have not yet touched upon, but it is of such vital and momentous importance, that I think every one of you should know the sentiments of the candidate upon it, whom you think of returning to Parliament as your representative; I mean the ascendancy of the Protestant Church, as established by law in these realms. I have always thought our National Church one of the strong bulwarks of the Constitution, or as it were the very citadel of the State. The great question of Catholic Emancipation, as it is falsely called, has been again and again discussed in Parliament, and after every discussion, I have been more irresistibly led to the conclusion, that Roman Catholics should be excluded from offices of high political power, allowing them at the same time the most liberal, the most complete toleration, compatible with the safety of the State. I have now only to say, Gentlemen, in conclusion, that I have not offered myself as a candidate on this occasion from any presumptuous pretensions, or vain opinion of my own fitness for the office, but called on by the warm invitation of many numerous and respectable bodies of my constituents, who approving of my former services, expect from me the same consistency and integrity in future. Gentlemen, it remains now for you to decide whether my friends have formed a just estimate of my character, or a fair anticipation of my future conduct, as your representative. It is an interesting moment for me, and I await your decision with an earnest but anxious hope, that your votes will sanction the favourable judgment of my friends."

Butler Claxton, Esq. then briefly proposed Edward Protheroe, Esq. as a candidate, and was seconded by A. Pope, Esq.

Mr. Protheroe then addressed the Electors in nearly the following words:

"Mr. Mayor, Gentlemen, Sheriffs, my Friends, and Fellow-Citizens,

"I feel greatly obliged by the kind partiality with which my excellent friends have recommended me to your choice. I own to

you that I do experience a peculiar satisfaction in being nominated by the son of my late valued partner, and in thus renewing the old link between the names of "Protheroe and Claxton." It is not less gratifying to me to receive from Mr. Pope the flattering testimony, that a trial of six years has afforded him no reason to repent of having seconded my former nomination.

"And now, Gentlemen, let me express the happiness which I have in meeting you—in meeting you, too, under circumstances of peculiar honour and gratification to my feelings. Perhaps I did consider that there was somewhat of hardship in the apparent disposition to cast off an old servant, without any very serious fault being alleged against him; and I had the satisfaction to perceive, that this was felt in a much stronger degree, by those who had witnessed the manner in which I had discharged my public duties.

"But this passing cloud has only served to heighten, by contrast, the effect of that warmth of attachment which has since been manifested by all classes of my fellow-citizens. I might have sought in vain for an expression to convey the whole force of their zealous friendship. It has been kindly supplied to me. They are "Enthusiasts." I feel the full value of the compliment contained in that word. If I have sacrificed time, ease, and health, in the service of my constituents,—if I have benefitted many among them, by active attention to their private business,—if I have been their slave more than their servant,—this enthusiasm at once cancels the obligation and confers the reward.

"I know that, in the judgment of some of my kind friends, an apology is necessary for my backwardness in obeying their call. I have failed to convince them that any consideration of delicacy or honour justified my repeated peremptory refusals to appear on these Hustings as a candidate, in opposition to Colonel Baillie; but if I erred, you will, I am sure, allow that I erred on the right side; and that no triumph could compensate for the consciousness of the slightest deviation from the straight path of honourable conduct.

"Gentlemen, it is impossible to estimate too highly the importance of the exercise of your constitutional rights in the election of your representatives in Parliament. It is no light occasion either for the Electors, or for those upon whose character and conduct they sit in judgment. The manner in which I have been recalled to the City relieves me indeed from the necessity of an explanation of my parliamentary conduct.—(A laugh from Mr. Baillie's friends.)—Do not mistake me, Gentlemen. I shrink not from its vindication; and if any one of the Electors of Bristol wishes to question me in regard to any one act of my public life, I stand here bound to answer him, and willing to answer him.

[Here a Freeman cried out, "The Coal Tax!"]

"I feel much obliged to my friend in the gallery for mentioning "The Coal Tax." Indeed I observed a card in the hat of one gentleman, as I entered the Hall, with the inscription—"No Coal Tax! No Gaol Tax! No Property Tax! No Protheroe!"

"Perhaps I may as well take them in order. In regard to the coal tax, my worthy friend in the gallery has certainly made rather an unfortunate selection. It is not very common, or very natural, for a

dealer in any article to propose a tax upon it. Now I am a coal proprietor, and a coal dealer; and wishing to give my constituents the comfort of a good fire, at a cheap rate, I brought a bill into Parliament to repeal the duty on coal in the river Severn. I attended a meeting of members of Parliament, when it was proposed to lay a small tax at the Pitt's Mouth. I declared that I would countenance no tax whatever; and the only bill that I should support, would be one to repeal the tax altogether.

"It is not known so much as it should be, that though the city of Bristol consumes coal exempt from duty, yet the inhabitants actually pay the full amount of the tax, owing to a monopoly, from which I have tried to relieve them. If I have the honour of representing them again, they may rely on my continued exertions to obtain for them this relief.

"And now having disposed of the coal question, to your satisfaction I hope, as well as to that of my worthy friend in the gallery, I shall proceed to the Gaol Tax."

"I well remember, Gentlemen, when I served the office of Sheriff, that I was shocked with the disgraceful state of the Prison Newgate. A very general feeling prevailed, that for the sake of humanity, a new gaol was required. Whether this was right or not, or whether the citizens ought to be taxed for it or not, I shall not stop to inquire. The simple fact is, that I never gave a single vote in favour of the Gaol Bill, in any one of its stages. I was instructed by the Corporation to oppose it; I was instructed by a meeting of the citizens to support it; and in this delicate situation I determined to remain neuter;—and the gentlemen who attended in London know that I did so.

"Here the Mayor said, "I know it."

"In regard to the property tax, my answer is of a different nature. When it was first proposed to be renewed, I opposed it; not because I did not believe it the fairest of all taxes, but because it was vexatious in its operation, and was oppressively enforced. After this succeeded another year of war—a year of unexampled exertion, crowned by the glorious victory of Waterloo. The enormous expenditure of this year had given security to property; and I did think that the burthen ought to be borne somewhat in proportion to the benefit received. I thought it fair, that the fortunes saved by that war should cheerfully contribute to defray its expense; and the temporary continuance of the property-tax could alone have enabled the Legislature to repeal the salt-tax, the leather-tax, the coal-tax, and others which pressed heaviest on the lower orders.

"And now, Gentlemen, having disposed of all the taxes, I have only to mention, "No Protheroe!"—which I hope I may leave you to answer.

"Another Gentleman calls out, "Habeas Corpus Suspension." I avow, that, upon the faith of the unanimous Report of the first Secret Committee, in which were some of the most distinguished gentlemen of the Whig interest, and particularly the late respected and incorruptible patriot Mr. Ponsonby, I did vote for that suspension.---[Here a person said, "It was a majority of the committee"]---I say, Gentlemen, the report was unanimous; and I expressly declared in

the House, that if it had not been so, I would never have consented to suspend for a day this great palladium of our liberties. Afterwards, another bill was brought in, to continue that suspension, at a time when Parliament was not sitting, to watch the conduct of ministers, and to protect the people from the abuses of power. I voted against the bill; I spoke against it, energetically declaring, that the man who dared to propose such an alteration of the laws, ought, as was proposed by an ancient lawyer, to do it with a halter about his neck; in order that, if he failed in proving its necessity, he might receive instantly the reward of his temerity. In the next session, I certainly voted for the indemnity bill; and upon this principle, that as a majority of Parliament had sanctioned the act, and no instance of abuse had been alleged *on credible authority* against ministers, I thought them entitled, according to immemorial usage, to protections against vexatious prosecutions.

“ Another gentleman calls out “ Whiggism ! ” I always avowed to you, Gentlemen, that I was a Whig of the old school : and I defy any of my opponents to produce a single instance of my apostacy from genuine whig principles.—(Loud cheers.)

“ But after all, Gentlemen, let me remind you, that the wisest of us has no claim to infallibility, and the best will fail to please every body. Look then to the general tenor of the conduct of your representative, to the principle by which he appears to have been actuated, to the heart as well as the head. If all shows fair and upright, open, manly, and independent, who that has a heart himself would be disposed to scrutinize with suspicious exactness the propriety of every individual vote, or quarrel with his representative because his judgment, on some questions, differed from his own ? For myself, Gentlemen, you sent me to Parliament as an independent man, who told you beforehand, that he should be proud to have his judgment enlightened by your’s upon all subjects,—but that on public questions he could acknowledge no director but his own conscience.

“ It is not a *delegate*, Gentlemen, but a *representative*, that you are to send to Parliament. It is right, however, before you confide to him his important trust that you should be fully satisfied in regard to his principles and sentiments on great political questions; and let me say, that a rigid examination of these points by no means implies, that a man is to be sent fettered to Parliament.

“ There is one question which many of us deem of vital importance : and however delicate the subject may appear, I will plainly declare, that I think every elector, who is a true lover of toleration and religious liberty, is bound to inquire, whether the member he sends to the House of Commons is disposed to hazard those blessings for himself and his posterity, by increasing the political power of the Roman Catholics.

“ Let me not be accused of stirring up religious animosities. The persons who deserve this charge are they who fearlessly agitate this perilous question, and force on our minds the recollection of the bigotted and persecuting spirit of a church, which, even in these enlightened days, excludes the Bible by authority, and revives the Order of Jesuits, and the Inquisition.

“ Gentlemen, I will not promise to vote according to your instruc-

tions on such a subject. I tell you candidly my own sentiments, and you will judge whether they are likely to lead to conduct that you approve.

"If there is any other question, on which you wish to know my sentiments, I am ready most distinctly to avow them.

"And now, Gentlemen, I have only to add, that I appear here, at the call of a numerous and respectable body of freeholders and freemen, to your wishes; and whatever those wishes are, I shall respectfully obey them.

"Gentlemen, allow me now to say a few words on a subject which interests deeply my own feelings, and on which I shall hope for your indulgence. The funeral of my deceased relative is fixed for to-morrow—a friend, to whom I was bound by so many ties, that I should never forgive myself—I should deserve never to be forgiven,—if I failed in any mark of respect to his memory. I am sure, Gentlemen, that you will not oppose my determination of performing, in person, the last duty to his remains, and attribute it to no want of respect to you, if I do not appear in this place to-morrow. The next day I will meet you again; I need not say with what feelings."

R. Teast, Esq. then proposed as a candidate Col. Hugh Baillie, a gentleman whose independence of principle rendered him every way worthy of such an honour. He was seconded by Mr. Stocking, nearly as follows:—

"Gentlemen, I hope you will grant me your attention for a few minutes. I can have no objection to this meeting shewing its disapprobation of any thing that may fall from me; my only request is that it may be shewn speedily, and that I may be allowed to proceed. I have no observation to make on the political conduct of Mr. Richard Hart Davis as your representative; but with respect to Mr. Protheroe, in the name of the independent interest of this City, I have to protest against the manner in which that gentleman is attempted to be forced upon you by a coalition with the blue interest. (No! No! from some of Mr. Davis's friends.) I do not mean to impute unfair conduct to Mr. Davis, or to some of his leading friends; but I do insist that there is an unfair coalition between the blue interest individually, and the few persons who compose Mr. Protheroe's friends. I am by no means disposed to compromise the principles of the candidate I admire; I am not one of those who think that this great City should at once say yea and nay in Parliament; but this I will assert, that as long as it is pretended by the blues, that, for the sake of tranquillity, each party shall be represented by its favourite member, it is extremely unfair that the blue interest, not satisfied with being allowed to elect its own representative without interference on our part, should insist upon choosing for us a gentleman whom we can in no other way distinguish from Mr. Davis but by the colour in his hat.

"I do not ask as a favour from the blue party their support for Col. Baillie; but I do affirm that, for the sake of consistency and in common candour, if the White Lion Club, or the gentlemen connected more particularly with Mr. Davis, really disapprove of the coalition which indisputably does exist, they are bound to shew their disapprobation by opposing Mr. Protheroe.

"Mr. Protheroe has laboured to explain away the imputation that

he was friendly to a coal tax, and I appeal to your common sense if what he said has been satisfactory :—he has entered into a *pledge*, and I am willing to leave the subject as it now stands ; for I do contend that no pledge that Mr. Protheroe has made or will make on this subject ought to have weight with the electors of Bristol ! and I will state my reason. Here Mr. Stocking read the following letters, which passed between Dr. Kentish and Mr. Protheroe, at the last election :—

“ ‘ Sir,—As I have been educated to admire the British Constitution, and as I am desirous it should be continued to posterity, I beg to know if you will support a constitutional reform of the representation of the people in Parliament. For it is from the efforts of such independent and well-educated men as yourself that I expect great advantages, by a temperate reform. On the one hand we should avoid *despotism*, and on the other *anarchy*. Should your answer be in the affirmative, I shall feel happy in giving you my voice. Your situation, as a candidate, will plead my apology for troubling you.

“ ‘ I have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

“ ‘ Bristol, October, 1, 1812.’ ”

E. KENTISH.

“ To this was received the following answer :

“ ‘ Sir,—Without a moment’s hesitation I reply to your question, that my sentiments lead me to wish for a moderate and judicious reform of our representation in parliament, and that I shall rejoice to promote the destruction or diminution of that aristocratical borough-influence which at present disgraces our system.

“ ‘ No apology, my dear Sir, was necessary, for any inquiry into my principles ; as I feel obliged to any elector of Bristol who does me the favour to scrutinize them.

“ ‘ I feel much obliged by your inclination to oblige me with your vote, and have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

“ ‘ Berkely-square, October 2, 1812.’ ”

EDWARD PROTHEROE.”

And in continuation, Mr. S. charged Mr. Protheroe with having violated the pledge contained in that letter by opposing, on a late occasion, even an inquiry into the state of our representation. Mr. Stocking then accused him with consenting to the lavish expenditure of the public money, and of voting for the continuance of the property-tax. What Mr. Protheroe had said with relation to the suspension of the Habeas Corpus, was, he thought, very unsatisfactory ; “ for admitting that the tenderness of the hon. gentleman’s conscience obliged him to vote for the suspension of our liberties, did it compel him to vote for the indemnity bill ? The very act of asking for indemnity being an acknowledgment that the power entrusted had been abused. Again, if Mr. Protheroe’s love of consistency induced him to indemnify ministers against the legal consequences of their cruel measures, was it necessary to their defence that he should indemnify spies and informers, by voting as he did on the 5th of March last against inquiry into their conduct ?—Gentlemen, as Mr. Protheroe has endeavoured to excite amongst you a ‘ No Popery’ cry against Col. Baillie, I cannot omit bringing to your recollection, that he himself has not confined himself

to one vote in favour of the Catholics; but on a memorable occasion he even voted for them to sit in Parliament."—(Loud cries of 'prove it,' from the friends of Mr. Protheroe.) Mr. S. here exhibited a list of votes upon the Catholic question, in which Mr. Protheroe's name appears in the minority, who voted against an amendment, which was introduced to exclude Catholics from sitting in Parliament.

Mr. Stocking then charged the honourable gentleman with a want of delicacy towards the electors of Bristol, in his address, in which he withdrew from the contest, by telling them that the honour of representing them might be purchased too dearly. He then stated, that although he could not give his sanction to Mr. Protheroe's public conduct, he could not avoid paying his tribute of respect to his private character; and concluded by seconding the nomination of Hugh Duncan Baillie, Esq. as a fit representative for this City in Parliament.

Mr. L. Bigg rose and said, that he was deputed by Mr. Protheroe's committee to address the meeting; but so violent a clamour arose, that after several ineffectual attempts to speak, he was forced to retire.

Mr. James Mills next presented himself on the table, and the clamour was equally loud against him, and he was at length compelled to follow Mr. Bigg, after informing the sheriff that he should speak elsewhere.

The sheriffs then proceeded to take a shew of hands, and declared it to be in favour of Mr. Protheroe and Mr. Baillie. Upon this, a poll was demanded by the friends of Mr. Davis, which immediately commenced, and continued during the four following days, when the numbers were

	Davis.	Protheroe.	Baillie.
1st day . . .	528 . . .	384 . . .	256
2d day . . .	1284 . . .	813 . . .	654
3d day . . .	910 . . .	589 . . .	491
4th day . . .	567 . . .	298 . . .	245
5th day . . .	88 . . .	75 . . .	38
Total	3377	2159 .	1684

During the contest, Col. Baillie never appeared on the hustings; and it appears that some objection is urged as to the manner of closing the poll, on which a meeting has been held, and the following resolutions passed, which express the nature of the objection:

"**BRISTOL ELECTION.**—At a numerous meeting of freeholders and freemen resident in London and its neighbourhood, entitled to vote for members to serve in Parliament for the city and county of Bristol, held in pursuance of public advertisement at the Sussex Hotel, Bouverie-street, London, on Tuesday the 22d day of June, 1818, Mr. John Gast in the chair:

"Whereas this meeting has been informed, that the returning officers of the election which commenced at Bristol, on Tuesday the 16th day of June instant, have taken upon themselves to close the poll, at the end of the fifth day from its commencement, instead of the fifteenth, as allowed by law, without any notice having been publicly given to any of us who were desirous of voting at the said elec-

tion, and in defiance of a public protest made at the time to them on behalf of ourselves and all others, who had not tendered our votes at the said election, whereby we have been illegally deprived of our elective franchise :

.. Resolved unanimously, That a petition be presented to the ensuing Parliament to vacate the said election, and to cause another writ to be issued to the sheriffs to make a due return ; and we trust that Parliament will direct that the returning officers do keep the poll open the full time appointed by law, or at least a sufficient time to allow the out-voters, and all others entitled to vote, to exercise their elective franchise without prejudice.

JOHN GAST, Chairman.

.. N. B. Those freeholders and freemen who wish to exercise their elective franchise, and are resident in Bristol and its neighbourhood, are desired to apply to Mr. Jas. Mills, at the Gazette Office, Bristol, for further information."

At the close of the poll Mr. Davis addressed the meeting as follows :—

.. *Mr. Sheriff, Gentlemen, Freeholders, and fellow Freemen.*

.. Gentlemen,—The pleasing but difficult task is now imposed upon me, of returning my heartfelt thanks for the high honour which you have again conferred upon me of electing me, for the third time, one of your representatives in Parliament. If I do not find language sufficiently expressive of my gratitude, I beg you to attribute it to an excess rather than a want of proper feeling, on this occasion ; for when the heart is really affected, it is not easy to find words adequate to the expression of its emotions.—Gentlemen, to represent the city of Bristol in Parliament would, of itself, be a high honour ; but when I recollect, that my public conduct has received numerous testimonies of approbation from my fellow-citizens, and that I have been called to this high station by the almost unanimous voice of my constituents, *it is a proud distinction*, the fond recollection of which I will cherish to the latest hour of my existence, nor will time or circumstances wear the grateful impression away ; but, Gentlemen, your best reward, I should with more propriety say your justification, will arise, from the manner in which I shall hereafter execute the duties of the sacred trust which you have now reposed in me. Although anxious to avoid professions, yet I will thus far promise, that it shall ever be my anxious study to guard inviolate our admirable Constitution, and to watch over with zealous care the *real* liberties of the people.—Gentlemen, I feel that it would be a great omission of my duty, if I were to conclude, without bearing my humble testimony of applause to the firm, dignified, and impartial conduct of the Sheriffs ; to the able and conciliatory manner in which every question of difference has been discussed and decided by the learned assessor ; and, above all, to the admirable order, peaceful conduct, and good temper of the electors of Bristol.—Gentlemen, I am, as I ought to be, proud of the situation which I fill by an election so unanimous, and in such entire accordance with the spirit and the forms of the constitution.—Gentlemen, I thank you from the bottom of my heart. I will endeavour to deserve your kindness, by the strictest attention to my duties. In regard to

your local interests, my time and services shall be always at your command; and I beg you to believe, that I shall be most happy, whenever they are employed to the advantage of my constituents."

Mr. Protheroe then rose and spoke also as follows:

" Gentlemen, Freeholders, and fellow Freemen,

" Allow me, in the first instance, to join in paying the deserved tribute of thanks to the Sheriffs and their learned assessor, for their able, firm, and impartial conduct. And now, Gentlemen, how can I adequately express my obligations to you all. My first thanks are due to those kind friends, who in so honourable a manner recalled me to the City, and whose spirited exertions have amply redeemed the pledge given in their confident assurances of success. My next thanks are due to my opponents. The difficulties which they have thrown in my way have enhanced the honour, and sweetened the pleasure of victory: but I feel that I have received from them, even in the heat of opposition, much personal kindness. Henceforward I know them only as my constituents; and I shall rejoice to serve them all. To all my fellow-citizens let me lastly express my gratitude. On the first day of the election, a person in the gallery addressed me thus:—' Mr Protheroe, why do you not mount your *PEDESTAL*?' Your kindness, Gentlemen, has now placed me upon it. I am aware that it is a slippery elevation; but while I maintain the post, I will endeavour not to disgrace it. My only promise is, to persevere in the same loyal, constitutional, and independent line of conduct, which has procured for me this distinguished mark of your approbation."

Colonel Baillie's farewell is as follows:—

" To the Friends of Colonel Baillie.

" Colonel Baillie cannot permit the election to close, without entreating his friends to accept his unfeigned thanks for their generous struggle in his favour, although he had personally relinquished the contest.

" He has, indeed, great reason to boast of their having obtained the free and unbiassed suffrages of a most numerous and respectable body of the electors, to whom he must ever feel bound, by the strongest ties of attachment and gratitude.

" He has been greatly misrepresented, but he could never stoop to answer the unjustifiable calumnies of anonymous writers, or subscribe to the convenient doctrine, that all available means are fair at an election. His ambition, however, to stand well with his fellow-citizens, calls upon him boldly to defy his bitterest opponent openly to shew, that he was ever guilty of an act, or uttered a sentiment, in his life, that could, in the slightest degree, impeach his devotion and loyalty to his Sovereign and his country, or his firm attachment to the Church of England, in the principles of which he was educated from his earliest youth, and from which he has never deviated."

" Park Row, Saturday, 20th June."

ADDRESSES OF THANKS, BY THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

" To the Gentlemen, Clergy, Freeholders, and Freemen of the City of Bristol.

" Gentlemen,

"At length the contest in which you have been so warmly engaged in the exercise of one of your most valuable rights as Britons, is terminated; and in that glorious and triumphant manner to the cause of *True Blue*, which it was impossible not to anticipate from the very commencement.

"I feel myself wholly unequal to describe to you, in terms at all suitable to the warmth of my feelings, the impression which your uncommon and repeated acts of kindness have made upon my heart. Accept my sincerest thanks, and believe me it shall be my anxious and constant study to make you the best, and indeed the only return in my power, by a diligent performance of the duties attached to the high station to which you have again returned me, by an anxious attention to your local interests, and by a steady adherence to those constitutional principles, which, in a manner so honourable to my character, you have publicly held forth as my first recommendation to your favour.

"Whilst I endeavour thus feebly to express to you my deep sense of the infinite weight of obligation which your friendship and partiality have imposed upon me, *allow me at the same time to congratulate you upon the accession of strength, which the cause of loyalty and patriotism has been continually acquiring in this great and populous city.* The enthusiastic ardour which has been displayed in its support upon the present occasion, particularly by the junior classes of my fellow-citizens, is the surest presage that the cause will never decline amongst you: kindled by your example, the same spirit which now animates you will glow with undiminished fervour in the breasts of your posterity, to the perpetual honour of your city.

"I remain, Gentlemen,

With sentiments of gratitude and respect,

Your faithful and obliged servant,

"Mortimer-house, June 20."

R. H. DAVIS."

" To the Gentlemen, Clergy, Freeholders, and Freemen of the City of Bristol.

" Gentlemen,

"With gratitude I acknowledge, that all which was undertaken, when my fellow-citizens demanded my presence, has been nobly performed.

"Returned as your representative in Parliament, without solicitation, without trouble, without expense, I shall take my seat with an honour that few members will have to boast.

"This, Gentlemen, is *purity of election*; and I hope never to forget, that it is also the triumph of constitutional independence.

"I have the honour to remain,

With devoted attachment, Gentlemen,

Your faithful and most devoted servant,

EDWARD PROTHEROR."

"Cote-House, 20th June, 1818."

38. BUCKINGHAMSHIRE."

THE change in this county is fully recorded by the following addresses: and *Earl Temple* (heir to the house of Buckingham) was consequently returned with *Mr. W. Selby Lowndes*, who represents this County for the third time.

" *To the Gentry, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Bucks.*

" Gentlemen,

" The general expectation of an immediate dissolution of the Parliament imposes upon me the duty of addressing you, though with no intention of offering myself again to your choice; but it would very ill become me, after receiving such signal marks of favour from my constituents, to withdraw myself from their service without acknowledging, with the most cordial and unaffected gratitude, my many obligations to them for their indulgence and confidence. Increasing years have given me sufficient warning of my incapacity to fulfil the duties of the trust that you had in the last instance, with such peculiar kindness, once more confided to me. Accept, Gentlemen, with my warmest thanks, the assurances of the gratitude and devotion which I shall always continue to feel for the kindness that I have so frequently received at your hands.

" I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your grateful and obedient servant,

" June 2."

THOMAS GRENVILLE."

" *To the Gentry, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Bucks.*

" Gentlemen,

" As it is not Mr. Grenville's intention again to offer himself to your choice, I beg leave to present myself to you, to fill the honourable situation in which your confidence and kindness had placed him. The only pretensions which I have to your favour and support, consist in the hereditary attachment which I bear to the County of Bucks, and a determination to abide by the principles of political conduct which have been acted upon by my family: those principles of unshaken loyalty to my king, and attachment to the constitutional freedom of the subject, have constituted the grounds upon which the different members of my family, who have been honoured by your choice, have recommended themselves to your notice. In this first outset of my political life, although I have nothing but professions to offer, they are the professions of one anxious to tread in the steps of those who have gone before him, because they have been honoured by your approbation. Should you return me to represent you in Parliament, I trust I shall soon have more than professions to offer: and that, unshackled by party feeling and engagements, I shall be able to prove to you, that my only objects in public life shall be the maintenance of my own independence, and the warmest attention to your interests and prosperity.

" I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Your most devoted and faithful servant,

TEMPLE."

" Wotton, May 30."

39. BUCKINGHAM (BOROUGH.)

A RETURN by the bailiff and twelve burgesses of *Sir George Nugent*, in the room of the Honourable J. H. Stanhope, and of *Mr. W. H. Freemantle*. The population of this most respectable town is upwards of 3000.

40. CALLINGTON (CORNWALL.)

THE constitution of this Borough admits a contest. The *Hon. Colonel Lygon*, and *Sir Christopher Robinson*, succeeded in opposition to Messrs. Clarke and Dixon; the one party being supported by the freeholders, the other by the leaseholders resident and paying taxes.

41. CALNE (WILTSHIRE.)

A RETURN by the burgesses (who confine their numbers to a low limit) of the former members, the *Honourable James Abercromby*, and *James Macdonald*. The population nearly 4000 persons.

42. CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Lord Francis Godolphin Osborne, and *Lord Charles Somerset Manners*, the one uncle to the Duke of Leeds, and the latter, brother to the Duke of Rutland, again represent this County.

43. CAMBRIDGE (BOROUGH.)

THE same powerful interest which represents the County without opposition, was attacked in this Town. The contest, though of short duration, was a spirited one. Voters were brought up from distant parts of the kingdom; but *Generals R. Manners*, and *E. Finch*, were again returned. As their interests were united, so were their votes, which were 76 each; the principle of the election being, "He who is not for us, is against us." Mr. Adeane (whose ancestors have represented the County) stood forward on the occasion, and carried 56 votes; and the success, though not on this occasion complete, appears of a nature to encourage a future contest, or lead to a compromise of each party returning one member.

The Mayor opened the business; and after the usual preliminary forms had been gone through, Francis Dickens, Esq. proposed General the Hon. Edward Finch to be one of the representatives of the Borough, he having served them for the long space of thirty years, in seven successive Parliaments, during the earlier part of which he had himself the honour of being his colleague. The nomination was seconded by the Rev. D. H. Urquhart; after which Gen. Finch addressed the freemen, referring to the long connexion that had existed between them, and expressing his earnest hope that he should again be the object of their choice.

General Calcraft proposed General Robert Manners, and was seconded by Sir Edmund Lacon, Bart.

General Manners then addressed the freemen, thanking them for the honour they had frequently conferred upon him, and concluding by soliciting a repetition of that honour, in being again chosen their representative.

Mr. Alderman Burleigh proposed Henry John Adeane, Esq. and was seconded by Sir William Middleton, Bart.

Mr. Adeane then addressed the freemen in the following words :

“ Gentlemen, in addressing you upon this occasion, I feel myself placed in a very different situation from that of the gallant Generals who have preceded me: they have long had the honour of being personally known to you, through a long period of years they have had opportunities of proving their gratitude to you, and have only to refer to past exertions for pledges of their future conduct. With me, Gentlemen, it is widely different; I have nothing but promises to offer, and yet I feel diffident in promising, because whether I shall have an opportunity of proving the sincerity of those promises depends upon you this day.

“ Gentlemen, I must repeat what I said when I had first the honour of addressing you, that nothing was further from my wish, than to disturb the peace of this corporation. I know too well the unhappy effects which almost necessarily result, from a contested election, even when conducted in the mildest manner, ever to wish to entail such miseries upon my friends; and had I not been convinced that the corporation was in such a state that an opposition must necessarily occur; had I not been informed, from undoubted authority, that such a commotion existed in the Borough, that an opposition was inevitable, whatever might have been my private wishes, no words should have given them utterance.

“ Gentlemen, there is one point upon which I feel that I have rather a right to complain. It has been circulated, with no little zeal, that I have been brought forward by persons, who, however respectable for their individual conduct, however exemplary both in public and private life, entertain, upon religious subjects, opinions different from those of the Established Church. Gentlemen, I beg to say, that I was brought forward by no party, and I undertake to state, without fear of contradiction, that not a single individual member of this corporation was aware of my intention of being a candidate for your favour, till he saw the advertisement in the public papers, with the exception, indeed, of the Mayor, whom I felt it but common courtesy to apprise the day preceding of my intention. Gentlemen, let it not be supposed, for a single moment, that I consider any such insinuation to have arisen with my gallant opponents; they would meet their enemies bravely and manfully, and would despise as much as I do the man, whoever he may be—I know not—I care not—who aims by indirect means to injure an individual, whom he dares not openly encounter.

“ Gentlemen, educated myself in the principles of the Established Church, and most sincerely, from conviction, attached to its doctrines, I have ever been taught to believe that toleration formed one of its most beautiful features. We live, Gentlemen, in a country, whose proud boast it is that every man shall be permitted to worship God in a manner most consonant to his own feelings; and although myself

most sincerely attached to the Established Church, I hope that none of those friends to whose zeal and to whose exertions I feel to-day so materially indebted, will ever find me wanting in gratitude, because, perhaps, I may differ from them upon religious tenets.

"Gentlemen, there is another subject upon which I must also complain. I have been represented to you as a person violent beyond measure in politics; as an innovator, as a democrat; as an individual whose political sentiments are hostile to the present Constitution. Really, Gentlemen, such attacks are too ludicrous to be answered with seriousness: upon an irritated mob, heated by party feeling, they might indeed have been productive of very serious consequences; but, Gentlemen, my enemies have mistaken their men; and thanks to that good sense, thanks to that coolness and deliberate judgment which has characterized your conduct throughout the whole of this contest, there has not been a single instance in which an attack has been directed against my principles, or an attempt made to injure me in your good opinion, in which, instead of producing the effect which was intended, it has not recoiled with all its force upon the quarter whence it originated.

"Gentlemen, I love my King, I love the Constitution: I bow with deference to the superior merit and experience of the gallant Generals, but they will pardon me, I am sure, if I say, that in love to my King, and attachment to the Constitution, I will yield to no man. Gentlemen, I have no battles to boast of, I have no military achievements, no martial exploits; but, Gentlemen, elect me your representative, and I will fight for my King, I will fight for the Constitution, by preserving, as far as lies in the power of an individual, the independence of the House of Commons. Gentlemen, I love my Country, I love the Constitution under which I have had the good fortune to be born; and loving it as I do, it may not be surprising if a little constitutional jealousy may have tinged my political opinions.

"Gentlemen, I admire to a degree of sacred veneration, that happy form of government, which has been so long the envy of every surrounding nation; to preserve it in its perfect state, the balance of power must be maintained; any disproportionate increase, either in the crown or the people, must be alike prejudicial; must be fatal to its existence. To watch with an attentive, I had almost said with a jealous eye, any extraordinary increase of power in the throne, I hold to be the peculiar duty of the House of Commons, and to guard from violation that liberty which is the privilege, the birth-right of every Englishman, is the bounden duty of every individual member; but Gentlemen, the liberty, the only liberty I will advocate, shall be liberty connected with social order, which not only exists along with order and virtue, but which cannot exist for a moment without them.

"Gentlemen, if these sentiments be unconstitutional, then indeed were Mr. Burke's sentiments unconstitutional—then were Lord Chatham's sentiments at variance with the interests of his country: if these sentiments be unconstitutional, then carefully conceal from your children the principles of the English government, or they will grow up unconstitutional.

"Gentlemen, to have strengthened the arm of the executive power during the late war in the Peninsula, when, upon the event of the

contest depended, not merely the safety and independence, but the very existence of England as a nation; when, Gentlemen, every thing depended upon the result; when momentary profusion became absolute economy; I say, to have strengthened at that time as much as possible the hands of Government, had I had the honour of a seat in the House of Commons, would have been to me an imperious duty; but, Gentlemen, afterwards, when the war was at an end, during that depression naturally consequent upon those grand exertions which this country had been called upon to make, when destruction seemed alike to impend over the agriculturist and the manufacturer, to have opposed the renewal of the Income Tax, a tax of which it is difficult to say, whether it was rendered most odious by its inequality and disproportion, or by the inquisitorial powers with which the collectors were necessarily invested; a tax cheerfully submitted to by this country, upon the express stipulation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that it should cease within a limited time after the expiration of the war; I say, to have opposed ministers then, and also to have opposed them on a late occasion, when they had the modesty to propose an addition of £10,000 a year to the income of a person who has shewn, by his subsequent conduct, any addition to have been unnecessary; and this too at a time, when the expenditure of the country exceeded its income by six millions annually; I say, to have opposed ministers upon both these occasions, had I had the honour of a seat in Parliament, I should have thought a sacred duty.

“ Gentlemen, it always appeared to me, that the County of Cambridge was placed in a very remarkable situation: with the exception of the members for the University, who, from motives of delicacy, always decline interfering upon subjects connected with the county and the town, it sends but four members to Parliament, while Cornwall sends its 44 representatives, and Wiltshire its 34. The humble pittance doled out to Cambridgeshire is that of four members; is it fair, Gentlemen, is it constitutional, that three of them should be nominated by one family?

“ Gentlemen, I want nothing of any administration, and will accept of nothing; I will not oppose ministers when I think them right, but they shall never have my vote when I think them wrong. Whatever shall be my honest and sincere opinion, to them will I adhere, alike regardless of popular applause or popular censure. Gentlemen, these principles I will maintain, even if by such conduct I could possibly lose your favour.

“ Gentlemen, the question for your decision to-day is, whether you will continue to elect representatives between whom and you there exists no natural connexion, although highly respectable persons; (I am happy, I am sure, in paying this public tribute to them, I speak most honestly and most sincerely;) but, Gentlemen, I still must be allowed to say, that between them and you there exists no natural connexion, no one common tie of interest whatever. The question is, whether you will return to them, or whether you will hold up your suffrages as objects of honourable ambition to neighbouring gentlemen, whose wishes are the same as yours, whose interests go hand in hand with yours, who would devote their time and attention to your service, and who would esteem it the proudest honour to represent you in

Parliament. Gentlemen, the prize for which you are to contend this day is no less than your independence: make only one effort, and it is secured to you and your children for ever.

" Gentlemen, I cannot refrain from thus publicly expressing my thanks to the worthy Alderman and the Honourable Baronet who have so kindly undertaken to propose and second me; I feel obliged to them; I feel the advantage that must result to me from being so respectably nominated. I can only say, that I will endeavour to prove myself worthy of their esteem. I beg to thank you for your attention; I have trespassed longer upon it than I had any idea of. My only apology must be, that I have not said one word which I have not most sincerely felt."

The election, as between the parties legally interested, was conducted in a gentlemanly and courteous manner; both parties dined with their friends, and closed the contest with the following addresses:

To the Mayor, Aldermen, Common-Councilmen, Bailiffs, and Free-Burgesses of the Borough of Cambridge.

" Gentlemen,

" Accept our warmest and most sincere thanks for the honour you have done us, in again electing us your representatives.

" The distinction thus conferred upon us, becomes doubly valuable as a testimony of your approbation of that political conduct, and those services to your antient and most respectable Borough which have occupied so large a portion of our lives. With our lives only can terminate our gratitude for the high trust which you have thus again reposed in us, by a decisive majority of your votes, after a most arduous and active struggle on the part of our opponents.

" We should make a bad return for this proof of your consistency, in the support of those measures which have saved the country, and raised it to the highest pinnacle of glory, if we were not to assure you that we shall ever persevere in those principles of loyalty and attachment to the Constitution which have hitherto recommended us to your support.

We are, Gentlemen,
Your most devoted and faithful servants,

EDWARD FINCH.

ROBERT MANNERS."

" Cambridge, June 18, 1818."

To the Mayor, Aldermen, Common Councilmen, and Freemen of the Borough of Cambridge.

" Gentlemen,

" The election not having concluded till late on Thursday, I trust you will pardon the delay which has necessarily taken place in the expression of my thanks for the kindness which I have so lately experienced at your hands.

" I need hardly assure you that it has arisen from no intentional disrespect.

" Although on the present occasion I have failed to attain the highest object of my ambition, yet I am far from being disheartened. The flattering reception which I met with leaves me no hesitation in pledging myself, that I shall embrace the earliest opportunity that may occur of again soliciting your support.

" The highly-respectable minority, whose independence stands recorded by the votes which they have given, assures me, that in a second contest success will be certain.

" Every political circumstance renders it highly probable that the present Parliament will be of short duration; and be assured, that whenever you are again called upon to exercise your franchises, I shall be found at my post; for the generous support which I have met with can never fail to be impressed upon my heart, or to bind me to the support of your independence to the latest moment of my life.

" I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

With every feeling of gratitude,

Your obliged and humble servant,

" Temple, June 22, 1818."

HENRY JOHN ADKINS."

Population of Cambridge 11,000.

44. CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

THE former members, *Viscount Palmerston* (Secretary at War) who contested the representation in 1807, and *Mr. J. H. Smyth*, are again returned.

45. CAMELFORD (CORNWALL.)

A CONTEST for a Cornish Borough has nothing to do with political principles, as far as the votes are concerned. The candidates on this occasion were *Mark Milbank*, and *J. B. Maitland*, who are at present returned, in opposition to Col. Hanmer, and John Stewart, who petition, and have retained counsel. The votes were in number for the return 13, and for the petitioners 10. The return for this Borough upon the late occasion has gone to Lord Darlington's candidates, in consequence, it is supposed, of certain transfers made by Mr. Carpenter, of Moditonham, for which the latter touches, it is said, near £10,000!

46. CANTERBURY.

THE contest for this city has been of a most spirited nature; nearly every voter upon the occasion exercised his franchise. The candidates were, *Stephen Rumbold Lushington, Esq.* (one of the treasury secretaries;) John Baker, Esq. who had represented the city, for twenty years, upon opposition principles; and *Lord Chifton*, an Irish Peer.

The Town Clerk having read his Majesty's warrant and the several Acts of Parliament relative to the Election, the Mayor re-

quested the candidates and their friends might be heard with attention, and that good order and peaceable conduct might be observed.

Mr. D. J. Parker then rose. After passing over the principal events which have occurred during the last six years, strongly eulogising the wisdom of government, and the happy termination of the late glorious war, he referred the citizens of Canterbury, particularly to the private and public character of the gentleman whose cause he was proud of espousing, and doubted not that at the termination of the poll, he would be elected by a triumphant majority. He concluded a long and animated speech by recommending Stephen Rum-bold Lushington, Esq. as a fit and proper person to represent the city of Canterbury during the next session of Parliament.

His excellency Governor Farquhar, in seconding the nomination of his worthy and much esteemed friend Mr. Lushington, begged their attention for a few minutes, when he assured them that the interest he felt in their general welfare, and in the happiness and prosperity of their ancient city, was not the common-place feeling of an individual, but the spontaneous feelings of his heart. He declared, that though distant, representing his Sovereign in a foreign country, he always had communication from his friends at home, and numerous opportunities of seeing our journals and public prints; and while they abounded with important news, of the success of the British arms abroad, and the happiness of its subjects at home, their contents were always received with the greatest demonstrations of joy, and thunders of applause bounded even to the remotest shores of India. He depicted in glowing terms the rising progress of our mercantile affairs, and flourishing state of trade, the increasing revenues of the country, and hoped soon to see commerce overflow our shores.—(Applause.) His Excellency then reverted to the occasion which presented him with an opportunity of expressing the affection he bore to the citizens of Canterbury. He strongly recommended Mr. Lushington to their support, as a gentleman whose public and private character bore the strictest investigation, and as a gentleman possessed of first-rate abilities. He would ever exert himself for the prosperity of the city of Canterbury, and begged to recommend him as a gentleman highly calculated to represent them in Parliament.

Mr. Lushington then addressed the meeting as follows:

“It is utterly impossible that any language of mine can do justice to the deep sense of gratitude which I feel for the charge you have been pleased to repose in me. When I had the honor of being chosen your representative, (which is now six years since,) England was in a situation of the most alarming nature; engaged in a bloody war abroad, and threatened with a faction of discontented people at home. But thanks to the wisdom of its legislature, of which I form an humble member, the war is happily succeeded by an honourable peace, and England is now in a state of happiness and tranquillity. During this period I was voluntarily solicited to accept a situation of the highest trust by the first minister of the country: this I can assure my constituents is a fact, nor did I accept it without mature deliberation whether I could best serve my friends, and at the same time faithfully discharge my trust. It is an erroneous idea of some people, that a member holding an emolument under government is

not at liberty to exercise his free discretion; I can assure you on my honour, that I have in every instance acted strongly from principle, and proud am I to boast that my conduct has always been marked with strict uniformity. In the House, of late years, the treating act has been much agitated; so much so, that a member was likely to have been disfranchised for only bringing the non-resident freemen to the poll-table."—[Here the Hon. Gent. made some remarks, which will be found in the Act of Parliament relating thereto.]—"I remember in one instance, the bill having passed its second reading, and the House going into a committee, the bill then only related to cities and boroughs; this I protested against, and proposed as an amendment, the word counties should be inserted, which was complied with; till then the county members had been uninterested, but on the third reading took the alarm, and the effect was, that the insertion of the simple word county occasioned the loss of the bill. (Applause.) For my part I am a strenuous supporter of the elective franchise; it is, I conceive, a sight highly calculated to impress the mind with the value of British liberty, to see the colours waving and the cockades flying in all directions; and I think myself justified in asserting, that I never stood for any reasonable expense. An expensive election I do not conceive a desirable relish for any member, (*a laugh*) but I trust I have always acted with a degree of liberality and spirit, which will entitle me to the respect of my brother freemen. I shall not trespass on your time much longer, but wish, before I conclude, to observe, that I have always endeavoured to serve my friends and constituents to the best of my ability, and only regret, that applications have been made to me which were not in my power to comply with; but my time and talents are at all times at your command, and I hope I shall have it in my power to do more for you than I have hitherto done."

Mr. S. Kingsford proceeded to put in nomination his worthy friend John Baker, Esq. by stating, that if one thing more than another was calculated to give his friend the preference, it was, that living among them he was always open to their complaints; that he had spent some thousands, nay, he might assert without fear of contradiction, tens of thousands; nor was Mr. Baker the man ever to enrich himself or family with a shilling of the public money; his living in the midst of them, spending his yearly income with his constituents, and above all his long services, and the very warm reception he had always met with, was a fair criterion that his public conduct had merited their approbation. He concluded by proposing J. Baker, Esq. as a proper gentleman to represent this venerable city at the next session of Parliament.

Mr. Halford, sen. briefly seconded this motion, on the same grounds which had been just stated.

Mr. Baker then rose, and in very animated terms thanked the freemen for the trust they had committed to him for five successive Parliaments, which trust he returned to their hands untarnished. He was, in his own mind, confident of success, and felt the most pleasing sensations when he reflected on his political career, conscious that he had acted purely from principle, and motives of uprightness: with those sentiments he came forward, anxiously anticipating the

hour when he should again fill the distinguished office of representing their ancient and honourable city.

Mr. Wm. Frend, in rising to address the freemen assembled, observed, it was with the utmost diffidence, after the very eloquent and learned speeches which had just been delivered, he arose to express his sentiments; he should therefore plainly deliver to them his motives for opposing the hon. gentleman (Mr. Lushington.) It is not an uncommon supposition when a gentleman opposes the administration, to compute motives of disloyalty to his conduct, at the same time it was quite foreign to his heart: for his own part he did not conceive the conduct of ministers on many occasions justifiable, as in the support of so large a standing army, while the navy were in a state of wretchedness and starvation, hundreds of whom might at one time be seen lying about the street in a most miserable condition. He then referred to a committee which had been established for the relief of distressed seamen, of which committee he was proud of being an humble member; and he could not but do ministers the justice to say, that whenever applications had been made to them, they had always promptly attended, and always granted ships to assist them in their operations. Our forefathers, he said, always guarded with the strictest eye the uprightness of our noble Constitution. The Bill of Rights, when passed, particularly named that no gentleman holding a situation or emolument from government could act as a member in the House of Commons, but certain it was that various abuses had crept into that House. He would assert with confidence, that a representative holding a place under government, could not exercise his free discretion: for instance, in the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, would the Hon. Member present oppose that bill? No! if he did, his place was gone. If the tables of the House of Commons were groaning with petitions, representing the distressed state of the suffering nation, and a member was to propose their being consigned to oblivion? would our member rise and oppose it? No! The Alien Bill was also hurried through the House, without a fair and patient investigation, which conduct was, to say the least of it, unconstitutional. He then passed some very spirited eulogiums on the character of the noble lord. Amongst various reasons fitting him for a representative was, his living in the county, and his classical attainments; and though young, which to some was an objection, yet every day would add wisdom and matureness to his mind. He concluded by proposing Lord Clifton as a candidate to represent them in the ensuing Parliament.

Which was seconded by Mr. Alderman Cooper, who shortly addressed the meeting, stating that Lord Clifton's independent principles and princely fortune placed him above the reach of corruption.

Lord Clifton then rose, and declared his principles, which he said were of the most independent nature. Of that great question, parliamentary reform, certainly he thought in some instances, where it could be done with safety to the state, it was truly desirable, but he had not yet made his mind up to it. He should not, as he before stated, pledge himself to support any question, but he would pledge himself to support them to the best of his judgment; acting on that

grand feature, independence. He was confident that no man was a firmer supporter of church and state than himself; he had been taught to appreciate their value from his birth, and would ever maintain them. He thought that the conduct of ministers was not justifiable in supporting a large standing army in the time of peace. He could not sufficiently estimate the military prowess of our noble soldiers, and passed some high encomiums on the British army, and Lord Wellington, whose sun he glowingly depicted arose in the East, its meridian blazed forth in the Peninsula, and set in the ever-memorable plains of Waterloo. He concluded by protestations of sincerity and uprightness, declaring that should the citizens of Canterbury elect him to represent them in Parliament, they might rely on his doing every thing in his power to promote the interest of the city, and particularly of the citizens in general.

Mr. Lushington again rose and said, he should not do justice to his feelings, were he to suffer to pass unnoticed several expressions which had been made use of. He certainly could, in many instances, heartily coincide with the noble lord, whose accomplishments and classical attainments he felt it his duty to acknowledge. With regard to what fell from an hon. gentleman (Mr. Friend) he was happy in rebutting. He began by refuting the charges of that gentleman in the most able and argumentative reply. With regard to the Alien Bill, he said that it was hurried through the House by the whole of the members, in order to get the election over. The former bill was considered as a screen for those characters who had been murderers and regicides in their own country, and therefore the present bill was brought in to prevent them becoming murderers and regicides in ours. (*Applause.*) He then stated he should not reply to any thing more, or press any more debate; if any were wished, there would be frequent opportunities on the hustings during the week.

Mr. Friend briefly replied, merely on the grounds of the Alien Bill; and Mr. Chalk, after a short speech, wherein he stated his opinion that Mr. Lushington was not a man fit to represent the city, as he must from his situation be biassed in principle; and Mr. Baker, according to his ideas, was not the man he was when he first solicited their suffrages; declared his intention of supporting Lord Clifton to the utmost of his power.

The Sheriff then took the show of hands, which appeared in favour of Mr. Lushington and Lord Clifton.

The poll then commenced: during its continuance, Mr. Baker, whose claim upon the city for twenty years services weighed not against the influence of a new candidate, formed a junction with the ministerial candidate; but it availed not to ensure his return. Two gentlemen of the name of Boyle and Taylor were also nominated towards the close of the contest, to effect if possible a division in favour of Mr. Baker, but the intention failed. At the close of the poll, the numbers were, for

<i>S. R. Lushington</i>	. . .	990
<i>Lord Clifton</i>	. . .	861
<i>John Baker</i>	. . .	654

The two former were elected. The following is a dissection of the votes : For Lord Clifton. Plumpers 663. Votes—Clifton and Lushington 137. Clifton and Baker 51. Clifton and Boyle 7. Clifton and Taylor 3.—Total 861.

For Mr. Lushington. Plumpers 257.—Cross votes 733.—Total 990.

For Mr. Baker. Plumpers 17.—Cross votes 638.—Total 655.

In conclusion it should be observed, that the cross votes given to Messrs. Boyle and Taylor would have been plumpers for Lord Clifton, had not those gentlemen been put in nomination just before the close of the poll.

47. CARDIFF AND ITS BOROUGH.

ALTHOUGH it appears that Cardiff is united with seven other towns, in its right of representation, and the number of voters is upwards of a thousand, yet in a contest between the late member, Lord E. J. Stuart, (connected with the Bute family) and Mr. F. Wood, a banker and solicitor of the town, the votes were for

Lord Stuart	. . .	45
Mr. F. Wood	. . .	17

when the former was duly elected.—This seems a friendly opposition to avoid some other.

48. CARDIGANSHIRE.

THE late member, *William Edward Powell*, returned again.

49. CARDIGAN (BOROUGH.)

CARDIGAN is united with three other Towns, or joint Boroughs. *Pryse Pryse*, of Gogerddan, has succeeded the Honourable John Vaughan to represent them (upon the requisition of a numerous and respectable body of electors) without any opposition.

50. CARLISLE.

WHAT is termed the Lowther interest in this city was attacked in the person of Mr. Joseph Wilfrid Parkins, a political friend of Lord Cochrane.

Whether any charge of bribery can be substantiated, or whether it will ever be brought forward is doubtful. The present members are *Sir James Graham, Bart.* and *J. C. Curwen, Esq.*

Mr. Curwen and Mr. Parkins were however the candidates chaired.

When the chair for Sir James was taken into the Hall—a violent tumult arose, during which it was literally broken to pieces. Sir James with difficulty made his escape to the Bush Inn, from whence he privately escaped through a back door, but not until the mob had followed him thither, and were in the act of demolishing the windows of the house.

The following is the final state of the poll.

<i>J. C. Curwen</i>	250
<i>Sir J. Graham, Bart.</i>	225
<i>J. W. Parkins, Esq.</i>	49

Whether the plan of trapping a candidate by some concerted scheme of bribery, and effecting by a ruse de guerre that which should only be the result of honourable and manly measures, be a fair mode of obtaining a seat in Parliament, is a question for the consideration of those who avow themselves reformers. The thanks and political opinions of Mr. Curwen are thus expressed :

" To the Independent Freemen of the City of Carlisle.

" Gentlemen,

" Whilst I acknowledge with gratitude the distinguished manner in which, for the seventh time, you have elected me to represent you in Parliament, permit me to assure you, I consider the proud distinction which marks this station to be the way in which it has been bestowed.

" Carrying back with me to Parliament the honourable testimonial of your past approbation, I shall be animated more zealously to contend for a reduction of our enormous and ruinous military establishment ; retrenchment in every department of government, and the abolition of useless and sinecure places.

" Every year's experience has further convinced me that a constitutional reform of Parliament can alone vanquish that systematic corruption which has brought the empire into such imminent danger, and inflicted such sufferings on the people at large.

" To give to commerce and agriculture the activity necessary to carry comfort to the habitations of the manufacturer and labourer ; to render us a happy, contented, and flourishing nation, the burdens most oppressive to the bulk of the people at large must be lightened. Economy and retrenchment may effect what must be the wish of every friend to humanity, and ought to be the object, as it is the duty, of every public man to do his utmost to accomplish.

" Impressed with these sentiments, I shall ever have an ear turned to the people, whilst I view with a constitutional jealousy the measures of the executive government.

" I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your faithful and devoted servant,

JOHN CHRISTIAN CURWEN."

" Grapes Inn, June 20, 1818"

It appears by the following address that there is a candidate in embryo for the next occasion.

" To the worthy and independent Freemen of the City of Carlisle.

" My minority has entirely put a stop to every desire I had formed of offering myself to your notice this election.

" When age renders me capable of standing for so high an honour, as to become your representative, I shall consider myself bound to

appear among you, and solicit your votes to place me in my late father's seat. Those principles of loyalty and independence which guided my honoured and lamented parent in the discharge of his duties, are deeply rooted in my heart; and should I be so fortunate as to receive your approbation and succeed him, it shall **ever** be my highest ambition so to tread in his steps, that I may also merit the testimony he received from his worthy constituents.

"I remain, Gentlemen, with the highest consideration,
Your very obedient and humble servant,
H. FAWCETT."

"Cambridge, July 2."

51. CARMARTHENSHIRE.

Lord Robert Seymour (of the ducal family of Somerset) again returned for this county.

52. CARMARTHEN.

AFTER AN active contest by tallies, the late member, the *Hon. J. F. Campbell*, carried his election by a majority of 45 votes over his opponent, Mr. Jones; the numbers being 356 and 311. Mr. Campbell is the relation of Lord Cawdor. Party-spirit ran so high that it was deemed unsafe to chair Mr. Campbell.

53. CARNARVONSHIRE.

Sir Robert Williams again returned by the prevailing interest,

54. CARNARVON (TOWN.)

THE Hon. Charles Paget (a relative of the Marquis of Anglesea) again returned by the family interest.

55. CASTLE RISING (NORFOLK.)

THE late members, the *Earl of Rocksavage* (son of the Marquis of Cholmondeley) and the *Honourable F. G. Howard*, again returned.

56. CHESHIRE.

THE former members, *Davies Davenport*, and *Wilbraham Egerton*, again returned unopposed, a mutual understanding subsisting between the leading landed interests of the County. The party-feeling seemed reserved for the contest in the City of Chester.

57. CHESTER (CITY.)

HERE, as in Cambridge, the contest has been in opposition to family influence, but with a contrary issue.

The supporters of Sir John Grey Egerton (one of the late members) and Mr. Williams failed in their object.

Lord Belgrave (son of Earl Grosvenor) was finally at the head of the poll, and returned with his relative, *Gen. Thomas Grosvenor* (the former member). Violent personal feeling has been displayed during the proceedings.

The principles on which they move will be very fully shewn by the following documents.

At the last general election in 1812, a strong contest, in avowed opposition to the influence of the Grosvenor family, took place. The candidates and their votes on that occasion were :

General T. Grosvenor.....	613
Sir J. G. Egerton.....	571
Sir R. Brooke.....	564
Mr. Townshend.....	508

By which it appears that Sir J. G. Egerton succeeded in ousting the Grosvenor candidate, Sir R. Brooke, by the small majority of seven votes, and by that nice difference divided the interest of the Grosvenor family.

On the present occasion, the committee of Sir John's friends took the field the moment an apprehension existed that the House of Eaton intended to recover their lost ground, and issued the following notice :

" The prospect of an early dissolution of Parliament, and the appearance of a second candidate for the representation of the City, from the House of Eaton, have rendered it necessary for Sir John Grey Egerton's Committee again to address their fellow-citizens on his behalf. An independent, firm, and conscientious discharge of his public duty, and a lively attention to the local interests of his constituents, are the grounds upon which the Committee found their claims for his support : his political conduct has been consistent with the principles which he has always most unequivocally avowed. Disposed to support the government of the country, he has voted for administration upon those questions where he thought them right ; but, he has been equally ready to oppose them upon all occasions when he supposed them wrong. Upon political subjects there may be a difference in opinion, even in the most upright and intelligent minds ; but upon one point all must be agreed, that the House of Eaton ought not to monopolize the representation of the City of Chester ; that the liberties of the City should not be laid prostrate at the feet of one man. To prevent this, the Committee invite their fellow citizens to unite with them heartily and cordially in support of Sir John Grey Egerton, who has pledged himself never to forsake the City, while the citizens think his services can be useful to them."

" Committee Room, 1st June, 1818."

This notice was followed by an invitation to Sir John G. Egerton, who appears however to have waited to be wooed, as the following correspondence clearly shews.

" To Sir John Grey Egerton, Bart.

" Sir,

" It being the general feeling of the City of Chester that your presence at the ensuing election is absolutely necessary to ensure success to our exertions, in establishing the independence of the City, by returning you to Parliament as one of its representatives, we consider it our duty earnestly to request your attendance, conceiving that it cannot militate in the smallest degree against the spirit of your declaration, " that you did not intend offering yourself a candidate for our suffrages." Your known attachment to the interests of the City, leads us to flatter ourselves, that your services will not be wanting when they can be useful to its independence. The time is now arrived when they will be useful. We have twice fought under your banners, and twice conquered. Let us hope that the third victory (which we consider your presence on the hustings will render certain) may perpetuate the freedom of election in this City.

" The result of the canvass we have made, shews a majority in your favour ; and we trust you will allow us to use that majority for the purpose we have before named.

" Relying on your compliance with our request,

We remain, Sir,

With every assurance of respect and esteem,

Your very obedient servants.

[SIGNED BY THE COMMITTEE.]"

" Committee Room, 11th June, 1818."

" To Colonel Barnston.

" Sir,

" It would have been inconsistent with the declaration I felt myself called upon to make, had I voluntarily offered myself as a candidate for the suffrages of the freemen of your ancient and loyal City ; but after a summons so unequivocally expressive of the general feeling in my favour, and your assurance that my presence is necessary to ensure the great object you have in view, I should be wanting in gratitude and respect were I to hesitate in obeying your commands. I shall, therefore, wait on you to-morrow, confiding in the honourable support you promise me, and ready to receive the determination of my brother freemen.

" Their unremitting kindness, and successful exertions on former occasions, I cannot forget, and I trust they will allow me to hope that on the present I shall experience a continuance of the same partiality and favour.

" The independence and prosperity of the City of Chester are the primary and ruling objects of my heart. That you may long enjoy that independence and prosperity, unmolested by the power or artifice of any assailant, is the earnest wish of

Gentlemen,

Your obliged and very faithful servant,

JOHN GREY EGERTON."

" Oulton Park, June 16th, 1818."

On the following day, Sir John made his entrance into Chester, when he addressed the surrounding freemen and others to the following effect :

“ Gentlemen and brother Freemen,

“ The gratifying and very handsome manner in which I have been called forward on this occasion, the cordial reception I met with on my entrance into the city, and the honourable support I have experienced since my arrival, demand my warmest thanks. I can only assure you, Gentlemen, that a strict attention to your local interests, and a conscientious discharge of my parliamentary duty, have been my objects on every occasion ; and that should I be so fortunate as to be a third time returned one of the representatives for this ancient and loyal city, I will continue to act honourably, zealously and independently.”

Roger Barnston, Esq. then came forward, and addressed the assembled people in the following manner :

“ Brother Freemen,

“ The presence of your worthy representative among you must be dear to every friend of liberty and independence ; and the reception you have given him is just what I expected, and what ought to be. Sir John has served you honestly and faithfully, and he deserves your esteem and zeal in the cause of independence. I need not urge you, I am sure, to give him all your assistance, for you seem already so willing to give it ; but, allow me to say, this is not a simple contest between Sir J. G. Egerton, Gen. Grosvenor, and Lord Belgrave ; but it is for the freedom and rights of the city. You must look to this, as those sacred deposits are vested in your hands only. I know I scarcely need mention this, but I felt it a duty, and I have fulfilled it. Sir J. G. Egerton would have been among you before, but he was prevented by his duty in Parliament, which he attended to the last day of the sitting ; and though he was come late in the day, I have no doubt he is yet in good time. Let me particularly request your early attendance at the poll. I believe ten o'clock to-morrow is fixed for its commencement ; let every man then be ready. Our opponents, I understand, flattered themselves with the hope, that Sir John would not come here ; but you see he really is come, and has come too to the hearts of the people. But above all things, remember, that this is not a simple contest between the candidates ; for, if a member of the House of Lords is allowed to send two members to the House of Commons, that house is no longer independent, and our national liberties are endangered. Consider, then, this fact as it deserves—for now is the time to assert your rights ; if you fail from want of energy, there is for ever an end of the contest, and your adversary will walk over the course. Twice already have we fought in this cause, and twice have we gained the victory ; your exertions must a third time obtain a triumph. General Grosvenor, it appears, has asserted, that there is not a pair of black eyes left for the worthy Baronet in the city. now, I was not aware that the General was so desperate a man amongst the ladies ; but of this I am aware, that we behold every where very favourable eyes. Brother Freemen, I will

~~we shall~~ you much longer. At such a time as this animosities will ~~not~~ but keep yourselves in temper. Honour the cause in which ~~we have~~ embarked, by acting as you have done before; we wish no ~~victory~~, because we are already strong in a good cause. Sir John, ~~and~~ all of us, would be most happy to invite you to drink his health in a glass of ale or spirits; but we are prevented, as it would be considered an act of bribery. We have a great deal to do, and but a short time to do it in. Recollect to-morrow morning, when you will find Sir John on the hustings."

Edward V. Townshend, Esq. then presented himself at the window, and spoke as follows:

"My good Friends, what I have to say will be but short, and for two reasons; first, because little need be said after the able speech of the worthy Colonel. And, second, because I recollect I was told last election, that I was a d—d bad speaker. But, Gentlemen, though I acknowledge I was *no conjurer*, I will nevertheless try my skill as a prophet. I therefore predict, that the child is unborn who will ever behold Chester free from the thralldom of the House of Eaton, if you allow Lord Grosvenor to return two members to Parliament. Gentlemen, I am determined to predict still more: in six years time, our opponents will come again, shake you by the hand, and whip a 7s. 6d. ticket into it, which, probably, may not be enough to pay the cook. But, Gentlemen, still persevere; and with 'a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether,' we shall beat them well!"

On the following morning (Thursday, 18th June) at ten o'clock, Sir John Grey Egerton, Lord Belgrave, and General Grosvenor, accompanied by their respective friends, presented themselves upon the hustings which had been erected under the Exchange.

After the court had been opened,

John Finchett, Esq. (town-clerk) proceeded to read the Acts of Parliament relative to elections. The assessor then, in a brief address, recommended the freemen to exercise their elective franchise in a peaceable and orderly manner.

The usual questions were afterwards put to the freemen, by Mr. Finchett, as to whom they would have for their members, &c. and was answered by loud shouts of "Egerton and Williams," and "Grosvenor and Belgrave."

Alderman Larden then came forward, and proposed General Grosvenor as a fit and proper person to represent this City.

Sir John Cotgreave. "Gentlemen, and fellow Citizens, I feel great satisfaction in seconding the nomination of the gallant General; and I take this opportunity of expressing my entire approbation of his conduct in Parliament, which I am convinced is in unison with the opinion of the citizens in general. I approve highly of his public services, and I think him fully entitled to your suffrages."

Colonel Barnston then rose, and proposed Sir John Egerton in a brief address, the purport of which is here preserved.

"Gentlemen, and brother Freemen, it once more falls to my lot to have the honour of proposing as a candidate for your suffrages your favourite representative, Sir John Grey Egerton. I have twice before had the same gratification, and twice before have you returned him your member in the British Senate: need I say, that I feel every confidence in offering him a third time to your notice? Sir John's

conduct in the House has been clearly defined : he has always acted as a free and independent country gentleman ; (*Hear, hear !*) and, unless in cases of sickness, or of urgent necessity, he has never failed attending his important duties in Parliament. Those duties he has executed to the satisfaction of his constituents (*Cries of No, no ; and cheering.*) to the satisfaction of every one who feels what it is to act independently. Permit me, then, now to propose him as your representative ; and to express my conviction, that after the proud reception you honoured him with yesterday, you will not fail to mark your sense of his services, by placing him as your member in Parliament."

Mr. Aldermad Seller shortly seconded Sir John's nomination.

The Worshipful the Mayor (H. Bowers, Esq.) in proposing Lord Belgrave, spoke to the following effect : " I beg leave to propose to my fellow citizens, as a proper person to represent them in the ensuing Parliament, Lord Viscount Belgrave, and I feel a great pleasure in doing so, because I am sure if you think fit to return him as your representative in Parliament, he will perform the high duties of his calling with integrity and diligence (*Loud and repeated cheering*). His station in life, in itself, gives a pledge that he is above any sinister views, and I am confident, even if he had not the advantage of exalted birth, his honest heart would revolt at the idea of being a tool to any party (*Hear, hear ! and three huzzas.*) Without making great professions of patriotism, public spirit, and so forth, I believe, if his wishes are crowned with success, there will not be found a more independent member in the House of Commons. It is true, his abilities still remain to be tried ; but we know they are sufficient to entitle him to look forward to the proud situation to which he aspires, and which, I doubt not, when brought into action, will render him an ornament to the British Senate. I have purposely abstained, till the present moment, from taking any part in the existing political contest ; and I have done so, because I have so much business on my hands of both parties, in my judicial capacity : but although I shall never lose sight of the responsibility which attaches to my public situation, as a private freeman I thought myself entitled to recommend Lord Belgrave to your notice. I am fully aware that my station in life does not entitle me to the honour which I now assume ; but it is perhaps on account of my official situation, that the honourable task has been imposed upon me. I have endeavoured throughout the past portion of my official duties, to deal with strict impartiality between man and man ; and I pledge myself to follow the same line of conduct in the execution of that portion which still remains ; to prove which, I now assure you, that my vote shall be one of the last which is given at this poll. Before I sit down, let me entreat the friends of both parties to abstain from any act which might endanger the public peace. I am well aware, that at a time like this, it is scarcely possible to preserve a proper degree of order ; but I cannot forbear noticing that, with the exception of some disturbances last night, the public peace has been little interrupted ; and I hope that general good-will may prevail among us all during the whole of the contest."

Mr. Dixon seconded the motion.

Mr. E. Roberts proposed John Williams, Esq. as a person qualified

to become a representative of the City of Chester in Parliament. He observed Mr. Williams was a native of the County of Chester, a man of property, and of great legal and general ability.

Mr. Roulton seconded Mr. Roberts's proposition.

General Grosvenor addressed the freemen. "Gentlemen, and fellow Citizens, I have to thank the worthy Alderman, and my friend the Knight, for the very friendly and handsome manner in which they have proposed me as your representative. I have already, through the friendship of my fellow citizens, served you faithfully for twenty-three years, and I sensibly feel a burst of gratitude in my breast, as well on my own account, as from the recollection of my lamented father, who was your representative considerably longer than that period. Believe me, fellow citizens, if I had not been satisfied by the pleasing result of a six-days' canvass; if I had not had the pleasure of shaking every freeman by the hand; if I had not been received with almost universal good-will, I would not have presumed now to offer myself at the poll (*Cheering.*) After the reception I have met from your friendship and partiality, I cannot be too grateful; and relying upon it in the situation I now stand, I look forward with confidence to the continuance of your support." (*The General was complimented with three cheers from the freemen.*)

Sir John Grey Egerton then spoke to this effect: "Gentlemen, and brother Freemen, the gratifying and most handsome manner in which I have been called forward upon the present occasion (*Sir John here experienced a good deal of interruption; silence being obtained, he proceeded;*) the cordial reception which I met with yesterday on entering into this City, and the honourable support I have experienced on all occasions, demand my warmest thanks. I can only say, Gentlemen, that should I, for the third time, be fortunate enough to be elected your representative, I will serve you honourably, zealously, and independently (*Huzzas.*)

Lord Belgrave said, "Gentlemen, and brother Freemen, after a laborious canvass of six days, which has just terminated, I present myself here to offer you my thanks, but I feel a great difficulty in finding words to express them as I should do. But the feelings which actuate my mind and agitate my breast bid me say how truly grateful I am for the universal assurance of support which I have received, and the kindness which greeted my entrance among you. I was aware, that I should be proposed here for your suffrages, but I had no conception I should be proposed in so handsome and flattering a manner, or that so much could be said in my favour; but it has encouraged me with hopes I could not presume before to entertain. I have to apologize to a worthy Baronet, for a question which I am about to put to him. He some short time ago informed the citizens, by public hand-bills, that he did not intend again to present himself here as a candidate, and the reason he assigned for his resolution was, that his public conduct was not congenial to the wishes of the citizens. I certainly ought to beg pardon for this digression, but the question I have to ask is, whether any requisition, or other document formally signed, has been addressed to him; and why he has been called upon by the citizens, whose censure he apprehended, and which induced him to give in his resignation? (*Hear, hear, hear!*) The worthy Baronet will excuse me calling upon him now for this explanation, but

the situation in which I am placed demands it. A great deal has been said about independence, and so forth; and the hon. Baronet even hoped, that some "independent member" would come forward, to gratify the citizens. I did not offer myself till his notification appeared, and then I offered myself as that independent member. I feel myself really such, and so long as I exist, I shall continue to be independent; and if I do not, I hope I may never be thought worthy of any public distinction whatever. I consider every person who possesses a noble and generous heart, and acts upon its dictates, as honourable and independent, and as one who wishes to live for the advantage of his fellow-creatures: and I trust all of you will be assured that I wish to do so! I claim an independent spirit for myself, and for all the citizens who support my cause, which is independent. I hope this sentiment may be circulated throughout the city; for I found all my hopes of success on the truly independent feelings of my fellow citizens." (*Loud applause.*)

Sir John Egerton. "In reply to his Lordship's question, I have to say, that I think the requisition I have had the honour to receive, is a sufficient answer."

John Hill, Esq. Barrister-at-Law. "Gentlemen, in the absence of my friend, Mr. Williams, I am requested, by a most respectable body of freemen, to address you on his behalf; and as there are but few men who are capable of expressing their sentiments in the forcible and eloquent language with which his mind is so copiously stored, I fear that I shall appear for him but as a very indifferent substitute. Had he been aware of the honour which was this day to be conferred upon him, I am well convinced, that no consideration whatever would have induced him to be absent upon an occasion so important to himself, as well as to the citizens of Chester. Having, however, had the happiness of his friendship from his infancy, I can with the utmost confidence assure you, that should you search the United Kingdom, you could not select a more honourable, a more able, or more independent representative to serve you in Parliament. Gentlemen, it was my intention to have adopted, in my observations to you, a similar line of conduct to those gentlemen who have first addressed you, and scrupulously to have abstained from any personal remarks upon the conduct of any of the candidates for your suffrages, or even of the House of Eaton; but the attack which has been made by the noble Viscount, on my friend, Sir John Grey Egerton, has challenged remarks which I will not now withhold. Gentlemen, from the intimate and friendly terms upon which I have constantly lived with Mr. Williams, I cannot be ignorant of his sentiments as to the unconstitutional mode adopted by the House of Eaton, upon the election of members to serve you in Parliament; and I can with confidence assert, that he has ever been a strenuous advocate for the freedom of election, that he has ever considered the independence of an Englishman as his birthright, that he has ever considered the slightest arbitrary infringement of that independence, during the period of a general election, as unconstitutional and oppressive. To endeavour to establish your privileges as freemen, to establish your right of returning to Parliament such representatives as you freely, and of your own choice shall select, is the principal object of his being nominated this day as a candidate for your

suffrages, in conjunction with your valuable friend, Sir John Grey Egerton; and if he shall be so fortunate as to contribute, in the slightest degree, by any effort on his part, to a more pure exercise of your elective franchises, whatever may be the issue of this contest, in which every well-wisher to his country is so vitally interested, I am well assured he will feel amply repaid for any sacrifice he may make, or any exertion he may use, to promote so desirable an object. Gentlemen, the cause is yours, not his; it is for your sacred privileges, for your freedom which he is struggling, not his own; therefore, I earnestly entreat you to use your utmost exertions to prevent the House of Eaton from monopolizing the representation of your city, for if you now permit two members of that house to be returned, to serve you in Parliament, the citizens of Chester will no longer enjoy the boasted privilege of Englishmen, the privilege of selecting their own representatives! The freemen of Chester will sign their own death-warrant! and from henceforth, as in former days was too much the case, the representation will be, a representation of the House of Eaton, and not of the city of Chester. Gentlemen, to your invaluable friend, Sir John Grey Egerton, you are under the greatest obligations; to him you are deeply indebted; to his manly efforts you owe the first spark of your independence as freemen! It is a duty, therefore, which as Englishmen you owe to your country; it is a duty which as freemen you owe to yourselves; it is a duty which you owe to your children and children's children, firmly to support him, and establish that independence, the first fruits of which you received from his hands. The citizens of Chester cannot be ungrateful, and therefore, I am persuaded, will not be appealed to in vain. Gentlemen, I shall not at present occupy your time with any further observations, except to regret that my friend, Mr. Williams, has not had an opportunity of paying his respects to you in person; but I nevertheless trust, in a cause which has for its basis 'liberty and justice,' your suffrages will not on that account be withheld from him."

The poll then commenced, and continued during eight days.

ORDER OF POLLING.				
	Lord Belgrave.	Egerton.	Grosvenor.	Williams.
1st day	77	82	75	81
2d day	88	92	92	87
3d day	99	102	94	97
4th day	126	118	118	110
5th day	112	97	92	77
6th day	123	87	88	45
7th day	148	21	145	19
8th day	40	8	40	6
Total	813	607	737	522

From this table may be deduced the relative strength of this personally political contest. In favour of Lord Belgrave, beyond Sir J. Grey Egerton, there is a majority of 206; but between Sir J. Grey Egerton, and in favour of General Grosvenor, there is only a difference of 130, who may be taken as the balance of persons in favour of both members being returned by the same influence.

General Grosvenor and Lord Belgrave were chaired through the

principal streets of the town. They were preceded by a band of music, and followed by a great number of their friends. A dinner was given by the general and his noble colleague, to each freeman who supported them during the late election; and in a few days subsequently, Sir John circulated the following address:—

"To the Worthy and Independent Freemen of the City of Chester."]

"Brother Freemen,

"I should ill deserve the high honour conferred upon me in having been selected as the representative of your choice, did I not avail myself of an early opportunity to express my feelings upon what has lately occurred: and in doing so, I trust I shall be excused recalling to your recollection, the circumstances which originally led to the emancipation of your city, with a view to draw your most serious attention to the subject.

"In 1807, I was unanimously elected to represent you in Parliament. All ranks, all parties, the corporation itself, then united to break the bonds of aristocratic slavery, by which this city had been so long bound; and the inhabitants of one of the most ancient and honourable cities in this empire, were restored to the free exercise of their noblest and dearest franchise. Shortly after this glorious achievement, certain strange and unconstitutional language was held at a public assembly of the corporation, too well known to the citizens of Chester to require repetition, which induced me to declare, that after the honourable manner in which I had been placed in the situation of your representative, if the freemen of Chester were disposed to set a proper value on the noblest birthright of Englishmen, they would find a firm and steady co-operation on my part.

"The dissolution of Parliament in 1812 proved me the willing champion of your honourable cause. I fought for your independence, and fought successfully. The contest was severe; the purchase costly; but we happily and gloriously prevailed against powerful influence and accumulated expense. I shall not here mention the circumstances which led to the unsuccessful termination of the late contest. Were it possible that the political conduct of any individual could be such as to meet the approbation of all parties, I should express my regret at having failed in that object. My services have been imperfect, but they have been cheerfully and zealously bestowed; and I will venture to assert, that although you may be more ably, you will not be more uprightly represented by my successor.

"Called from my retirement by the strong requisition of my friends, and considering obedience to that requisition a duty due to them, the result, however lamented, is more a source of grief for the temporary suspension of their civic liberties, than a personal feeling to myself. Let us however indulge a hope, that the day may not be far distant, when their unshaken firmness may regain the free exercise of their best rights, at present interrupted by the venal conduct of those who have been allured into a sacrifice of sacred pledges made to their fellow-citizens.

"To the 607 independent freemen who favoured me with their unsolicited support, my warmest thanks are due, and are offered with much sincerity: and I shall ever remember with pride and gratitude, the incorruptible integrity of those friends, who, resisting the power-

ful allurements of our opponents, nobly preferred the preservation of their independence, to the transitory enjoyment of personal emolument.

"With unalterable attachment, and with every sentiment of respect and regard,

I have the honour to remain,

Brother Freeman,

Your obliged and very faithful servant,

"Oulton Park, June 29, 1818.

JOHN GREY EGERTON,"

This contest does not appear to be founded upon the merit or demerit of any of the candidates, or in favour of any particular political opinions; but solely to rest upon personal like or dislike to one particular family—the very worst of motives, where no misconduct is alleged. The cause of failure (if true) is not very creditable to a part of the voters, and the imputation conveyed by the following memorandum, must tend to keep alive the resentment of the occasion.

"The Committee who have conducted the election on behalf of Sir John Grey Egerton and Mr. Williams, perceiving that the advantage obtained by an early canvass, in the absence of their candidates, added to the large pecuniary temptations held out by their opponents, have had the effect of seducing many of the voters, who were originally pledged to support the cause in which they were embarked; and having been unexpectedly forsaken by a respectable interest, on which they fully relied; consider it their duty to inform their fellow-citizens, that they can no longer anticipate a successful termination to the struggle in which they are engaged. Under this impression, the Committee have felt it due, as well to their fellow-citizens as to the feelings of the candidates, who have so honourably stepped forward in their defence, to request them not to appear upon the hustings this morning."

"June 25th, 1818."

58. CHICHESTER (CITY.)

THE *Earl of March*, (son of the Duke of Richmond,) and the *Right Hon. W. Huskisson*, are again returned.

59. CHIPPENHAM (WILTS.)

THIS place has been the scene of some very expensive contests. The late members, John Maitland and Charles Brooke, having declined to represent the Borough, the present members are returned upon their interests, viz. *Marquis of Blandford* (son of the Duke of Marlborough,) and *William Miles*, (son of the rich merchant of Bristol.) An opposition was attempted by a neighbouring country gentleman, Mr. Grossett, of Lacock Abbey; but it failed in such a case, of course.

60. CHRISTCHURCH (HANTS.)

THE *Right Hon. G. H. Rose*, and the *Right Hon. William Sturges Bourne*, both in official situations, returned for this Borough. The latter in the place of Mr. W. E. Tomline.

61. CIRENCESTER (GLOUCESTERSHIRE.)

Lord Apsley, (son of Earl Bathurst) and *Mr. Cripps*, returned for this place, after a trifling opposition of *Mr. R. Estcourt Cresswell*, of 40 votes against 400. The latter member in the place of *Mr. Hicks Beach*.

62. CLITHERO (LANCASHIRE.)

THE *Hon. Robert Curzon*, and the *Hon. W. Cust*, (the latter in the room of *Mr. Edward Bootle*,) are returned for this Borough, by the influence of proprietorship.

63. COCKERMOUTH.

THE *Right Hon John Beckett*, Judge Advocate General, and son-in-law to Earl Lonsdale, is returned for this Borough, in conjunction with *John Henry Lowther, Esq.* one of the late members.

The threatened opposition, of a personal nature towards the Lowther interest, does not appear to have taken place. The *Hon. Mr. Lamb*, and *Sir F. J. Vane, Bart.* were spoken of as the instruments upon the occasion.

64. COLCHESTER (ESSEX.)

Sir William Burroughs, (one of the late members,) has carried his politics to Taunton; where he is returned by a present majority of five votes, with every prospect of a petition being presented against his election.

During the last parliament, *Mr. Hart Davis*, (eldest son of the member for Bristol,) had vacated his seat, to which succeeded *Mr. James Beckford Wildman*. This gentleman, *Mr. Daniel Whittle Harvey*, and *Peter Wright, Esq.* were the candidates on the present occasion. Colchester without a contested election, could hardly be Colchester in Essex.

On Tuesday the 16th June, this election commenced and closed.

The Mayor (*Mr. Clay*) having complied with the customary forms, opened the proceedings of the day by a brief lecture to the freemen upon the important duty they were called upon to perform; and his own determination of observing a complete impartiality in the performance of his office. This done,

Sir Henry Smith came forward and proposed *James Beckford Wildman, Esq.* as a gentleman truly loyal and disinterested, and whose exertions he was quite satisfied would be for the benefit of the country in church and state.

Colonel Boggis seconded the nomination.

Mr. Wildman then addressed the meeting, and stated, that during the short time he had sat in Parliament he anxiously endeavoured to perform his duty; that the same principles he then declared, still continued to actuate his conduct; that he still remained a zealous and unchangeable supporter of the Protestant ascendancy both in church and state, and pledged himself to oppose the Catholic claims. He also renewed his favourable opinion of the British Constitution and of the measures of his Majesty's present ministers. He professed his

own personal independence, and that he stood forward on the present occasion unconnected with either of the other candidates. He thanked the electors for the kind partiality shewn him upon his canvass, and ended his several professions and declarations amidst general applause.

The war of opinions commenced on the nomination of Mr. Peter Wright, which was done by Mr. F. Corsellis, amidst frequent interruptions from the partisans of Mr. Harvey. Mr. Havens seconded this nomination.

Mr. Wright then came forward and addressed the electors, but with difficulty obtained a hearing. He said that in a free country like this, it was open to every independent country gentleman to offer himself as a representative for any place where he might choose to submit his pretensions. That he did not consider he was answerable to either of the other candidates, in offering himself to this borough as a representative of their interests in Parliament; that his friends having been kind enough to promise him their support, he could not conceive that he was accountable to any other pretender, in presenting himself for their suffrages; and in submitting himself to the candid judgment of the freemen of this borough, he presented himself with a determination to act upon independent principles. Those principles he had avowed in his public advertisements, and those principles he should act upon to the end of his life.—(*Cries of What are they? We know nothing of them.*) If he had the honour of receiving their support, he should be most grateful for it; and he begged leave to assure them, that if he was chosen, he should discharge his parliamentary duties with fidelity.

The disapprobation, or rather the party noise, being subsided, Mr. Dixon Holmes came forward, and nominated Mr. Daniel Whittle Harvey. He commented upon the claims set up by Mr. Wright, for their suffrages, and reduced his qualifications into that of a respectable country gentleman, and an excellent fox-hunter; and concluded by stating, that if Mr. Harvey was returned as member for Colchester, he would really and truly be called the representative of the Borough, and not the representative of the petty *squirearchy* of the county.

This nomination was seconded by Mr. Kendal.

Mr. Harvey then came forward amidst general cheers. He made a long and personal speech against the qualifications of his opponent, particularly in his character as a fox-hunter; and declared his own principles to be those of the genuine whig school; that upon such principles he should fearlessly go into Parliament, with a firm determination never to abuse the confidence reposed in him, by the affection and attachment of his brother freemen. He should ever be foremost in the ranks of independence, and never abandon, till the latest hour of life, that cause in which he had embarked.

The Mayor then put the question to the sense of the burgesses upon the nomination of each candidate, and upon the shew of hands, he announced the majority to be in favour of Mr. Wildman and Mr. Harvey. The shew in favour of Mr. Wright was very inconsiderable; but, however, the hon. gentleman demanded a poll.

Mr. Heath, and another gentleman, whose name we could not learn, peremptorily demanded Mr. Harvey's qualification.

Mr. Harvey—"I demand, as a candidate, the qualification of all."

The three several candidates then took the usual oaths of qualification, that they were respectively possessed of property, free of incumbrances, to the amount of 300*l.* per annum. Mr. Wildman qualified in respect of an estate situate at Chislehurst, in Kent; Mr. Wright in respect of property at Hatfield Peverel, in this county; and Mr. Harvey in respect of property in the parish of Brighthelmstone, in the county of Sussex.

Mr. Harvey said, that if there was any doubt upon the validity of his qualification, he had his title-deeds in the town, and he could produce them if it were necessary.

In about an hour afterwards, the poll commenced with unprecedented vigour. Early in the day it was reported, that Mr. Wright, owing to the low state of his poll, intended to decline the contest. Some discussion took place in private between the parties, about four o'clock in the afternoon, and Mr. Wright consented to the final close of the poll, without prejudice to any objection which he might take hereafter, by petition to Parliament, as to the validity of Mr. Harvey's qualification. Mr. Harvey replied, that if that was the only difficulty, he certainly had no objection to accede to the hon. gentleman's proposition; but that he was perfectly prepared to go on with the contest, in conformity with the arrangements which he had made, upon a very extensive scale, of bringing up his friends to the poll, who, he had no doubt, in defiance of all opposition, would carry his election. Under these circumstances, Mr. Wright expressed his determination not to keep the poll open longer than the day. Accordingly, at five o'clock, the Mayor came forward upon the hustings, and publicly proclaimed that the poll would finally close at six o'clock. At that hour the poll was closed accordingly, and the parties retired to the Moot Hall to cast up the numbers. In the mean time the populace became impatient of the delay which took place in completing this part of the proceedings, and on a sudden, before those who were in possession of the hustings had time to escape, the signal of demolition was given, and in about five minutes the whole fabric was rased to the ground, and not a vestige was left to mark the spot upon which it stood. Shortly afterwards the Moot Hall became crowded with persons anxiously waiting to hear the result of the poll and the acknowledgements of the successful candidates.

About half past six the mayor, attended by Mr. Wildman and Mr. Harvey, came into the hall, when he announced the poll to stand thus:

<i>Mr. Wildman</i>	. . .	613
<i>Mr. Harvey</i>	. . .	503
<i>Mr. Wright</i>	. . .	160

The Mayor then, in the usual form, declared James Beckford Wildman, Esq. and Daniel Whittle Harvey, Esq. to be duly returned to serve this borough in Parliament.

Mr. Wildman having returned his thanks to the electors, promised

to keep his word towards them, as they had done so faithfully towards himself.

Mr. Harvey then came forward, evidently much affected, and spoke to the following effect :—

“ Brother Burgesses, I have frequently addressed you under circumstances which have, in many instances, and in many minds, completely overwhelmed the object of disappointment. But I have felt it much more easy to bear up against adverse fortune, when I felt it my duty to clothe my feelings in virtuous energy, than I feel it capable for me now, to express in adequate terms the feelings of my mind.—(*Applauses.*) I certainly consider the triumph of this day in a political point of view ; but at the same time I cannot suppress the proud and enviable feelings that the conduct of the burgesses this day has engendered in my mind ; and if it pleased the Supreme Disposer of our lives to say that my existence should close now, I could not close it with more contentment than I feel at this moment ; because, for the last seven years, I have been labouring in this place, under the severest opprobrium, to defeat and overthrow those feelings of prejudice which arise from a sentiment, that a man who happens to be of humble origin, and of slender resources, has no right to offer himself to the borough of any place, or presume to stand up against the powerful and commanding influence of a proud and overwhelming aristocracy. Gentlemen, you have set a splendid example for the imitation of your fellow-countrymen throughout this prosperous empire. From you did I expect every thing, and you have done every thing for me ; and it will be the unceasing struggle of my life, to endeavour, in some slight degree, by an honest and assiduous attention to my duties, to shew how forcibly I feel your kindness and the obligation. And though it is not in my power, from circumstances, to display those splendid acts of munificence which both the means and disposition of my hon. Colleague enable him to do, still I shall endeavour to do all that I can ; and I would much rather submit to personal sacrifices, than be backward, on any occasion, to shew how grateful I am for your kindness ; and I shall do this, altogether uninfluenced by narrow feelings, either as it respects those who have opposed me, in a manner which I must ever consider unmanly, or as it relates to those who honestly differ from me in opinion. I will not be the creature of a party, or the representative of a faction.—I shall ever consider myself as the representative of Colchester ; and, in attending to the local interests of this place, I shall not ask whether the instructions come from the corporation, or from the opposite party—whether they come from men who have supported or opposed me. I shall be always willing to listen to every suggestion, and ready to the utmost of my power to adopt it ; but, in saying this, I shall never forget that it would be the deepest ingratitude for me not to remember those early friends of mine, who have so manfully stood forth as a small but steady knot, to cherish my hopes and support my cause, in the repeated conflicts in which I have been engaged ; who have stood upon the isthmus, when the ocean of corruption was surrounding them, and when nothing but their integrity could save them from the tide. Those men will have my affection, my gratitude, and my

strongest recollection ; and in every situation in life, I shall endeavour to shew that I am not unmindful of the distinguished honour and the proud obligation they have conferred upon me. I am not unaware, that, in some cases, I may have excited the prejudices of well-meaning minds : but it will be recollected, that I have fought these battles under the greatest disadvantages ; that my early derelictions have not been withheld from public observation ; that I have not gone to a distant borough, where no one could have known them ; that, on the contrary, I have stood before you undisguised, openly and manfully, to have my character canvassed ; and that whatever defects may have stained my early youth, they have been exposed and punished, and no one laments them more than I do : and if, Gentlemen, in the private walks of life, I may sometimes feel not sufficiently admonished by the rules of moral obligation ; if, in the walks of public life, I have been occasionally inclined to swerve from the line of my duty ; or if even, in my professional capacity, I should be tempted to do things not quite correct, I shall always have my feelings sufficiently chided by the recollection, that I ought not to do any thing which should disgrace you for returning me to Parliament. Gentleman, I can say no more to you now ; but I shall have the opportunity of addressing you again to-morrow, when I trust my feelings will be better composed than at present. I can only conclude by declaring, that I thank you from my heart."

65. CORFFE CASTLE (DORSET.)

Henry and George Banks, Esquires, (father and son) again returned by the influence of their own property.

66. CORNWALL.

THE former representatives, *Sir William Lemon*, Bart. and *J. H. Tremayne*, Esq. again returned without any opposition.

67. COVENTRY (WARWICKSHIRE.)

APPRENTICESHIP to one trade for seven years, not vitiated by a receipt of parochial alms, qualifies a voter for this city, (whether resident or not.) This entails upon a candidate an enormous expense, the greater part being non-resident. Various were the parties, both in number and respectability, talked of as candidates for Lady Godina's riding-school. *Sir Henry Wright Wilson* had an offer made to him of support free of expense, which he declined. *Sir Charles Wolseley* had a peep at the town ; *Cobbett* was by some considered a proper person to represent this city, and a subscription was entered into for the purpose of conveying the non-resident freemen to Coventry, in behalf of Mr. Hone ; but the money subscribed not being enough to carry them above four or five miles on their way, is to be returned, although many zealous volunteers offered to trudge it on foot, to the tune of "the Black Dwarf, or the Devil's a Witch."

Yet the contest finally rested between the late members, Mr. Peter

and a new candidate, Mr. Edward Grey,) when Mr. Butterworth, reserving however to himself the legality of the proceedings. *Mr. Peter* were thereupon duly elected.

CRICKLADE (WILTS.)

are attached to this place, and included in a right of punishment by act of parliament for its frequent corruption. The seeds of opposition are always vegetating these hundreds. In the present instance, Mr. Calley of Burd- (one of the late members,) has lost his election, *Mr. Gor-* being returned in his stead, having for his colleague *Mr. Joseph*, a banker and solicitor, at Cirencester, Bristol, and London.

69. CUMBERLAND.

A CONTEST would have taken place for this county, but for the honourable, manly, and praiseworthy conduct of Lord Morpeth, who declined to coalesce in a *personal* opposition to the Lowther interest, as it is called. The following gentlemen were put in nomination, viz. John Lowther, Esq. by Sir James Graham, Bart. of Netherby; seconded by W. P. Johnson, Esq. of Walton House.

Lord Morpeth, by Sir Frederick F. Vane, Bart.; seconded by Charles Featherstonhaugh, Esq.

John C. Curwen, Esq. by Mr. Saul, of Greenrow; seconded by John Christian, Esq.

Upon this occasion, Mr. Saul spoke as follows:—

“Gentlemen,

“Ardent as I am in the cause we are about to espouse, and anxious as I am for its success, I have been extremely unwilling to be its immediate organ, from the consideration of my incapacity to advocate it as I ought. It was my hope, indeed my expectation, on my arrival here, that the nomination would have been confided to abler hands; but as no arrangement to that effect has been made, and as many most respectable freeholders press me to nominate, I yield to their wishes, and in doing so discharge a duty which, in its nature, is not less agreeable to my feelings, than it is consistent with my principles.

“I came hither this day accompanied by nearly two hundred electors, and after my arrival I was joined by many others, all zealous in the support of independence, and warmly attached to the gentleman in whose election we interest ourselves. The electors of this county have been without any open exercise of their franchises for nearly half a century, so that very few men, now alive, have ever had an opportunity of voting to Parliament the men of their choice; and however respectable, nay however noble, may be the powers that have laid our rights on the shelf, I expect there is no person here hardy enough to contend that their dormancy is either proper or constitutional. I repeat, that the great number of respectable freeholders, who have accompanied me hither this day, are ready to join with their brethren

in effecting the restoration of their rights, and in exercising them without regard to family favour, or even party distinctions ; and in order to accomplish a purpose so desirable, we agree to put in nomination a gentleman who, we flatter ourselves, is entitled, by his independent parliamentary conduct, as well as by his private worth and services, to the general support of independent men.

" It may be asked why we object to the return of the late members ?—and we answer, because their general parliamentary conduct makes our representation a nullity. One of the members votes invariably with the administration, and the other, I am sorry to say it, almost as invariably against it. Now every school-boy knows that *plus one minus one* signifies nothing ; and, in our opinion, in that nothingness of representation has stood the county of Cumberland for a great number of years past.

" We wish most explicitly to be understood, as having no party views ; we have neither object nor interest in any thing connected with party ; but we wish to have our constitutional share of the representation of the county, and we wish also to place it in hands wholly unshackled by the influence of the Crown, and as wholly unconnected with the influence of the aristocracy.

" Such are the sentiments and wishes with which my friends and I make the present nomination ; and as we ought neither to interfere with, nor insist on what may be the opinion of the electors from other parts of the county, I shall only trouble you with adding, that we intend our exertions, in favour of our representative, to cost him nothing ; or rather to be considered as the discharge of our former obligations, and the incitement to future exertions in our favour.

" I conclude with putting in nomination John Christian Curwen, Esq. as a proper person to represent this county in Parliament, and with repeating, that our support of his election is intended to be free of expense to him."

Mr. Curwen himself not being present, a dispatch was sent to Workington Hall, and the meeting was adjourned for a few hours.

On his arrival he stated, that neither the indisposition under which he then laboured, nor any thing else, could prevent him from attending the call of the county, which had that day been made upon him ; and after speaking of his parliamentary conduct, (in which, he said he ever had his ears open to the voice of the people, and his eyes upon the conduct of the ministers) he proposed to Lord Morpeth, that his lordship should unite with him in opposing the Lowther interest, and to diminish, what he called, the overgrown power of that house ; for, that he was aware, if Lord Morpeth would not enter into such coalition, the contest must be between Lord Morpeth and himself.

Lord Morpeth declined entertaining this proposition.—He was no party-man ; he was independent in his principles, and relied solely on the approbation of his constituents, and their retrospect of his public conduct during the time he had had the honour of representing them.

After some time passed without any occurrence worthy of particular notice, the High Sheriff demanded of Mr. Curwen,—“ Whether he offered himself as a candidate, or not ?”—Mr. Curwen re-

plied, No ;—and immediately withdrew.—*Mr. Lowther and Lord Morpeth* were then declared duly elected.

Mr. Curwen subsequently addressed the electors as follows :

“ Gentlemen,

“ I must ever consider it a most distinguished honour to have been put in nomination by the independent freeholders and yeomanry of the county, to serve you in Parliament.

“ I hesitated not to obey your call, and consistent with what I believe to be your wishes, offered on the hustings to unite with Lord Morpeth in contending against the Lowther interest. Lord Morpeth refused, declaring he would stand unconnected with any other candidate. The immediate consequence of this must have created a division in the Blue interest ; thereby augmenting that of Mr. Lowther, whom you meant to oppose, and in all probability securing his return. Success in this instance would have been no triumph. I had no personal ambition to gratify. I could not have a more honourable seat than I possess, and which I should most unwillingly have relinquished, when unaccompanied with political advantage to the county, or to the nation.

“ The demonstration of public opinion, this day shewn, will not, I confidently hope, be without its important advantages. You have manifested your power, and laid the foundation for breaking that combination of peers which has nearly engrossed the whole representation of the county. Lord Morpeth has declared that he is friendly to that independence which it is your wish to establish.

“ If I have disappointed the wishes of any of my kind and attached friends, I am sorry for it. In a conflict of opinion, I pursued that line of conduct I thought most advantageous for the general independence of the county ; had I listened to individual ambition, it is pretty generally believed I had only to have persevered, to have been returned, as Lord Morpeth was not disposed to have incurred the expense of a contest.

“ This was not the triumph that would, on reflection, have satisfied you, or gained the object aimed at. Lord Morpeth’s political opinions are all in unison with those of the independent part of the county, and I have only to regret his decision prevented the return of those who, no one who saw the proceedings of the day can doubt, were the persons the county wished should have represented them.

“ Persevere in your patriotic and independent exertions on behalf of the political liberty of the county, and let no circumstances, momentarily adverse to its success, paralyze or divide them ; for after what we have witnessed this day, there can be no question what is the great line of public conduct, not where, and of what nature, is the influence which interferes with its direction. Against that influence, let us henceforth combine our interest and efforts : and let us determine, above all things, to sacrifice every subordinate consideration that appears to stand in the way of our success.

“ I feel exceedingly obliged to you for not persisting in the contest, after you were informed that Lord Morpeth refused to coalesce with me in combating the great enemy of our elective freedom ; and

especially that your good sense prevented you from doing so, when it became known to you that he would not stand the contest, if you persisted. The expense was, no doubt, an object with you, as well as myself, although you offered to support me in a way that is entitled to my gratitude and admiration. I regret, in common with every independent man, that a reform is not effected in this, as well as in many other abuses that exist in our elective and representative system.

"I have finally to thank, more particularly, the electors of that independent district which came forward to my nomination in so prominent and disinterested a manner. I was bound to that district before, by ties which I trust no ordinary circumstances could loosen; I now feel those ties beyond the reach of any circumstances whatever.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN CHRISTIAN CURWEN."

"Workington Hall, 26th June, 1818."

70. DARTMOUTH (DEVON.)

John Bastard, and *A. H. Holdsworth*, Esqrs. again returned by the corporation, and fresh freemen whom they admit at pleasure.

71. DENBIGHSHIRE.

Sir W. W. Wynne returned for the sixth time, by the same powerful family influence and approved conduct which has long seated his family undisturbed in the representation of this county.

72. DENBIGH, RUTHIN, AND HOLT.

John Wynne Griffith, Esq. of Garth, near this town, successfully opposed the late member, Lord Kirkwall.

73. DERBYSHIRE.

Lord G. A. H. Cavendish, (uncle of the Duke of Devonshire,) and *E. M. Mundy*, Esq. again returned unopposed.

74. DERBY (TOWN.)

H. F. C. Cavendish, and *Thomas W. Coke*, Jun. Esq. are returned unopposed. The latter succeeds his father, Mr. Edward Coke, the late member.

75. DEVIZES (WILTS.)

J. Pearse, and *Thomas Grimstone Estcourt*, Esquires, returned by a select corporation; the former in the place of *Joshua Smith*, Esq. The inhabitants 4000; voters under 100.

76. DEVON.

We find the Honourable Hugh Fortescue, commonly called Lord Ebrington, retiring towards the conclusion of the late Parliament from the representation of the borough of Buckingham, and taking active steps to promote his election as knight of the shire for the county of Devon, whilst the then sitting members were attending their duties. A previous attempt having been rendered abortive, the measures of the present occasion were better digested, better arranged, and more successfully executed.

This election, from the high rank and consideration of the parties, the principles contended for, the tone of its continuance, and above all from the pre-eminent conduct of the retiring candidate, (defeated we cannot call him,) ranks foremost in the political struggles of the occasion.

Circumstances which transpired during the previous and premature canvass of one party, induced the friends of the late members to recommend a coalition of interests. And in consequence of such high recommendation, and resolutions founded thereon, the following pledge was signed by 372 of the principal freeholders of the county.

“ Devon County Election.

“ An unprovoked and unnecessary attack having been made on the peace of the county, and a determination having been avowed, by the friends of Lord Ebrington, to bring to the poll, at their private expense, such only of the freeholders as will vote plumpers for his Lordship, which has at length disclosed a system of decided hostility to the independence of the county and to both the other candidates; we the undersigned, freeholders of the county, being satisfied with the conduct of our late representatives, Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, baronet, and Edmund Pollexfen Bastard, Esq. and convinced that a firm and cordial union of their interests will afford the best means of counteracting such designs, and of obtaining a fair and honourable representation in the new Parliament, do strongly recommend that the cause of those candidates be considered as united, and do hereby pledge ourselves to use our most strenuous exertions to secure their re-election.”

On Monday June 22, the nomination took place at the Castle at Exeter; and as every incident attending this election is full of interest, and the principles elicited most deservedly entitled to attention, we shall enter into a minute detail.

The High Sheriff, (Sir Wm. Templer Pole, bart.) having stated the object of the meeting;

Sir Stafford. H. Northcote, bart. spoke nearly as follows: “ Mr. Sheriff, and Gentlemen Freeholders, I have had the honour, on many former occasions, of proposing to you a candidate for the representation of this loyal and independent county in Parliament: but I never felt greater pleasure than I experience at the present moment in nominating for your approbation your late worthy representative Sir Thomas Dyke Acland. Gentlemen, I am proud to say, the more

he is known the more he will be revered: his conspicuous talents, his active exertions, and his private and public character, you are all well acquainted with. There does not exist a more independent man; and I am confident that no selfish motive ever weighs with him, when in opposition to the public good. Should you support him by your suffrages on the day of election, you will rejoice in returning to Parliament so worthy and honorable a member, who has hitherto been constantly found at his post, and will continue to assert the rights of the community. I have therefore great pleasure in nominating Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, bart."

Sir Wm Elford seconded the nomination of Sir Thomas Acland: he assured the meeting that he should detain them only a few minutes, that he should not say one disrespectful word of Lord Ebrington, although he should certainly give his vote for the two other candidates; that when they last met on a similar occasion, the sense of the county had been distinctly manifested in favour of Mr. Bastard; that the present opposition therefore must be considered as directed against Sir Thomas Acland. No man was less inclined to deny the undoubted right of electors to choose whomsoever they thought proper; but that this privilege was, of course, in a great degree regulated by other considerations; by those social and moral feelings, by the operation of which the actions of men ought to be governed: that if, for instance, any one had employed a tradesman, and been well served by him for many years, no one would doubt the right he had to quit him and apply to another, but it would neither be consonant to discretion and good policy, or to justice, so to do, and would subject him to the imputation of wanton and unmeaning caprice. If, then, this principle was unjust in matters of inferior consideration, how much more ought it to be avoided on questions of such vital importance, as in choosing our representatives? Sir T. Acland had now served us for six years. Had he ever done any thing to forfeit the good opinion of his constituents? He meant not to scrutinize particular votes. No man ought to be so judged. His constituents were of various descriptions, and of various political opinions; and votes that would please one party, must necessarily be dissatisfactory to others: but the question was, did he, or did he not, possess an upright, disinterested, and independent mind? Did he, or did he not, faithfully discharge his duty to his constituents? If he had done so, he had a right to expect they would not wantonly and capriciously abandon him. The first selection of a representative was a matter of experiment: it was an assay of the purity of the metal, on which his re-election fixed the stamp of sterling value. He doubted not the result of the contest would be, that both our late representatives would receive, at the hands of their constituents, that mark of their approbation to which their upright conduct entitled them; and he begged to second his worthy friend Sir Stafford Northcote in proposing to put Sir T. D. Acland in nomination, as a proper person to represent this county in Parliament.

Sir John Lemon Rogers, bart. said, he had the honour to nominate Edmund Pollexfen Bastard, Esq. as a proper person to represent this county in Parliament; a candidate, not in the common acceptation of the word, soliciting suffrages from house to house, and asking the

second votes of those on whom he had no claim, but selected by the general voice of the county to preserve to a large majority of the freeholders, and to himself, the proud pre-eminence which was the result of the late contest. He then quoted the following passage from a late political writer. "Ours is a government consisting of three branches: The King, who is invested with certain prerogatives, in order to make him an efficient executive magistrate, and that his power may be the more solid and durable, he holds his office and prerogatives by heirship: the Peers, who form a House by themselves, and are the guardians of their own and their families' properties and freedom: the third branch is that of the Commons: that is to say, all the rest of the nation, except the Peers and the Royal Family. The three branches together form the Legislature." He hoped there was not a man present but venerated his King, and respected the Nobility, but let us have a due regard to the interests of the Commons. Lord Ebrington, he said, was the heir apparent to a peerage, introduced to their notice by the heir presumptive of a peer, and supported by a party, boasting that they possess the good wishes of persons of the first rank in the county. If they, then, would infringe our rights, and prevent a commoner from attaining the highest honour to which he could aspire, let us, he said, set bounds to their ambition, and check their desires on this occasion. He would say to those who advocated a reform in Parliament, that they themselves should set the example. The electors were the fountain head from which the representatives emanated, and unless the source was unpolluted, the stream would not acquire much purity in its progress. To those whose watch-word was Liberty, he would say, if they wished to secure this invaluable privilege, let them elect representatives who were themselves free, and unconnected with party of any kind. If he judged rightly of the disposition of the county, they would follow up the glorious example they had already afforded, and would prove that they were not a degenerated set of freeholders, by rallying round the man who had fought their battle, and bled profusely in their cause. Mr. Bastard's claim to their favour had been already liberally evinced, and would more strongly appeal to their hearts than all the efforts of his humble advocacy. (*Much cheering.*)

Arthur Champernowne, Esq. seconded the nomination of Mr. Bastard, in doing which he said he had known him 25 years, and was convinced, that if he were again raised to the honourable situation he had lately filled, he would continue to preserve the same independence he had already manifested in the defence of the Constitution in church and state.

The Hon. Newton Fellowes said, "It is my pleasing task again to nominate my friend Lord Ebrington, whose merits I cannot add to, by any thing of my own; you are not strangers to them, either in public or in private. All three of the candidates have good characters in private life, but we are not called here to elect private but public men. We are told by an honourable gentleman who proposed one of the candidates, that we are invading their rights and privileges, that we had no right to ask one voice because the other was promised. But what is the real state of the case? The friends of our ministerial candidate have united with the friends of the other; and I under-

stand from facts, that they have canvassed directly for both candidates, and that a coalition has actually taken place. I hear an extraordinary definition of the word "Independence." I was amused with it at Honiton. When I passed through that immaculate borough, I saw a flag with the word "Independence," hanging over the house of a direct ministerial candidate. [*Much laughter, mixed with applause and disapprobation.*] I am sorry to detain you, but I must have another word. They hold out to you a threat, that if you do not elect the two old members, you will be obliged to elect representatives from "God knows where." You recollect a little time since, a Mr. Mudge published a map of Devon; I have looked over it repeatedly to find this *terra incognita*, this unknown country, to no purpose; but I can tell you where it is; it extends not quite so far as Crediton on one side, Alphington on another, and Bicton on the other. We hear a great deal of gentlemen protecting the Constitution and church. The Constitution is much obliged to the late Parliament for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act. Do you think they proved their attachment to the church by giving such extraordinary power to bishops over the inferior clergy? We were told some time since by one of the honourable gentlemen now proposed to you, that he should not again offer his services to the county; yet immediately before the dissolution, it is announced by three gentlemen that they will again bring him forward, and keep open the poll fifteen days." He concluded by nominating Lord Ebrington.

Sir Charles Warwick Bampfylde said, "I shall not follow the example of an honourable Baronet who has preceded me, but though I shall praise my own candidate, I will not depreciate the character of either of the others. One gentleman has said that the privileges of the county would be invaded by the son of a Peer representing them; but recollect that he cannot then make the county a step-ladder to a peerage, which three persons have done in my own recollection. I have had 38 years experience in Parliament, and have always defended the rights of the people. If Lord Ebrington is brought forward by a faction, I am at the head of that faction; but I have something at stake in the county, or else I am a beggar; and I know that this alleged faction will be found not to deserve that title. I am conscious, if your choice falls on my Lord Ebrington, you will find those two essential qualities, integrity and ability, centered in him."

Sir Thomas Acland then came forward, but the indecent expressions of disapprobation which were directed to him from some part of the Castle-yard prevented his addressing the freeholders, and

The Sheriff interfered: "This is the period, (he said,) when the candidates will address you, and I entreat you to give them a patient hearing."

Sir Thomas proceeded: "I trust, (he said,) there is good humour and fairness enough in you to give me a candid hearing. Those who have votes will, I am sure, have the justice to hear me, and if they disapprove of my sentiments, let them answer me by their votes; as for those who have none, it may perhaps answer their immediate purpose to drown my voice in clamour, but at the same time they would do well to recollect that they are interfering with the due exercise of one of the dearest privileges of which as Englishmen we

can boast. This is not the conduct that becomes the professed friend of liberty. [*The noise increased; on its subsiding Sir T. continued.*] Why, Gentlemen, the noble Lord whom you support will be ashamed of you, and the member for Andover (Hon. N. Fellowes) will be ashamed of you. I certainly cannot boast of the same wit to entertain you with as those gentlemen, but I will promise you at least the same humour. Even the hon. Baronet, the late worthy representative of this city, will certainly recall the generous and unexpected offer which he has just made, of taking you under his protection. Such an offer was not, I think, to be lightly hazarded; but if you continue this disturbance, you will be too factious for him, and will lose your head almost as soon as you have found one." Sir T. then turned to the yeomanry, and said, "I will tell you what the fact is; Exeter is not large enough for those gentlemen to make a noise in; they have been foiled there lately, and now they come to the Castle-yard to disturb the county." [*The uproar was again violent, and Sir C. Bampfylde addressed the assembly.*] "Gentlemen, I entreat you to keep order: believe me, there is nothing so conclusive to the freedom of election as an attentive hearing. Sir Thomas will address you in a gentleman-like manner, and I request you to hear him." Sir T. then said, "Gentlemen, I should have been glad to have thanked you for your former kindness. There is not a freeholder amongst you to whom I am not already indebted; I have enjoyed by your favour the most honourable situation to which an Englishman can aspire. But some gentlemen here are determined to deprive me of that satisfaction; I will therefore only say, that I have endeavoured to serve you as honestly as I could, and I trust you will not suffer my cause to be lost, because there are some persons present who will not concede to me the same fair hearing that the proposers of my competitors have enjoyed."

Mr. Bastard then came forward. He was received with loud applause, and addressed the meeting as follows, with very little opposition. Mr. Bastard seemed grateful for the attention shewn him, and appeared to possess much self-command.

"Gentlemen, in obedience to your wishes, I now stand before you. Whatever feelings of pride and gratitude I experienced two years ago, when I was returned to Parliament as your representative, they are infinitely exceeded by the emotions now excited in my heart by the handsome and liberal manner in which I have again been brought forward. The extent of those emotions I will not attempt to describe; the heart that feels at all, must feel them deeply indeed. I presume not to suppose, that the re-election of an humble individual like myself is the object of those gentlemen who honour me with their support; but to be selected by so numerous and highly respectable a body of electors as the instrument for preserving the independence of the county; to have my name identified with the dearest interests of my brother freeholders, must ever be a source of the highest gratification, and strengthen the ties of attachment which unite me to my native county. When you confided to me the important trust which the dissolution of Parliament has restored to your hands, the only pledge I gave was, that I would endeavour to imitate the integrity and independence of my deceased and revered relative, who so long enjoyed

your confidence (*Applause.*) That pledge I trust I have redeemed. My parliamentary conduct has now been before you during two sessions; and the generous exertions, the splendid liberality which have again called me forward as your candidate, justify the gratifying confidence I entertain that it has met with your approbation. In offering myself again to your notice, I renew my former declaration. Should I again be entrusted with the care of your interests, unshackled by pledges, uninfluenced by personal or party considerations, I will persevere in the same line of independent conduct, and do my best to maintain inviolate the Constitution in Church and State. It is by this conduct only that I hope to secure the reward of your good opinion. When these principles fail to be approved of by the freeholders of Devon, then, and not till then, will the representation of this loyal and distinguished county cease to be the object of my ambition. Gentlemen, I thank you for the attention with which you have heard me, and hope that you will give the same hearing to the Noble Lord."

Lord Ebrington was cheered on commencing his address; some disapprobation was also expressed, but soon subsided. He said,

"Gentlemen,

"I make no apology in offering myself to your notice on the present occasion. Called upon as I have been to renew the offer of my services as a candidate for the distinguished situation of your representative, and possessing, as I believe in my conscience I do, a majority of your suffrages, I should be wanting to the honest feelings of a man and to the principles I maintain, if I failed to come forward to assert your cause, and the independence of the county. Gentlemen, an honest Baronet has boasted, that the candidate whom he supported has not gone from house to house to solicit the votes of the freeholders. For my own part, I consider it a mark of respect due to them, to solicit the suffrages of every one individually. But if the honourable Gentleman has not done it himself, have not the honourable Baronet and his friends done it for him? It is also said that Mr. Bastard has another claim to your support, because he is not allied to a Peer, nor attached to any party. Gentlemen, I am proud to say I belong to a family who have constantly aimed at the preservation of the Constitution, and the safety of the Church. My religious principles have been called in question. I am as good a churchman as any of you; but I have always believed that the interests of the Church were best served by the truly Christian principle of general toleration. I have also been attacked with respect to my family connexions. No man loves his family more than I do; yet there is no point of attack less vulnerable than this, because no man has made greater sacrifices with some of the nearest connexions than I have done. I trust you will give me credit for acting honestly and independently as a friend of the monarchy and people, and for being always ready to sacrifice any personal consideration to this great object. In a few days the sense of the county will be taken at the poll; to that period I look forward with confident anticipation of the final triumph of the cause of independence."

The Sheriff then demanded a shew of hands; after which he said, "Gentlemen Freeholders, in the course of my duty, I am bound to decide that the majority in the shew of hands is in favour of Lord Viscount Ebrington. Respecting the shew of hands for Sir T. Acland and Mr. Bastard, there appears to be an equality, and therefore upon that point, I assure you, upon my honour, I cannot come to a decision. The meeting is now dissolved, and on Thursday at ten o'clock I shall proceed to the election."

After the candidates had left the hustings, Mr. Tucker being called for, at length appeared, and addressed them nearly as follows; "Gentlemen, I feel ours to be a cause of importance; it is not to be supported by clamour; noise is of no service; we must show by actions, not by words, that we are determined to preserve inviolate the independence of the county. (*Some one cried out, 'Fire grape-shot among them!'*) We will not fire grape-shot among them, but give them the political principles of the Constitution; in supporting those principles we support ourselves. I have no great inclination at the present moment to address you. (*There was a slight interruption.*) I thank those Gentlemen on the left, but if they fancy by making a noise to prevent my proceeding, they are mistaken. I have, thank God, leathern lungs, and will use them on this occasion during the poll. Our opponents have formed a coalition, a proceeding injurious to the parties who coalesce; we will fight upon our own individual strength; and if they choose to hunt in couples, we will not follow them. They call us Jacobins; if Jacobin means the principles established by the glorious Revolution in 1688, I am a Jacobin, was born a Jacobin, will live a Jacobin, and die a Jacobin. We are taunted with professing democratical principles, but are we not now assembled to assert the maintenance of those glorious principles as flowing from the Constitution, which steel our arms, give vigour to our nerves, and render us pre-eminent over all the world. If you do not preserve them inviolate, you will cease to be free, and become bondsmen and slaves, mere hewers of wood and drawers of water, fit only to lock those manacles on yourselves which others put on. Again I exhort you to decorum; clamour and noise will do no good; it is not Lord Ebrington alone, it is his cause that we espouse; and if we do not support an object so dear to us, we shall deserve to be covered with infamy and disgrace."

As soon as the Sheriff had dissolved the meeting, the candidates retired from the hustings. Sir Thomas Acland went immediately to his Committee Room at Messrs. Carter's, accompanied by a considerable number of his friends, whom he addressed from the front of the window, receiving no interruption until towards the conclusion, when some of the persons who had prevented his being heard from the hustings, mixed with the throng, and renewed their opposition. The following is the substance of Sir Thomas's address:

"Gentlemen, from what I see around me, I am persuaded that here I shall meet with fairness. I have now the comfort of knowing that I shall at least be heard. From what has just passed, it is evident that the contest is to be between those who will hear, and those who will not; between those who are really independent, and who think

and act for themselves, and those who are ready to go such lengths in party feeling, that they will not even listen to any thing said on the other side. I do not envy my noble opponent his majority. Any one who looked around might see that the hands held up in his favour were not those of the freeholders of the county of Devon. It was really impossible that they should be so; for the freeholders of Devon possess too much nobleness of soul to be capable of such conduct. Indeed the proposers and immediate friends of my noble opponent must regret such conduct themselves, and disclaim such supporters; for they had acted a liberal and gentlemanlike part, and were themselves infinitely distressed at such unfairness. But what is the inference of all this? That this majority consisted merely of the disappointed of the city of Exeter, whose credit and character, where they were known, having not been such as to enable them to attain their object, they came upon other men's grounds, and attempted to carry by violence, what they had no manner of claim to, as a right. Notwithstanding, the Sheriff has done his duty as an honest man. He was desired to declare the show of hands; by the show of hands he was to regulate his decision; and he decided as he ought. But in further corroboration of my assertion, that this majority did not consist of freeholders, I beg you particularly to observe, that it was equally distant from the supporters of each of the candidates, and that in point of numbers between the old members the Sheriff could not decide. This was conclusive; and no reasonable man could doubt; that the real sense of the freeholders of the county of Devon assembled this morning was with them. Our opponent had indeed the show of hands, the fitting instruments of violence; but we had the hearts; they were true hearts of oak, and with those hearts, your votes, the effectual weapons of such a contest, will go together. I must confess that the interruption on the hustings did give me some regret, because on meeting my constituents, who had done me the honour to return me as their representative to such a Parliament as the last, and at so glorious a period of our history, I had hoped that I might have been permitted to avail myself of the opportunity to express to them my feeling of gratitude and esteem. There were also other subjects, on which I had wished to have spoken had I been allowed. But I will not now trouble you further than to say how greatly I feel the kindness which you have done me this morning. Your desire, that on your entering this city to nominate your representative, I should myself be of your company, and appear at your head, was not only gratifying as a mark of attachment, but coming as it did, from those who knew me best; from neighbours, whom I call my friends; it bore an undeniable testimony in my favour. Free, honest, and independent yourselves, the great body of the loyal and enlightened yeomanry of the east of Devon, you would never have given such an unequivocal proof of your approbation to a man whom you did not believe to be as free, honest, and independent as yourselves. To your tribunal I appeal; and by it I am content to be judged; and whatever may be the event of this contest, whether I gain or lose, supported as I have now been, it can never again be said, that I was an unfit man to be entrusted a second time with the interest, the honour, and the independence of the county of Devon."

On Thursday following, June 25, the High Sheriff having gone

through the usual formalities, thus addressed the meeting of electors :
 "Gentlemen, you are now assembled for the purpose of exercising your noblest privilege as Englishmen—that of electing your own representatives to serve in Parliament. I am confident that your conduct will be such as to prove that you feel the true value of your liberty, by not abusing it ; and that you will preserve such order and decency throughout the poll as will accelerate business, and reflect honour upon the County, and upon every freeholder individually. My duty is to see justice done to each candidate, and I hope to act with an impartiality so strict as to prevent the least feeling of discontent in any bosom."

S. Kekewich, Esq. said he would detain them but a few moments, whilst he proposed to them their late valuable and truly excellent member, Sir Thomas Acland, as a pre-eminently fit and proper person to represent this county in Parliament ; and he would venture to say, if they traversed the County from one end to the other, they would not be able to find a man of more independent spirit, more upright character, and honest heart ; he therefore sincerely hoped and trusted they would give their suffrages to Sir Thomas Acland.

W. T. Hull, Esq. in seconding the nomination, said, he could confirm what had been said by his hon. Friend who had preceded him.

Sir L. Palk, Bart. proposed E. P. Bastard, Esq. from a firm belief that no one had endeavoured to perform the arduous duties of a member of Parliament with more independence and integrity.

G. S. Fursdon, Esq. felt much pleasure in seconding the worthy Baronet's proposition. He was persuaded that every vote Mr. Bastard had given had been dictated by the purest motives ; and if their principal object in coming there to-day was to hand down to futurity, unbroken and unimpaired, that Constitution in Church and State which is the pride of Englishmen, and the admiration of the world, he knew of no means that could conduce to it more effectually than by re-electing that Gentleman of whose merits, abilities, and integrity in the House of Commons they had had so fair a trial.

Sir C. W. Bampfylde said, he should not take up the time of the meeting in descanting on the merits of the candidate he meant to propose, whose character was infinitely above any panegyric he (Sir C.) could bestow. In their hands he would rest his cause, and by their decision he would cheerfully abide. He then proposed Lord Ebrington.

Colonel Chichester said, he would come at once to the purpose of his addressing them, by quoting a sentence from the speech of an honourable Gentleman : he had said, ' that if they traversed the County,' he (Col. C.) would add, the kingdom, from one end to the other, they would not find a man more attached to his country, and every branch of its Constitution, than Lord Ebrington. Far be it from him to say any thing disrespectful of the other candidates ; he would join issue in paying every tribute of respect to their private characters ; but there was a new era in the County ; he never could have imagined that those men whose private characters he so much revered, would have joined in an unprincipled coalition against his independence, and what was more, against theirs ; and that one candidate should take it upon himself to name his colleague. Unless the free voice of the County was collected, and each candidate allowed to try his individual

strength, he would not hesitate to say, that only one third of the County would be represented, and that those who had joined in this coalition would forfeit their title to independence for ever. He returned thanks for the patient hearing they had given him; and entreated that each of the candidates might be allowed the same privilege. He concluded by seconding Sir Charles Bampfylde's proposition.

Sir Thomas Acland then came forward, [at first there was an expression of disapprobation from some of the crowd, but it soon ceased] and said, "Gentlemen,—I am quite sure that the more you think me open to blame, the more ready you will be to hear my defence. Although we may differ in opinion, I am satisfied I could not attempt to address such an assembly a second time, and not be allowed a hearing. I see you are willing to exercise justice, and I am willing to accept it as a favour at your hands, and to thank you for it. I observe amongst you some of my political enemies, who distinguish themselves by as much fairness as it is possible for one man to use towards another; and I will take this opportunity of saying, that I sincerely believe the county of Devon will do itself the honour of setting an example of fairness, dignity, liberality, and order, throughout the contest, when the question affects the rights of Englishmen; no efforts of mine shall be wanting, no moderation unemployed, to give effect to the wishes I have expressed. I do not think we shall entirely agree in the next point. It is your determination, and I rely with confidence on it, to elect men of your choice, be I one, or be I not. Whether I be successful or not, depend on it I will agree with those who proposed the Noble Lord, and will fully and cheerfully acquiesce in your decision; at the same time expressing a hope that your kindness and approbation of my public principles will attain me that honour.—There is one charge tossed up in the air against me, which I shall take the liberty of mentioning, for the purpose of denying it in the most unqualified terms, that of being a ministerial candidate. I now mean to shew you my sense of your liberal conduct by detaining you no longer than merely to thank you for it, and to hail it as an omen of the fairness and impartiality you will maintain during the contest. One word more, Gentlemen,—Let us to the poll!"

Mr. Bastard then said,—“Gentlemen, after the fairness and attention you evinced at hearing me on Monday last, it would be unbecoming to trespass long on your time. I am a volunteer in your service, not obtruding myself without consulting your inclinations, nor reluctantly dragged to the contest; I have obeyed the call of the County with cheerfulness and alacrity, and I am bold to say, that no volunteer ever entered with more zeal or more resolution to do his duty in the post assigned to him. It is my most anxious wish that the vote of each freeholder may be taken as speedily as possible. If you confer on me by your suffrages that high trust to which I aspire, I will serve you with zeal, honour, and independence: the cause is in your hands, I am sure it is in your hearts, and I rely on you for success.

Lord Ebrington, in addressing the meeting, said,—“As I am sure it is the wish of every one that the business of the poll should be proceeded in, I will not detain you long. I am perfectly ready to do justice to the Honourable Baronet as to his character and abilities, and am satisfied that he has acted conscientiously in what he has done; but the measures which he has supported I conceive to be detrimental

to the interests of the Constitution, to the rights of the people, and calculated to promote a system both arbitrary and ruinous.—On these grounds I am his political opponent. Much, Gentlemen, has been said about the coalition—the facts are before you—they will speak for themselves. I leave my cause in your hands, and I trust with confidence that the result of the poll will not disappoint my expectation. I should be sorry to be the only person who did not recommend peace and order: the best method for taking the sense of the County is to preserve regularity and quietness; and I hope for a patient and calm hearing on all future occasions, as well for the other candidates as myself.”

The Sheriff then required a show of hands, which he declared to be in favour of Lord Ebrington and Mr. Bastard. Sir Thomas Acland then said,—“ Mr. Sheriff. To the declaration of a man so fair and honourable, I am sorry to make any objection, but from what I know of the feelings of my friends, and in justice to them, I must demand a poll.” The Sheriff immediately granted the request, and the poll-clerks and deputy-sheriffs being sworn, the poll commenced in each of the fifteen booths. After the Sheriff had retired from the hustings, a gentleman in the crowd (Mr. J. Glyde) intimated that he had a question to put to Sir Thomas Acland, if he would reply to it; Sir Thomas most readily assented to it; upon which Mr. Glyde said, “ I want you to state for what reason you submitted yourself to be dragged into a coalition dishonourable to both parties?” Sir Thomas replied, “ You ask me why I submitted to be dragged into a coalition dishonourable to both parties; I answer, not having been dragged into the coalition, and not considering it dishonourable, or involving any inconsistency of principle, I have yet to learn, why those who are attacked should not use every proper means in their power to repel such attacks.”

The polling closed about six o'clock, soon after which the High Sheriff and candidates appeared on the hustings, when the former declared the state of the poll to be as follows:—

Lord Ebrington	1028
Mr. Bastard	786
Sir Thomas Acland	771

Lord Ebrington then expressed his gratitude and exultation at finding himself at the head of the poll; an event he said that he did not anticipate; believing that the coalition formed by the other candidates must have ensured them a majority. But the glorious army of plumpers that had poured in from almost every part of the County had agreeably disappointed his apprehensions. But, (said he) you must not relax. The attempt to force upon them two members against their choice, he was convinced, would ultimately fail. They were opposed at once by ministerial influence and magisterial power, and great efforts were therefore necessary to bring such a contest to a triumphant issue.

Mr. Bastard said he was not at all dismayed by the state of the first day's poll. The triumph would be temporary; he had no doubt that the efforts of his friends—the friends of the independence of the county—would soon place him at the head of the poll.

Sir Thomas Acland spoke with his accustomed energy to the following effect, but amidst uproar:—“ Gentlemen! the declaration of the state of the poll may well rejoice the heart of my noble op-

ponent; but does not dispirit me.—What! Gentlemen, are you a majority and will not hear?—I know well the character of the independent freemen to whom I look for support—their hearts are like my own—they will not flinch at a temporary repulse.—We shall triumph at last.—I wish the honourable mover of the Noble Lord were here—he is well skilled in the jockeyship of the turf, and would tell you, the Noble Lord is winding himself by a first push—that the winning horse is not usually that which is put upon his speed at the outset. By and by, when we begin to make our push, the poll will tell you a very different story. Great bodies move slowly; our great bodies will come up in time to shew our strength and bottom. You all know the infinite trouble that has been taken, the arrangements that have long been made, to bring forward early majorities—and you know as well as I do, how safe our cause stands. If I might weary your patience a little longer, I would say, my noble friend—every where but here—has drawn unfriendly inferences that demand an answer. My noble friend was pleased to put the issue of this contest upon public grounds alone. This is the only ground upon which an English gentleman standing here for the high prize of your approbation ought to contend; and in truth, were it to be put on personal grounds, I fairly own, that were he not himself the assailant, I should feel extreme pain at waging a contest with him for your partiality, a contest unequal against myself, exercised as it has been for the last two years. That gentlemanlike and winning demeanour has contributed I suspect to my disadvantage, far more than the profession of those public principles which the Noble Lord considers as entitling him to your esteem and regard. The distinction drawn by him this morning, between our public conduct, referred to measures which he considers detrimental to the interests of the country, injurious to the Constitution, oppressive as they regard the liberties of the people, and ruinous to our finance; and my noble friend, to express this feeling more strongly, has now been pleased to second those charges, by attributing our present support, to courtly intrigue, ministerial influence, and magisterial power. He might with more justice have added, *clerical* influence, for his learned friend (Serjeant Peil) made a very serious attack on that venerable class of society, the *parish clerks*. In this however he had not succeeded; and though they are not much indebted to the Noble Lord for his good wishes, the *parish clerks* will still exercise their rights and influence undisturbed. I am bold to say, the distinction which the Noble Lord has urged, does not exist between him and me; and I defy any body to prove, that any one of those obnoxious marks attaches to me. I have been before you six years, and I am too well assured of your honour, your good sense, and your independence, to imagine, that if my conduct has been such as he would infer, you could have suffered me to stand where I am. If it were so, instead of a glorious minority, (my noble friend knows well the value of glorious minorities) instead of a minority of 771, (glorious, because making the attack with inferior numbers,) it will ultimately beat the majority, I should not have had 20 names on my poll. But let me tell you what the real distinction between us is. My noble friend's whole and sole object is, to use a language which he perfectly understands, to create an opposition interest in the county of Devon:—*(Hear! hear! from the Noble Lord and his friends.)*—

Well, (said Sir T. A.) I really gave the Noble Lord credit for sufficient candour, for the acknowledgment of the fact; but I did not suspect him of such a mistake in tactics, as to hail it with exclamation, and to give me ground for saying still further, that he wants to establish an ultra-opposition in this county. It is essential to bear this in mind, and remember also that to an opposition interest, *party is most essential. It is the ruling spirit and guardian genius of all opposition.* Taking this then to be granted and avowed, let me request you to consider the progress likely to be made in the pursuit of this object. Does he suppose, that even by his eloquence, his talents, and his assiduity, he can hope to carry the whole representation of the county?—(No! no! and hear! hear!)—I have indeed heard that there was once a pocket candidate in reserve.—(No! no!)—Now if that is not the case, see what the result will be. Should my noble friend succeed in establishing an opposition seat, he would probably force the county to elect a party-man on the other side, *which is not now the case.* We should then not only lose our independence, but all our weight in Parliament would be neutralized, and excepting for the sake of peace, in cases where the political parties are equally balanced, there cannot, I think, be a worse state of county representation than *such a division* of principles, and entire loss of public influence. But I perceive you are impatient; and I have troubled you too long. For what you have done, I thank you sincerely; and from what I know you are about to do, if we do not mount from the bottom to the top of the poll, in a short time, I shall be surprised indeed."

Second day (Friday) the numbers were,

Ebrington, 2171—Bastard, 1917—Acland, 1885.

Lord Ebrington congratulated his friends, that they had won the second heat as well as the first; and from the numbers here unpolled, as well as the reinforcements expected up to-morrow, he had no doubt of winning the third heat, as well as the first and second. Referring to the phrase, 'ministerial candidate,' he had yesterday applied to Sir Thomas Acland, his Lordship said he did not use it in an invidious sense. With respect to the charge of setting up an opposition in the county, if it be a crime to oppose the measures of ministers who have done more than any other to ruin the country, he proudly pleaded guilty. He concluded by reading an extract from a speech of Mr. Canning's at the Liverpool election, condemning coalitions, and exhorting his friends to persevere and complete the work they had so nobly begun.

Mr. Bastard said, he was confident the state of this day's poll would only tend to stimulate his friends to fresh exertions.

Sir T. D. Acland.—"I should be little worthy of the honourable and steady support, proceeding steadily onwards in direct progress towards a successful issue, if I were to be daunted, because the Noble Lord had gained the advantage of a few votes this day. The Noble Lord has won the second heat, and a pretty warm heat it has been, but we have run him neck and neck, and I know you will not refuse to run him the third heat, and win it—(Hear, hear!)—This is a match of many heats, and I flatter myself we have bottom enough to hold out even to the fifteenth. My Noble Friend has given me that rebuke which perhaps no man is more competent to give than him—

self, because he has had to bear many such in the course of the prophetic calculations of the unfortunate minorities in which he has been; he has the present and the past, but he shall not deprive us of the future. I suppose, in the common course of things, I must follow the Noble Lord's example, and have a word or two of politics. The Noble Lord is not very accurate, or consistent with his friends, in his conception of what is called a ministerial man. You all very well know such a character is one who holds his principles entirely at the will of ministers; this the Noble Lord cannot charge me with. Now Gentlemen, if I can make it appear that my opposition to ministers in certain great questions, has been stronger than that of some of the Noble Lord's friends, you will exonerate me from the charge of being such a ministerial man. The honourable Member for Andover, who first attached that imputation to me, must not complain if I return the compliment. It so happens in the history of our parliamentary debates, among those questions of sufficient importance for the minorities to be recorded, my name occurs more frequently in those minorities than that of the member for Andover. Without further argument, I place my defence in the hands of the Right Honourable Gentleman who made the accusation. With regard to the Noble Lord's political principles, I need not impute them to him as a crime, but as a mark of his unfitness to represent your opinions; nor do those 2171 votes which the Noble Lord has gained, furnish a proof that his principles are those of the county of Devon; if then you elect an opposition member, your opinions will not be fairly represented. The Noble Lord says, I should not desert my friends, as he terms the ministry, in their time of need: a late election in Bedfordshire will sufficiently shew that they are not so much in need as the Noble Lord supposes; and when he recollects that a placeman, and one who holds a seat in the Cabinet, are returned for Liverpool, he will perceive the popular tide runs against him. If the measures which have been pursued for the last twenty-five years, (in two only of which the opposition have had the administration,) were really so destructive as they are represented, how comes it to pass that we are not yet ruined? As to the property-tax, I adduce as a proof of acting an honest and disinterested part in the face of the world, for what I considered the good of the country, even to my own personal injury, loss and expense, my support of that measure. Besides it should be recollected that I did not vote for the continuance of the property-tax as it was, but for reducing it to one-half the amount to which the relatives of the Noble Lord had doubled it a few years before — (*Hear, hear!*) I had wished to have taken up the question which has been renewed against me respecting the coalition, but in truth I have not had a very fair hearing; and in my bodily strength I am nearly exhausted, though not in heart and spirits, my hearts of Oak!" (The oak was worn by Sir Thomas's friends.) The honourable Baronet adverted again to the evil, of a divided county and a neutralizing representation, and concluded by fervently expressing his hope that from such evils this great county would be rescued.

Third day (Saturday) the numbers were,

Lord Ebrington, 2918—Bastard, 2642—Sir T. D. Acland, 2625.

Lord Ebrington. "Gentlemen, I will not imitate the example of the late sheriff of Cornwall in this state of the contest, whose advice seems so well followed by some of the partisans of our opponents,

...power to interrupt me, although the true friends of the cause are desirous of allowing each a fair hearing. I return my best acknowledgments for the majority on this point, and for having brought to a successful termination the third day of the poll. And if the poll could have been kept open a few hours longer, our numbers would have immensely increased. The kind zeal of my supporters has exceeded the means which nineteen booths afford for expressing their sentiments, and several hundreds remain in town at this time unpoll'd. I do not certainly mean to complain of delay which is unavoidable, though I have been much distressed with great concern the inconvenience which many have experienced who have come from distant parts of the county to support me; but I earnestly hope, that having so zealously taken up the cause, they will not be discouraged by any temporary difficulties, but that they will remain in Exeter in order to come to the poll early on Monday morning." His Lordship concluded by again requesting that the other candidates might be heard.

Mr. Bastard. "Gentlemen, accept my best acknowledgments for the warm support you have given me this day. Notwithstanding the majority is against me, I am confident of ultimate success, assured that those friends who carried me through the late contest, will bring to a successful issue the cause they have again so nobly undertaken."

Sir T. D. Acland. "Gentlemen, I think you appear with so much justice in such perfect good humour with your success to-day, that I cannot despair of a fair hearing. It must however be evident to you all, that some of you have forgotten the honourable compact I entered into with you to insure an equal attention to all parties; and some of my friends, whose zeal nevertheless must excite my gratitude, had intimated their intention of retorting such ungenerous conduct on my noble opponent. They have not done so, and I thank them for it. Indeed I took the liberty of requesting they would rather set an example than follow one; and I have no doubt they will again authorize me to renew our agreement on the terms of common courtesy to each candidate in his turn; we will therefore talk no more of example, but go hand in hand in practice; for I feel assured you are Englishmen, and naturally expect the conduct of Englishmen from you, though you are my opponents. In confident reliance then on this expectation, I shall avail myself of the opportunity to defend that part of my conduct in the course of this contest which has drawn upon me so much unjust reproach: I allude to the coalition which has taken place between Mr. Bastard's friends and mine; a coalition which in its very term is stigmatized by the noble lord's partizans as odious (*'So it is,' said some one in the crowd.*) It is so, and has been, the Noble Lord will remember, ever since the coalition of the Noble Lord's great political chieftain with an ex-minister of directly opposite principles, to seize the reins of government. Nor was the odium attached to the term perhaps much diminished when a distinguished relative of the Noble Lord formed a coalition with the same man for a similar purpose. But mark the difference:—I would fairly ask you all, if in the present instance there is any inconsistency or compromise of public principle between my late excellent colleague and myself that should at all prevent our walking hand in hand the same road we had before individually and separately chosen? If that be not the case, and I defy even the ingenuity of the Noble Lord to point out a shade of

difference between us or our friends in any degree to be compared either with the broad constitutional doctrines in which we agree, or the broader line of distinction which exists and has invariably been avowed between himself and us; I cannot conceive why our numerous common friends should not make common cause to repel an attack of such a nature as that which has been directed against us through him." (*Here the uproar prevailed again.*) Sir T. remarked "We are forgetting our agreement, not on my part, I am sure. Resting then on common principles, and supported by common friends, I assert, and have no fear of proving to the satisfaction of all unprejudiced minds, that this cause is the cause of the County. (*Some one in the crowd cried out, 'Of a junta, not the County.'*) I say of the Gentlemen, the Clergy, the Yeomanry, and the great majority of the respectable Freeholders in it; but I admit with all deference to those who are now interrupting me, not of the disaffected and disappointed partizans of a broken cause in a neighbouring city. To judge fairly, Gentlemen; of the position I have ventured to lay down, we must not merely return to the day of nomination, when I received a pretty convincing proof that my sentiments were not destitute of the approbation of the County; but we must go back to the 18th of May, 1816, when the noble Lord's cause was tried, received a fair hearing, and was given against him. Here, Gentlemen, I take my stand. Within two days from that time, the noble Lord proposed himself again, not only to appeal against, but to resist, reproach, and stigmatize your decision. I was your public servant then; and had you called on me to vindicate by an immediate union with my Colleague your recorded will against a defeated but reviving adversary, I would have joined him the very next day. During that contest, I maintained (the noble Lord well knows, my worthy Colleague also knows it) with an utter disregard to my own personal interest, the most strictly inviolate neutrality. (*No, no! from some voices on Lord Ebrington's side of the hustings.*) What! do I really hear that denial from the quarter which is indebted to that neutrality for a part at least of its capacity to assume the triumphant attitude of this day? I here call on any freeholder of the county to say if they had any ground to know from me, directly or indirectly, my sentiments on that occasion. I did not communicate them to a single agent; I did not to my nearest friend; and in proof of this and there are those present who can testify to the fact) through the undeviating reserve I maintained, one of my warmest friends and most affectionate relatives (and than whom there exists not a man more attached to my cause) was induced by the kindness of acquaintance and neighbourhood to give the noble Lord a support which would have been withheld had he anticipated, as I did, that the result of the contest of that day would end in the direct personal opposition which I meet with on this. Of the services of that relation, of my name, of my friends, and of my tenants, the supporters of the noble Lord were thus enabled to avail themselves; and in order to maintain the strictness of a neutrality which some injudicious adherents of his Lordship have this day dared to deny. I was crippled in my exertions to preserve a real impartiality towards the other candidate, and to preclude what little interest I might possess from falling into the hands of one who was

hereafter to become my own political adversary. Requesting you to pardon a digression, which I am sure you will regard as called for, I once more entreat you to look back to the time when the sense of the County was gathered against the noble Lord's pretensions, and to reflect calmly, whether the value of County representation (differing as it does so essentially from what you all have in your mouths, and so few of you comprehend, Rotten Boroughs) must not be materially lessened, if those decisions are to be hastily and wantonly reversed. It is not by solicitation from house to house, it is not by a display of plausible manners, it is not by the incessant exertion of scattered but indefatigable partizans, and by continual urging, wearing you out of your votes, that the honour of being selected to express the combined sentiments of such a County as this should ever be extorted. Beware lest you teach your representatives the dangerous lesson, that they depend upon your caprice, and upon a momentary and perhaps short-lived partiality. They should be as secure of your favour and approbation, if they serve you well, as of your inflexible rejection when either incapable or unworthy of their trust. In this way, I repeat, Gentlemen, have our opponents exercised unremitting application for two years. I do not mean to dispute their right if they think fit. Every man is entitled to pursue his own object by his own means, provided they be not morally wrong. But if those means have not merely been singularly unusual, but most injurious to the peace of the County, I have a right to infer, your real interests have not been sufficiently consulted. If the noble Lord really rests his pretensions on public principle as he professes, and not on the address and dexterity of a common electioneering canvass, there I am ready at once to meet him. If you wish an opposition member, choose him; I am ready to concede at once. No man is more adapted to fill that situation than the noble Lord; but if not yet prepared to go such lengths, I do affirm that in making him the object of your choice, you will neither do justice to your principles, nor much credit to your consistency. Your late servants then, I contend, believing that their principles and their cause met your approbation, were fully justified in taking every step to resist the attack made at once against them and you. On the ground of common principles, of common friends, and of a common enemy, and looking at the whole of this contest, I am sure the noble Lord will confess that on the dictates of common sense we have resorted to this coalition; and by your aid and on your behalf, we will maintain and defend it. One single word with regard to the state of the poll. I did make an unfortunate prediction yesterday, and I will not renew it. I expected we should have been higher. We are not half so high as your cause and your friendship deserve: but we have a good week to renew our exertions. You have planted the oak firm—(*An oak branch had just been fixed over his head.*)—It is not like those laurels assumed but not yet won: they will not, while you are firm, be to them emblems of victory. (*A laurel branch was held up near Lord Ebrington.*) Our oak stands alone, by its own strength; by your will I placed it there, and it does not want such meretricious supporters as those from whom, ere long, we will wrest those assumed laurels."

Fourth day (Monday.) State of the poll.

Lord Ebrington	3645
Mr. Bastard	3296
Sir Thomas Acland	3244

Lord Ebrington. " I have again the grateful task to congratulate you on the result of the day's poll, in which I have gained a majority of 103, and of 401 on the gross poll; and what makes it still more flattering to me, and more conclusive of your sense of the coalition, is the circumstance that 3000 of the number polled for me are plumpers. After such proof, I leave the Honourable Baronet in possession of all the arguments he has used in its favour, and in condemning as he did another coalition which he quoted as an example of this. But, Gentlemen, the Honourable Baronet commented with, I think, very undeserved severity on the conduct of myself and my friends for the manner in which those votes were obtained, for more than justifiable assiduity on the canvass, and as if somewhat more than fair means had been used to obtain your suffrages. (*No, no! from Sir Thomas Acland.*) It is, I conceive, incumbent on a candidate to take every opportunity of making himself known among those whom he is ambitious of representing; of that crime, if it be one, I cannot acquit myself, nor shall I attempt to do so. You must all very well know how, through the medium of the press, I have been calumniated, ever since the last contest; not merely have my public principles been attacked and misrepresented, but the basest falsehoods have been propagated with respect to my private character. Far be it from me to suspect the Honourable Baronet, or any friend of his, of countenancing such proceedings as these; but attacked as I was, it became absolutely necessary for me to state explicitly to the freeholders what my sentiments were. I never courted your favour by delusive promises, never endeavoured to mislead you by a false construction of my principles, but was always anxious to give every one an opportunity of questioning me, and replied to those questions truly. Gentlemen, with respect to the assiduity which has been ascribed to me in my canvass, I should think that charge might as well be laid to the hon. Baronet as to me, and I may fairly return to him the compliment he has been pleased to pay to me, of prepossessing manners, excellence of private character, and conciliating deportment. But, Gentlemen, the hon. Baronet takes merit to himself for his neutrality in the last contest. He had promised me that he would preserve that neutrality, and I am perfectly satisfied that he did so; but I put it to him, whether he adopted it from prudence to his own safety, as the wisest plan a sitting member could pursue? his example is not singular, but is generally followed in every contested county. I have been informed to-day, that a report is in circulation, and that even a hand-bill has appeared, asserting my having written a letter to my hon. friend, proposing that we should form a coalition to the exclusion of Mr. Bastard: that such a coalition was ever in contemplation, I fully and entirely deny—(*Hear, hear, from Sir T. Acland,*) and I am sure the hon. Baronet is equally ready to bear his testimony to this denial."

Mr. Bastard. "Gentlemen, I should be unworthy of your confidence and of your generous exertions in my favour, if I suffered despondency to take possession of my mind on viewing the state of this day's poll. I regret the inconvenience my friends have been put to in coming to the poll, but I trust they will surmount all difficulties in nobly asserting the cause of independence. Gentlemen, I have nothing more to add, but sincerely to thank you, and to request your early attendance in the field to-morrow."

Sir T. Acland. "I certainly will not shew so much distrust of you, as to request that you will hear me with attention, because you appear perfectly inclined to do so; and the first use I shall make of your kindness will be, to desire you will shew to your opponents the same candour, fairness, and good-will, that exists between the noble Lord and myself; and I trust we shall all go through this contest without slighting the common kindnesses of life. Gentlemen, I should conceive myself wanting in that fairness which I have been advocating, if I delayed for one moment to bear testimony in the most unqualified manner to what the noble Lord has said, that he never did offer to me a proposition for a coalition. (*Hear, hear!*) This report affords a curious but not singular example of the unfounded reports continually issuing from some lurking-hole or other, against one or another of the candidates. There is however one distinguishing mark attached to such reports, that they carry with them their own refutation, by the grossness of their absurdity. It was only on Saturday night that I was asked whether my Lord Ebrington had really offered to coalesce with me; and to my astonishment it was assigned as a ground for the question, that I had stated it from the hustings. Gentlemen, the only use I shall make of this is, to request you will shew a little candour when such unfounded and unpleasant stories are in circulation. It was reported on Friday, that I was tired of my friends, and was going to resign. I appeal to all who know me, whether any thing could be more unlikely, or that such a measure could be possible then which is not possible now. This leads me a little sooner than I intended to advert to the state of this day's poll; and as the noble Lord, after a couple of days' consideration, has made some observations on my neutrality in the last contest. I feel it incumbent to say a few words on the inference he is likely to draw from it. I consider it my duty, in justice to my friends, to re-state, little flattering as it is, the numbers of the poll. (*'You cannot,' said some one in the crowd.*) I cannot? Why, it is no difficult matter, surely; I have fallen back 108 on this day's poll, but what shame is there? If my friends are slow, they are also sure! The noble Lord is certainly my superior by more than 400. I state this fact, because every friend who supports me, supports the independence of the County. (*'What do you mean by independence?' was asked by some one in the area in the front of the hustings.*) By independence I mean that which is directly contrary to party-spirit, be it ministerial or the opposite. That independence is now at stake; and I call on you to come forward to-morrow, and the next day, and the next, until the votes are fairly polled out; and not suffer a cause, which has received such support as your's, to fail from any deficiency or incapacity of him whom you have honoured by putting forward as its promoter. Now, with regard to my neutrality

to which if I attach too much importance, I think the noble Lord attaches too little,) it is not an extraordinary circumstance that the noble Lord and myself, being rival candidates, should take rather different views of this subject. (*Much noise.*) Gentlemen, I perceive that the neutrality in your eyes is a crime of no light weight; but I own, after what I said respecting the effect which it had on my own interest, I did not expect I should be impeded in again declaring the truth of what I then asserted." The noise became very violent, and prevented the hon. Baronet from proceeding with his argument; he therefore concluded by saying, "I shall not trouble you any longer; and if there be any reproaches attached to my not answering the noble Lord's arguments, it rests with his injudicious friends, whose most efficient allies are your voices and your clamour." Several stones were here thrown at Sir Thomas, one of which he took up, and holding it in his hand to the view of the people, asked, "Is this the sort of argument you use? if so, it is by far the hardest I have met with to-day." The constables were very active on the occasion, and took one man into custody, who was pointed out as the aggressor, but he was liberated, the charge not being proved against him.

Fifth day (Tuesday.) State of the Poll.

Lord Ebrington	3924
Mr. Bastard	3626
Sir T. Acland	3600

Lord Ebrington. "The majority which has been obtained by our opponents on this day's poll will not discourage my friends, or alter their opinion any more than it does mine, as to the certainty of the issue; for after all the extraordinary efforts made this day, I remain at the head of the poll, with a clear majority of 324: the great push which has been made has still left them far behind my majority of yesterday; and I trust we have in reserve for to-morrow a sufficient force to regain what we have lost to-day. I return my warmest thanks to those who have attended this day, and entreat all my friends not to suffer the majority, however great, to relax their efforts. We have been told by our adversaries that they will continue to the last; I trust you will shew the same determination to support me."

Mr. Bastard.—"Accept my congratulations and warm acknowledgments for the generous efforts which have so considerably decreased the majority against us. As the numbers of our opponent decrease, I confidently predict that ours will gradually increase, and that the cause of independence will finally triumph."

Lord Ebrington then requested that a fair and candid hearing would be permitted by his friends to the hon. Bart.

Sir T. Acland said, "I am convinced it will, and in return I promise not to trespass long on your patience; I do this the more readily, because I did not observe one word of attack in all that the noble Lord has addressed to you which calls for an answer from me; I therefore turn to the infinitely more gratifying task of returning thanks to my friends for the very efficient support they have rendered to their own cause this day. For four days we have been in a constant minority; but I do not think that any one of the majorities has

de.crimination which I am obliged to take; I do feel with many of the most respectable, the best, the wisest and most independent of this County, that in the defeat I now sustain, the cause of the County itself has suffered an injury. This is a point on which I must naturally expect to be at issue with the noble Lord, on principle; if we are not at issue, one or both of us cannot be honest. I am sure he will allow to me, as I allow to him — (*Hear, hear! from the noble Lord*) that the contest we have waged has been taken up on public grounds only; but I have had at least this advantage over the noble Lord, that in the conscientious support of the great public question which, to my infinite regret, is determined by the result of this day, I have been supporting the principles already sanctioned by yourselves, when you formerly honoured me with your choice, and sent me to represent your opinions in the great council of the nation. Re-asserting, then, in this most decided manner, the conviction and regret that the victory of the noble Lord is a victory over the cause and deliberate opinions of the County itself, I do not of course expect his concurrence or wish to bring the question into discussion at such a time as this; but I state it in the hope, that though he has obtained the majority against me, I may still carry with me into retirement, the sanction of many of the wisest, the best, and the most independent inhabitants of this great County. (*Applause.*) Do not let me be mistaken; I did not mean to arrogate to my friends alone all the virtue, wisdom, and independence of the County, as a compensation for the failure of my cause, though, if ever there was a case in which such arrogance were justifiable, it would be that which is honoured with such support as I now see around me.

“ Another source of regret, not indeed so important in its nature, though perhaps the nearest to my heart at this moment, is the disappointment of the expectations of success which my friends had formed; for if ever a man was supported with zeal, with kindness, and with affection, I have been that man. I regret the departure from an useful and honourable situation, and the loss of our common cause; but I feel more tenderly than either, the disappointment of such kind and friendly intentions as theirs.

“ Gentlemen, if I detain you longer, the recollection that it is for the last time will plead my excuse; but I cannot quit you without testifying, in this public manner, my sincerest gratitude for the support I have received; nor can I omit the occasion of acknowledging, to all my former constituents, the obligation which they conferred upon me by returning me in the last Parliament: it was a return founded on your indulgence alone: you had no experience of my qualifications; you took me upon credit, and I hope I have not betrayed your trust. The manner of conferring it enhanced the value of the obligation. To you I am indebted for the opening of my public life: I have now terminated the first stage of its career; and whether it be now closed, or is to be continued in some other track, whatever be its future progress, I owe to you whatever inclination or capacity I have for political pursuits, and all my best hopes of rendering my services useful to my country. Of this I am sure, that a station more honourable, or friends more kind, it never will be my lot to meet with in the journey of public life.

"The Parliament which has just expired, was one of peculiar interest. The period at which it was held, the great events hourly springing up over the face of Europe; the winding up of the most remarkable contest ever experienced in modern times, and the celebration of conquests the most splendid, in which the great captains of every country in Europe rejoiced to blend their laurels with the oaken wreaths of Old England. Gentlemen, in that Parliament I endeavoured to discharge my duty as became your representative; I was ever anxious to pay particular attention to the private business of the County; and if there are any here who have at any time demanded my aid, they will bear me out in saying that I have attended to their interest as sedulously as to my own. In the more public business of the County, such as regarded local bills, or the representation of your opinions in the House of Commons, I have given the same earnest attention; and I now declare to you on the faith of a man, who if he could ever have had the wish, can no longer have even an interest to deceive you, that in presenting a number of petitions two years ago, on which I know many misrepresentations and animadversions took place, my conduct, instead of being such as entitle me to blame, was on the contrary governed by so anxious a wish to represent your opinions faithfully, that if you had been present I think I must have been secure of your approbation. There is only one other point in the discharge of my parliamentary duties to which I think it necessary to advert, because my motives have not only been misconceived, but the fact itself much misrepresented. I allude to the time when I took upon myself to propose a congratulatory address to the Crown, on the glory the country had acquired by the achievement of peace, for which, under Providence, a bleeding world was indebted principally to the vigorous councils of his Majesty's ministers. On that point, I know that the noble Lord and some of the gentlemen who usually act with him, materially differ from us; but if I believed ministers had well concluded a war by a successful and glorious termination of hostilities, and that they had consulted the public good, let others think as they will, I was justified, as an independent representative of the people, in going to the Throne, and there presenting the congratulation of the British Parliament; and I was justified amongst other reasons, by the example of your own congratulatory address, presented a year before. I beg also to remind you, that the division against me consisted only of 23. But the point to which I most wish to draw your attention, is the prevailing opinion that I then stated the country to be in a flourishing state. I call to witness a noble Lord, who was present at the time, whether such an expression ever fell from me. (*Hear, hear! from Lord John Russell.*) On the contrary, when I said that it was in a situation unexampled for glory and honour, I said also it was unexampled in point of distress, except at the conclusion of the American war. I called on ministers to turn all their attention to the remedying that distress, and on every occasion in which the labours of Parliament were directed to that object, I willingly bore your part. I never before condescended to reply to those misrepresentations, although their injurious tendency are sufficiently obvious; but now that I am about to leave you as a public

man, and to live amongst you on the terms and in the enjoyment of private friendship, I do wish to take with me the conscious satisfaction, that I am free from any imputation in your minds of dishonest or unworthy conduct. On other points there have been differences of sentiment between many of my late constituents and myself, but they are such as may be fairly held by honest and conscientious men, and convey no reflection on my character; and I should be the last to resign any one opinion which I hold in principle to the noble Lord, honoured even as he will shortly be by the high prize of county representation. This is not the moment to defend opinions by myself as deliberately formed, or by others deliberately disapproved; but I still strongly suspect, and indeed ardently hope, that the political principles of the noble Lord are far more dissonant than mine from those of the great majority of my late constituents. I will only take this opportunity of stating, that to few persons do I feel greater obligations than to those whose partial differences of opinion have induced them to relax in their cordial support of my general principles. Nothing now remains but that I should repeat for the last time my assurance of the affectionate remembrance I shall ever retain of your kindness on this occasion. There are many of the wisest and best of the County, by whose counsels and labours, and unqualified support, my cause has been promoted and honoured, and I feel deeply the value of the obligation they have conferred upon me, to maintain a cause which I return unimpaired and unsullied into your hands.

"There are many of the yeomanry of Devon whose testimony of regard I must ever remember with gratitude; and I shall only say that the kindness they have shewn to me in public life will only be strengthened by the ties of personal congratulations to the noble Lord on the unexpected, and to speak consistently, I must add, unmerited success which his opinions have met with—on the honourable situation, which speaking only personally, I am now ready cheerfully to concede to him. But to my late excellent Colleague I must add, that I do part from him with great regret: I have ever found him open and courteous in the transaction of our public business, ready to take a part and efficient share of our joint labours and responsibility: during the whole of this contest he has acted a manly, honourable, and friendly part towards myself; and I rejoice that, in his person, the cause in which we have stood and fought together is still in part preserved, as it is in great part unfortunately lost in mine.

"For the support I have received in this arduous contest I am indeed truly thankful. I thank you also for the patience and attention with which you have heard the last observations with which I have to trouble you. And now, with a full and overflowing sense of all your public and private kindness, I bid my former constituents, my late supporters, my present, and I hope I may truly add my future friends, a grateful and affectionate farewell."

Very slight expressions of applause followed this manly and noble address: the feeling excited was of a different kind, and sorrow was depicted on the countenances of all his friends.

The High Sheriff then said, "Gentlemen Freeholders, Sir Thos. Acland having handsomely declined, it is my duty to declare the

Hon. Hugh Fortescue, commonly called Lord Viscount Ebrington, and Edmund Pollerfen Bastard, Esq. duly elected as Knights of the Shire to represent this County in Parliament."

Mr. Bastard. "Gentlemen, I cannot express my feelings to you; this is not an hour of triumph. I can only thank you for your exertions, and promise to do my duty."

Mr. B. was evidently oppressed by his feelings, and uttered this short address in a tremulous voice.

Lord Ebrington. "After the declaration which has been made by my Honourable Friend, Sir Thomas Acland; a declaration dictated by that sense of honour, and expressed with that manliness for which he is so conspicuous, it only remains for me to congratulate you on the final termination of a struggle, the result of which has conferred on me the only public distinction of which I ever felt ambitious; but gratifying as this must be to me on my own account, it is far, very far more so from the consideration that it has established those great public principles which I hold inseparable from the liberty, the honour, and the independence of the County; that great cause of constitutional liberty has been established in my person by a triumph unmerited perhaps as it respects me individually, but far otherwise as it respects the public principles for which we have been contending, and their merits are above all praise. They have now been sanctioned by you in a manner unexampled in the former annals of election contests; for I believe never was so large a portion of the same number of votes given singly to one individual as were given on this occasion to me. But, Gentlemen, great as may be your gratification, you will, I think, agree with me, that this is not a fit moment to give a full flow to the expression of it. Whatever delight may fill your hearts, as it does mine, it would be unbecoming to express at this moment our exultation over a foe, who, after having contended with us so manfully, has made so honourable and dignified a retreat. To those persons who have so nobly co-operated with me in this great cause I should in vain attempt to express the gratitude I owe; but I am sure the reflections of their own consciences must be far more gratifying than any thing which my feeble language can express. I congratulate you on the restoration of harmony and peace between the late contending parties; and I trust you will follow the example I shall gladly set, that of shaking hands with the Honourable Baronet."

The noble Lord then extended his hand towards the honourable Baronet, which Sir Thomas very cordially shook: the sight was gratifying to all parties, and there was loud and general cheering. Sir Thomas then shook hands with Mr. Bastard, and left the hustings in his car, accompanied by a large concourse of gentlemen and yeomanry.

The Honourable Newton Fellowes moved the thanks of the freeholders to the High Sheriff for his strictly impartial conduct. Lord Ebrington seconded the motion, and the cheering which followed proved the entire satisfaction with which the motion was received.

The High Sheriff appeared much affected, and with great emotion said, "Gentlemen Freeholders, from the first moment of my entering this City for the purpose of this election, I determined that no private friendship should influence my conduct, and I have endeavoured to

discharge my duty with fairness and impartiality. Before I leave the hustings, permit me to thank every freeholder for the kind attention I have received from them." (*Loud applause.*)

Lord Ebrington and Mr. Bastard went immediately into the Court, where the usual ceremony of girding with the sword and spur was observed, and the indentures signed. Mr. Bastard was chaired the same evening, according to his request, in an almost private manner. He immediately after left Exeter for Dartmouth. The chairing of Lord Ebrington took place on the following morning.

Sir Thomas Acland retires for the present into private life, and we are sure that he carries with him the affectionate regards of almost every one in the County, who is capable of appreciating real worth. Indeed we have heard from all parties, and not least from his late opponents, the most flattering testimonies to his talents, his honourable and generous feelings, and truly amiable character.

Already have public meetings been held for the purpose of expressing the unfeigned sorrow and regret felt at the issue of this great contest, by the rejection of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland as one of the representatives of the County.

*Total number of Voters polled in each Booth in the six days,
ending 1st July, 1818.*

1. Wonford	545
2. Roborough, Crediton	447
3. Axminster, Southmolton	469
4. Haytor, Ottery, West Budleigh	584
5. Brentor, Colyton	645
6. Plymouth, Fremington	516
7. Teignbridge, Halberton	437
8. Witheridge, Cliston, Plympton	420
9. Tiverton, Lifton, Tavistock	442
10. Stanborough, Bampton	450
11. East Budleigh, Black Torrington	623
12. Coleridge, Sherwill	465
13. Hayridge, Northtawton, Winkleigh	635
14. Shebbear, Hemiock	460
15. Exminster, Ermington, Hartland	663

Total number of persons 7801

We conclude the incidents of this election with the farewell address of the retiring candidate.

*" To the Gentlemen, Clergy, Yeomanry, and Freeholders of the
County of Devon.*

" Gentlemen,

" After a long and arduous struggle, I have been reluctantly compelled to relinquish the hope of retaining an honour for which I have ardently contended, and which I have ever dearly prized. But the exhausted state of the poll at the end of the sixth day, and the considerable majority still remaining in favour of my opponent,

when nearly eight thousand freeholders had given their votes, left me no alternative, but to put an end to a protracted, and at length fruitless contest.

" Gentlemen, of your decision I have neither the right nor the inclination to complain. My political conduct and opinions; my discharge of an important trust; the great cause of public principle in which I have been engaged, and the independence which I sought to maintain for the County and myself, were involved in the issue of the election; but it does not become me to express any other sentiment than that of sincere and deep regret, that your determination has ultimately proved unfavourable.

" Yet, although the confidence of the County has been withdrawn from me as a public man, the consciousness that I have ever done my duty faithfully and diligently as its representative, and watched carefully over its interests, and zealously defended its honour and character; the kind partiality of a large majority of the gentry and clergy in my behalf, and the honest approbation and friendly zeal with which the great body of respectable yeomanry has entered into my cause, are to me sources of lasting satisfaction, without which success itself would, in my estimation, have lost its real worth, and wanted its principal charm.

" By a long perseverance in threatened systematic arrangements, a numerical advantage has indeed been obtained over the cause which I had at heart; but my conviction of its excellence remains unimpaired, and my attachment to its friends and supporters undiminished.

" The recollection of their favour I shall carry with me into the enjoyments of private life; and although exonerated from the responsibility, as well as deprived of the honour, of representing your interests in Parliament, I do assure you, that in any other situation which it may hereafter be my lot to fill, I shall be sedulously alive to the welfare of a County by which I have been so much honoured, and sincerely anxious for the happiness of the many friends whose encouraging kindness, and steady and honourable support, will ever command my warmest gratitude and esteem.

" I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your much obliged and very faithful Servant,
T. D. ACLAND."

" Killerton, July 3, 1818."

77. DORSETSHIRE.

On the 24th of June, *W. M. Pitt*, and *E. B. Portman, Esqrs.* were unanimously re-elected. The former was proposed by Sir J. Smith, Bart. and seconded by the Rev. C. Strangways. Mr. Portman was nominated by E. M. Playdell, Esq. and seconded by W. Trenchard, Esq.

78. DORCHESTER.

THE former members, *Robert Williams, Esq.* and *Sir Samuel Sheppard* (Attorney-General) again returned.

79. DOVER (CINQUE PORT.)

THE election for two representatives of the Town and Port of Dover, commenced on Tuesday, June 23, when Sir J. Jackson, Mr. E. B. Wilbraham, and Mr. R. B. Robson, were put in nomination. The show of hands was in favour of Sir J. Jackson and Mr. Wilbraham. A poll then took place, at the close of which the numbers were, for

Sir J. Jackson	306
Mr. Wilbraham	501
Mr. Robson	86

The poll begun again on Wednesday, which lasted till about four o'clock, when Mr. Robson resigned. *Sir J. Jackson* and *Mr. Wilbraham* were declared duly elected. The poll stood as follows at its close :

<i>Mr. Wilbraham</i>	510
<i>Sir J. Jackson</i>	505
Mr. Robson	256

Mr. Charles Jenkinson retired from this Borough. Sir John Jackson is returned for the fourth time.

The following invitation to Mr. Fector, a banker of this Port, and his reasons for declining the offer, do honour to both parties.

“ General Election.—At a Common Hall, held at Dover, on Tuesday the 9th of June, Mr. George Page in the chair :

“ It was resolved, That it is highly necessary our representatives in Parliament should be men of the strictest integrity and independence, determined to support inviolate our excellent Constitution.

“ Resolved, That our worthy townsman, John Minet Fector, Esq. stands pre-eminent for every public and private virtue ; that his interests in the prosperity of the Town are the same as our own ; that he is entitled to our fullest confidence, and is therefore a fit and proper person to represent us in the ensuing Parliament.

“ Resolved, That as one of our chief motives on this occasion is to give a public testimony of our unqualified approbation of Mr. Fector's principles and conduct, it is highly expedient that his election should be carried on without expense, and that we may prove to every candidate, that the best claim to the suffrages of the people is manliness and integrity of character.

“ Resolved, That a committee be appointed to wait on every freeman, and to solicit his vote and interest for Mr. Fector, and to take such further steps as to them may seem fit, for the promotion of the cause we have undertaken.

“ Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed on the committee, with power to add to their number ; viz.

“ Mr. George Page	Mr. J. Neales	Mr. B. Reynolds
Mr. T. Chester	Mr. R. Gibbons	Mr. W. Chalk
Mr. N. L. Steriker	Mr. J. Marsh	Mr. T. Rutley
Mr. W. Collins	Mr. J. Fuller, Jun.	Mr. F. J. Hiller
Mr. T. B. Beck	Mr. P. Elsted	Mr. W. Moon
Mr. C. Lamb	Mr. W. Neales	Mr. J. Pechell
Mr. E. Rutley	Mr. F. Morris	Mr. W. Miller
Mr. E. Powell	Mr. W. Brockman	Mr. J. Mummery
Mr. T. Loud	Mr. I. Fuller	Mr. J. Wickes
Mr. W. Wickes	Mr. J. Jell	Mr. O. Hambrook
Mr. J. Fuller, Sen.	Mr. R. Squier	Mr. J. Finnis
Mr. J. Back	Mr. J. O. Philpott	Mr. T. Lloyd
Mr. J. Youden	Mr. W. Horsnail	Mr. W. Youden
Mr. T. Manger	Mr. J. Worsfold	Mr. M. Barry
Mr. H. Morris	Mr. T. Beasley	Mr. J. Philpott
Mr. J. Horn	Mr. T. Bass	

“ Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Chairman, for his impartial conduct in the chair.”

“ *To the Members of the Committee appointed to conduct the Election of Mr. Fector.*

“ Gentlemen,

“ We the undersigned members of your committee having been appointed to wait on Mr. Fector, at Boulogne, report, that, pursuant to your request, we waited on that gentleman, tendering him your services, together with 552 promised votes of the independent freemen of this Town, obtained in a canvass of three hours; and although we regret to state that our offers were declined, yet from the very handsome manner in which we were received, together with the letter addressed to us (a copy of which is subjoined) we trust that our exertions have been of some use; first, in proving to Mr. Fector the very high esteem in which his character is held by the freemen of this Town, and, secondly, in proving to the public at large, that it still retains its character for independence of principle. Under these circumstances, we beg leave to recommend that the committee be now dissolved, or at least that we may be permitted to withdraw our names, considering that our continuing on that appointment would be offensive to the worthy object of our choice.

“ GEORGE PAGE.
HENRY MORRIS.
EDW. RUTLEY.
JOHN JELL.”

“ Dover, June 11.”

“ In addition to the above number of 552 promised votes, 200 were obtained on the following day; and had the election proceeded, the committee have no hesitation in stating their belief that 1000 would have been polled.

The Answer.

“ Gentlemen,

“ Boulogne, June 11.

“ I may truly say that I am at a loss for words sufficiently to express to you the high sense I entertain of the honour intended me by my brother Townsmen, on a dissolution of Parliament taking place, of naming me to the high situation of one of their representatives to the ensuing Parliament.

" I am still, if possible, more alive to the singularly gratifying manner in which, from your kind communication to me, this intention has been adopted.

" It is to me, as it ought to be, the proudest day of my life, for I cannot conceive a juster object of just pride to any man, than to be thought deserving of holding a seat in the first senate of the known world, (as I think I may be allowed to consider the House of Commons, under every defect, to be,) in the spontaneous opinion of those amongst whom he was born, and with whom through life he has lived.

" With these opinions, which I strongly entertain, you will naturally feel how very reluctant it must be to me to decline the honour intended me; but I have ever attached in my mind, to certain situations, the incumbency of a conscientious discharge of the duties the situation may require; and though, through the great blessing of God, I am still in the enjoyment of abundant health, I ought not to forget that age is making hasty strides on me, and that there is therefore a first duty I owe to my still young family, which is not to place myself in a situation which might necessitate a neglect of duties, or require of me a due discharge of them, at the imminent risk of essentially injuring my health.

" Allow me therefore, Gentlemen, with these feelings, to hope that you will not think me wanting in gratitude, if I express a wish quietly to pass the evening of my days in the bosom of my family, on a spot which has ever been dear to me, and must now still become more so, to the latest period of my life.

" If it should please God to preserve the life of my little Boy, a time may possibly come, when a seat in Parliament may be a fair object of his ambition; it certainly could but be highly gratifying to me, that he should owe his first step in Parliament to the good opinion of those of whose favourable sentiments towards my family you have afforded me so remarkable a proof. Such distant prospects it is, however, but barely allowable to contemplate; and then even I would not wish him to aspire to the honour of representing his native Town beyond one Parliament, from a prior wish I have, which is, that his first object in life may be to seek to live in harmony and friendship with all around him, to which I fear some interruption must more or less be expected ever to arise, where public or private political interests interfere.

" I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. M. FECTOR."

" To Messrs. George Page, Edward Ratley, }
John Jell, and Henry Morris."

" Dover, June 23.

" Mr. Fector begs to be allowed publicly to express his thanks to such resident freemen of the Town, if any, with whom he unintentionally may not have left a card of thanks for the singularly distinguished honour intended him, in his absence, on the dissolution of the late Parliament.

" Without any presumption on the favours of the out-dwelling freemen, Mr. Fector would, under so general an expression of good-

will towards him, however unmerited, feel himself wanting in a proper respect to out-dwellers, from their natural connexion with the Town, if he did not afford them some manifestation of his sense of the countenance they might have intended him, had time admitted of resorting to their opinion."

80. DOWNTON (WILTS.)

Viscount Folkestone, (eldest son of the Earl of Radnor,) and the *Right Hon Sir W. Scott*, succeed Edward Golding, and Sir T. B. Pechell, in this managed borough.

It is somewhat singular, that both the members for this borough are returned for two other distinct places. Lord Folkestone, for Downton and Salisbury; and the Right Hon. Sir W. Scott, for Downton and the University of Oxford.

81. DROITWICH (WORCESTERSHIRE.)

THE late members, the Hon. A. Foley, and the Earl of Sefton, (the unsuccessful candidate at Liverpool,) again returned by the corporation. The inhabitants about 2000. The Hon. A. Foley since dead.

82. DUNWICH (SUFFOLK.)

THE former members, *Colonel M. Barne*, and *Lord Huntingfield*, returned again by their own local influence.

83. DURHAM (COUNTY.)

THE late representatives, the *Hon. W. Powlett*, and *John George Lambton*, Esq. again returned without opposition.

84. DURHAM (CITY.)

THE Town Clerk having read the writ and proclamations, Thomas Wilkinson, Esq. of Oswald House, nominated Mr. Wharton as a proper person to represent the City in Parliament, and was seconded by Mr. Barry. Mr. Ovington then nominated M. A. Taylor, Esq. and was seconded by Mr. Farrow. George Allan, Esq. was next proposed by Valentine Grieveson, and three or four voices exclaimed, "I second the nomination." The Mayor now called for a show of hands for each candidate, which was decidedly in favour of Mr. Taylor and Mr. Allan. Mr. Wharton demanded a poll; which, after he and Mr. Taylor had addressed the assembly, was proceeded on immediately. At the close on the first day, the numbers were, for

	Plumpers.	Splits.	Total.
Mr. Taylor	120	34	154
Mr. Wharton	78	35	113
Mr. Allan	8	1	9
I			

On the following morning, the polling commenced again. After Messrs. Wharton and Taylor had polled two tallies of twelve voters each, and Mr. Allan's friends had only polled two men, Mr. Wharton rose and begged the indulgence of the hall for a short time. He could not, he thought, be acting consistently with his duty, either to himself or to the freemen of Durham, if he delayed any longer to enter his protest against any such proceedings as they were now witnessing, on the part of those persons who called themselves friends to Mr. Allan. It was nothing else than a foul conspiracy against his interest, calculated to run him to the greatest expense. He concluded with stating, that should he be permitted to return to Parliament, he would propose to have the matter considered before a committee of the House, who would compel these mock agents to appear at the bar, to receive their reward for thus sporting with the rights of election. Mr. Taylor followed, and in strong terms deprecated the conduct of those who represented themselves as conducting the poll for Mr. Allan. The opposition was evidently levelled at Mr. Wharton, as he (Mr. T.) was out of danger. The Mayor then asked Mr. Hines if he thought there was any possibility of procuring votes to carry on the poll with a likelihood of ultimate success to Mr. Allan? Mr. Hines replied, 'I think there is.' Some further conversation took place, and it was ultimately agreed to dispatch a deputation to Grange, to ascertain Mr. Allan's determination. On the return of the deputation, notice was given that the poll was to be continued. At the final close on the following day, the numbers were

<i>M. A. Taylor</i>	. . .	437
<i>R. Wharton</i>	. . .	347
<i>Mr. Allan</i>	. . .	27

The two former were declared duly elected. Mr. Allan sat in the last Parliament, but on this occasion declined on account of the vast expense attending a second contest. The following is the address of the new member :

"To the Worthy and Independent Freemen of the City of Durham.

"Gentlemen,

"The triumph is at last complete ; you rallied round the standard of independence, and protected the man you condescended to adopt. In estimating the value of the gift you have conferred, I must take into account that persevering industry which has marked every step of your proceedings in this eventful contest. The sacrifices you have made of labour and of time, while they enhance my debt of gratitude and obligation, are testimonies that I yet live, as is my pride, in the hearts and affections of the freemen.

"Gentlemen,—I thank you. Be assured that whenever the ensuing Parliament shall cease to act, I will deliver into your hands the sacred trust you have confided to my care unimpaired, in its constitutional objects, by any wilful neglect of mine.

"I have the honour to remain,

Gentlemen,

With great esteem and regard,

Your faithful servant,

MICHAEL ANGELO TAYLOR."

85. EAST-LOOE (CORNWALL.)

THE late members, *Admiral Sir E. Buller*, and *T. P. Macqueen* again returned.

86. ST. EDMUND'S BURY (SUFFOLK.)

THE *Earl of Euston*, (son of the Duke of Grafton) and the *Hon. Colonel Upson*, succeed *Lord C. Fitzroy*, and *F. Foster, Esq.* in this Borough. It seems to have been quite a convivial and harmonious affair. After the formal proceedings, 200 of the inhabitants dined at the Guildhall. In the evening a ball was given by the Members at the New Rooms, attended by upwards of 700 persons. The dancing commenced about half-past nine. The whole concluded with an excellent supper given at the Angel Inn, and the rising sun shone upon many a retiring guest.

87. ESSEX.

THE late members, *John Archer Houlton*, and *Charles C. Western*, Esquires, were again unanimously returned. The former was nominated and seconded by *Sir John Tyrrell, Bart.* and *John Joliffe Tuffnell, Esq.* and the latter, (who from indisposition being unable to attend, was represented by his nephew) by *Sir Thomas Barrett Linnard, Bart.* and *Osgood Hanbury, Esq.*

Mr. Houlton, in coming forward to return thanks for the honour thus conferred upon him, was greeted with applause. He said, that the agreeable task which remained for him to perform on the present occasion, was one which he lamented his inability in language to fulfil. To his worthy and honourable friends, by whom he was nominated, he returned his most hearty thanks. Words were, however, (he said) inadequate to express the feelings he entertained at this proud moment. Unchanged as he was in principles and sentiments, since he first had the honour of addressing the freeholders, it was unnecessary for him to make any new professions or promises. His past conduct in Parliament was the criterion of what might be expected of him in future. It had been always his study to do every thing in his power for the best interests of the county, and the country at large; and the same disposition should accompany him on his return to Parliament. Unaltered in his former sentiments, he had come forward, on the present occasion, in the confident hope that he would not be found undeserving the high honour which had been so proudly conferred upon him at the last election. He had no views of personal aggrandisement—he did not come forward to serve the country from any interested motives; the only object he had in view was, to use his best exertions in support of the venerable Constitution of this country. It had always been his determination to maintain his own honour and integrity, as long as he represented this respectable county; and he trusted, he should ever persevere in that determination. He concluded with returning the electors his most hearty thanks, and expressing his gratitude, that the proceedings of

this day had been conducted under the sanction of the worthy High Sheriff with so much good order and propriety. (*Applauses.*)

— Western, Esq. nephew to the other member, returned thanks, in the name of his relation, for the honour done him in his re-election as one of the representatives of the county in Parliament. The experience which the freeholders had had of him, was the best guaranty of his future conduct in Parliament, and he (Mr. W.) was persuaded, that they would always find him a zealous advocate for the interests and independence of the county. (*Applauses.*)

88. EVESHAM (WORCESTERSHIRE.)

THIS Borough affords another instance of successful opposition to hereditary influence; an influence which remaining too long undisturbed, forms itself into a species of political vassalage. The family of Rushout has been generally considered as exercising it. It however received a check in 1796, when the independent electors succeeded in returning one member (Mr. Thompson,) in opposition to Mr. Sullivan, who stood with Sir John Rushout on his family interest. In 1807 Mr. Humphrey Howorth was returned in the independent interest, after a petition in the committee upon which the votes of freeholders were rejected. This gentleman is now returned for the third time; and on this occasion Mr. Manning (one of the late members) having resigned, Sir Charles Cockerell stood upon the Rushout interest, and was opposed by William Edward Rouse Boughton, Esq. only son of Sir Charles Boughton, who had represented the borough in the elections of 1780 and 1782, and whose maternal ancestor, Sir Thomas Rouse, was one of its members in 1660. Sir Charles Cockerell is allied by marriage to the Rushout family, being the brother-in-law of Lord Northwick, and had the weight of the corporation interest, (of which he is a member,) in his favour. The contest was close and spirited, as the following numbers of the poll indicate.

	W. E. R. Boughton, Esq.	H. Howorth, Esq.	Sir C. Cockerell.
1st day . . .	16	29	27
2d day . . .	63	86	78
3d day . . .	69	75	47
4th day . . .	76	81	78
5th day . . .	43	41	41
6th day . . .	39	23	15
7th day . . .	17	36	11
8th day . . .	19	20	17
9th day . . .	7	8	5
10th day . . .	8	4	8
11th day . . .	6	4	7
12th day . . .	0	3	7
Total	<u>359</u>	<u>410</u>	<u>341</u>

Whereupon H. Howorth, Esq. and W. E. Reuss Boughton, Esq. were returned duly elected. And thus the borough of Evesham has fostered and acquired complete political freedom by a valuable majority of 18.

This and similar contests do not assume so much the character of political as of personal opposition; for possibly the candidates opposed to each other may accord in political opinions; but in their persons is determined the question, of "Who shall be the organ of those opinions." The following is the congratulatory address by the new member to his constituents.

"Gentlemen,

"The successful termination of the arduous contest in which I have been engaged, demands my most sincere and grateful thanks. From the first moment in which I was called upon to become a candidate for the honour of representing your ancient and respectable Borough, I determined to place my sole reliance upon the free and unbiassed suffrages of the independent electors. To that principle I have resolutely adhered; and when I consider the result of an arduous struggle, occasioned by an hostile combination of circumstances and interests, such as never before occurred, and in which old friendships and connexions have been broken down, I cannot find words to express the admiration I feel for your extraordinary perseverance and exertions, or to convey any satisfactory expression of my gratitude, for the honourable and distinguished situation in which they have now placed me.

"I accepted your invitation, Gentlemen, upon principles of perfect independence—I professed them throughout my canvass, and I shall go into Parliament as your representative, unbiassed by any political party or connexion. It has been my ardent desire to secure to you a due exercise of the franchises you enjoy under your charter, and to establish your independence in the election of your representatives.—The event of this election has proved, that my efforts have been prosperous, and that the BOROUGH OF EVESHAM IS FREE.

"The joyous and splendid appearance made by the people of this town and many neighbouring parishes on my first and second arrival, and more particularly on the ceremonial which has taken place since my election, can never be effaced from my remembrance. The best return I can make for such marked partiality will be, to enjoy amongst you a continuance of that personal intercourse which has created it, and to discharge my parliamentary duties to the best of my judgment and abilities in such manner as may conduce to the promotion of your local benefits, to the prosperity of our national interests, and to the preservation of our most glorious Constitution.

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

your most devoted very humble servant,

"Evesham, July 4, 1818.

W. E. REUSS BOUGHTON."

89. EXETER.

JAMES BULLER, Esq. having declined the representation of this city, a contest ensued.

The Sheriff in a short address proposed W. Courtenay, Esq. and W. B. Kennaway, Esq. proposed Mr. Newman, which was seconded by R. Russell, Esq. W. A. Sandford, Esq. of Ninehead Court, rose to propose Mr. Northmore. Henry Cross, Esq. said, he had the honour of seconding the proposal of his worthy friend. At the final close the numbers were as follows :—

<i>Mr. Courtenay</i>	. .	703
<i>Mr. Newman</i>	. .	625
<i>Mr. Northmore</i>	. .	293

making the total number of votes polled 1621, being 563 more than were polled at the contested election in 1802, when Sir C. Rampfylde, and Messrs. Buller and Granger were the candidates.

The gentlemen who proposed and seconded Mr. Northmore, reside in Somersetshire; and though connected legally, do not appear to be locally interested upon the occasion.

Mr. Northmore appears by the following speech to have borne his complete defeat with perfect good humour.

“ My excellent Fellow-Citizens,

“ The great principle upon which I have acted has been in direct obedience to your voice : it is that obedience which has brought me here to-day. The election being now closed, I hope that all irritation of any and every kind will completely cease. I am a friend to peace and quietness, to King, Lords, and People. The true English character is to forget and forgive. Many of you have been at a boxing match, where you have seen two men giving each other black eyes, which they term stopping up the peepers—giving bloody noses, which they call tapping the claret : they also give and receive Cornish hugs and cross-buttocks, punishing each other most unmercifully; presently they shake hands and say, ‘ Damme, Jack, you are a very clever and honest man.’ I have been fighting right and left, starboard and larboard, with my two excellent friends, with now and then a raking fire from the learned sergeant; I have stood firm to the helm, as long as you have stood firm to me, and it is but right to say that you have fought well. Many persons are given to envy; thank God that is not my character. My best wishes attend you all—may you live in prosperity and happiness.”

Mr. Courtenay having addressed the electors, the new member, Mr. Newman, (who sat for Bletchingley in the late Parliament) then spoke as follows :—

He said it would be expected, on the present occasion he should address them at length. To express his sentiments of gratitude would be impossible—words were inadequate : greater, or more flattering kindness had never been experienced by any individual, than he had received from the moment of his first offering his humble services to the electors. He felt it most sincerely. He would not attribute it to personal partiality, but to the cause he had always espoused—the welfare of the country. He always had referred to his parliamentary conduct, which would prove that he was uninfluenced by any party; his maxim was, never to determine on the vote he should give until he had heard the arguments on both sides; he then voted to the best of his judgment, and he would be bold to say he never decided but

with consideration, and conscientiously; however he might value popular approbation, he could say it never induced him to deviate from the path of rectitude; and as long as he had the honour of a seat in Parliament he never would depart from the line of independence. It would be his peculiar study to advance the prosperity of his constituents, and it would ever be his endeavour to promote the general welfare of the country. To this assurance he would only add his most grateful acknowledgments, and from his heart he thanked them.

The answer of James Buller, Esq. to the address of the Freemen, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of Exeter, presented [to him at Downes, on Tuesday the 23d of June, 1818, by Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, Bart. chairman, Charles Brake, Esq. Mayor, Samuel Fred. Milford, Esq. Thomas Floud, Esq. and Henry Blackall, Esq. being the deputation appointed by the meeting, held at the Guildhall, on Monday the 15th of June, 1818.

“ Gentlemen,

“ Although I am fully sensible that I owe this distinguishing mark of the favourable opinion of so numerous and respectable a body of the freemen, freeholders, and inhabitants of Exeter, more to their kindness and partiality, than to any merits or services of my own, I cannot but be highly gratified by the very handsome manner in which the meeting recently held at the Guildhall has unanimously declared, and transmitted to me, through you, their regret on my retiring from Parliament, and their sense of my public conduct, in the address and resolutions which you do me the honour to present to me.

“ Whilst I was placed in the dignified station of representing the city of Exeter, every sentiment of obligation to my constituents, and of duty to my country, disposed me to omit no exertion in my power to promote their immediate interests, and those of the community at large.

“ Next to the consciousness of the honest discharge of the important trust reposed in me, I have in the approbation of the electors and inhabitants of Exeter, the best and most substantial recompence which can be bestowed on me.

“ I shall receive with pleasure and thankfulness, as a permanent record of their consideration and attachment, the present of plate, of which they have requested my acceptance, and on which myself and my family will always set the highest value, in grateful recollection of the donors.

“ Allow me to add, that I deeply feel the interest expressed for my conduct and happiness; and that I shall ever retain the most lively remembrance of the kindness by which I have now been distinguished, together with the warmest wishes for the welfare and prosperity of the city of Exeter.

“ You will communicate to the meeting my sincerest thanks; and I beg leave to offer to you, individually, my particular acknowledgments for the constant friendship and regard which I have at all times experienced from you, and more especially in the present instance.”

90. EYE (SUBFOLK.)

THE late members, *Sir Robert Giffard*, (Solicitor General,) and *Mark Singleton*, Esq. again returned by the prevailing interest.

91. FLINTSHIRE.

Sir Thomas Mostyn, Bart. again returned.

92. FLINT (BOROUGH.)

Sir E. P. Lloyd, Bart. again returned.

93. FOWEY (CORNWALL.)

THE election for Fowey commenced on Monday the 22d of June, when Mr. Lucy was proposed by Captain Orchard, and seconded by Mr. Graham White; and the Hon. Col. Stanhope was proposed by Captain Festy, and seconded by Lieutenant Hearle. Lord Valletort and Mr. Glynn Campbell were then proposed by Mr. Austin, who in a long and violent speech commented on the abominable charter which they had got rid of, and on the slavery from which they had been delivered. But among other observations, he said, 'That he and his friends were decided reformers, and that he regretted that those whom he proposed had adopted principles directly the reverse of his own.' The nomination was seconded by Captain Collins. A notice was now handed by Mr. Adam (Lord Valletort's counsel) to the Portreeve, stating that Mr. Lucy and Colonel Stanhope had been guilty of bribery, and this notice was afterwards read to each of the voters in their favour.

Mr. Lucy then rose, and in a short speech returned thanks for the flattering manner in which he had been received, and for the steady and disinterested support which he had met with. He expressed his anxious wishes for the termination of the party feuds which so long had agitated this town, and assured them that his best exertions should never be wanting to fulfil that object. With regard to the question of bribery, he could only treat it with the contempt it deserved. He stated that he had one great advantage over his opponents, that of his political sentiments and those of his constituents being in perfect unison, between whom there should always exist the most perfect union and sympathy; but between their opponents and constituents, there was not one point of similarity. That he hoped the day was not far distant, when the harmony of Fowey would only be exceeded by its prosperity.

Col. Stanhope then addressed the electors at some length. He expressed his perfect acquiescence in the sentiments of his colleague, respecting the prosperity and peace of the place, but said that the latter could only be gained in one way, the good old English way we gained it in France, by a glorious and decisive victory; and in the steady band of friends before him, which no arts could seduce, he hailed the pledges of his success. With respect to the charge of

bribery, his friend had treated it with contempt; he only could meet it with a smile. He was perfectly aware of the truth of which his opponent had kindly told him, that he had but small pretensions to represent the borough of Fowey: he was aware that military services gave little claim to civic situations, and he agreed with them, that he had been but one of ten thousand, in the good fight for the liberty of Europe; but that he felt more proud in being the last of those who defended liberty abroad, than of being the first of those who declaimed about it at home. He entered at some length into the conduct he had pursued during his short political career, and to which he always should adhere; that of his lamented relation Mr. Pitt; and should act as, to the best of his belief, that great man would have recommended him, if he were alive. That he would ever support the Throne against the friends of anarchy and mad innovation, but that he hoped they would consider that no one was more truly a friend of real freedom than himself. He always felt that English soldiers were braver than others, because they felt they were free men; he felt proudly convinced that his country was the happiest in the world, because it was the most free; and he would always endeavour to preserve that first vital principle of our prosperity. He expressed his personal respect and friendship for Lord Valletort, whom he regretted to call an opponent, and that if his Lordship was standing where he did, among the old friends of his family and his principles, he knew no man more fit to be their representative; but now that was impossible; he wished him well, he wished him, and what all his true friends must wish him, to fail, and thereby get rid of his new friends, who, if he ever is fortunate enough to succeed (which he never could,) would stick by him like a mildew to the last hour of his existence.

Lord Valletort then rose and expressed his thanks for the flattering manner in which he had been received, and for the support he had met with; he alluded in strong terms of reprobation to hand-bills which had been circulated by his opponents, who had represented him as having deserted his old friends and allied himself with his enemies. He said, with much feeling, that circumstances had altered; that he did not know he had given reason for any one to be his enemy; but that if he had enemies here, he must say with much pride, that he had also found many friends. His Lordship expressed himself forcibly against the renewal of the abominable Charter, and pledged himself, whether returned or not, to do his utmost to oppose its renewal. He alluded to what his enemies had circulated, that he was a pledged supporter of Government, and assured them he would never accept a seat in that House, but on the terms of being perfectly unshackled; and concluded by expressing his conviction of success.

Mr. Glynn Campbell in a very few words expressed his thanks for the reception he had met with, and the support he had received.

A poll was now demanded, and a long discussion took place between Mr. Serjeant Pell, the counsel for Mr. Lucy and Col. Stanhope, and Mr. Adam, relative to the right of voting, and on what rate the election should proceed; as well as on several points relative to the burgage voters. The poll then commenced, and was closed at half past six o'clock for the day; when the state of the poll was declared, for Mr. Lucy 76; Col. Stanhope 75; Lord Valletort 41;

Mr. Glynn Campbell 41. Next day, the poll recommenced; and on closing, the numbers were finally declared by the Portreeve, when there appeared for

Mr. Lucy 78 *Col. Stanhope* 77

Lord Valletort and Mr. Campbell 44 each.

The two former gentlemen were then declared duly elected. The several candidates then addressed the electors. The defeated party brag of overturning the decision in the House of Commons; but, as Col. Stanhope remarked in his speech after the poll, Brag is a good dog, but Hold-fast is a better.—The beaten candidates were chaired round the town.

The unsuccessful party have issued what is termed by them, "*a statement of facts*." It all goes to prove that party spirit, and not political principles, govern these petty representations.

FOWEY ELECTION.

Statement of Facts.—The right of election at Fowey is in such Prince's tenants as have been duly admitted on the rent-rolls of the manor of the Borough, and have done fealty, and such inhabitants as pay scot and lot. During the existence of the late charter, the Borough Magistrates being the sole judges of all appeals against the poor's rates; having the appointment of all the overseers, and usurping that of one churchwarden, great numbers of people hostile to their interest, were always left out of the rates; and every attempt to put them on was found to be fruitless.

The last poor's rate made, whilst the charter existed, was on the 17th of March, 1817, and was, as all the poor's rates for the Borough have been, for above half a century, a quarterly rate. The whole of the magistrates were soon afterwards turned out of office, by a decision of the Court of King's Bench. Previously to this, they re-appointed their creatures as parish-officers; not for the purpose of making rates, but to prevent any from being made. During last Michaelmas term, an application was made to the Court of King's Bench for a mandamus, to compel the overseers to make a rate. To the rule obtained for shewing cause why a mandamus should not be granted, they made affidavits, which it is supposed were found insufficient; because on the same day that the said affidavits ought, by the common course of the post, to have reached London, their agent in town, to gain time, made an affidavit that he verily believed they could shew good cause if time were allowed them! that he was agent for the parish officers at Fowey, and that from the distance from London to Fowey, he found it impossible that he could by post have an answer from his correspondent there. The overseers' agent by this affidavit succeeded in postponing, shewing cause till Hilary Term. In explanation of this proceeding, Mr. Brown afterwards stated to the parishioners, at a vestry, that the affidavits were found not to have been properly entitled in the cause. The defence set up at Hilary Term was, that if the arrears of rates, which amounted to 110*l.* were paid, that they should not only want no money then, but none for a considerable time to come. Notwithstanding this, it appears by their own accounts, that at the Christmas before, they had expended upwards of 318*l.* above the money raised; and in the April follow-

ing, they published a rate for above 477l.!! However, their affidavits were unavailing, as a mandamus was granted to compel them to make a rate, which they delayed complying with until after the sessions, lest it should be appealed against. Knowing that this rate could be investigated at the County Sessions, these gentlemen parish-officers discovered that, instead of there being only 152 persons, which is the greatest number that they ever before rated, there actually were 279 persons properly qualified to be put on the poor's rates. This discovery must have been kept very secret, as in July last, the Portreeve and five other members of the Corporation, made an affidavit, stating that the mode of rating adopted and used in the Borough and parish of Fowey, is fair, equitable, and just. This rate having a retrospective operation, from its being made to cover the parish expenses from Lady-day, 1817, it was presumed that the Portreeve would have used it to assist his judgment at the poll, to decide on the qualifications of voters; particularly as there had been a great change of occupation in some of the best premises in Fowey within the last fifteen months. But he refused to take it in evidence, as it was not dated six months previous to the election. A church-rate was then offered to him, made subsequent to the poor's-rate of March, 1817; with an opinion of Mr. Serjeant Lens, that that rate was good in evidence of the rateability of the persons who had paid it. This rate was also refused, and the Portreeve called for the Poor's-rate of March, 1817; which was produced, to the astonishment of every one not in the secret, as whenever the parishioners demanded this rate to pay it, or a copy of it, the parish-officers declared that it was lost!

The ex-corporation party well knowing that even on this partial rate they should be beaten, the Portreeve, after learning how this rate had been kept back and reported as lost, to prevent its being paid, decided that those who had not paid it should not be allowed to vote. Amongst these was Mr. Austen, although he offered to prove, without being contradicted by the parish-officers, that he had demanded this rate by the advice of his attorney, for the purpose of paying it, and that their answer was, that they could not tell what had become of it! Mr. Austen, whose vote was thus rejected on the right of paying scot and lot, actually stands charged upon this rate, in considerably more money, for the property he occupies in the Borough only, than the whole of the persons, taken together, who voted for Mr. Lucy and Mr. Stanhope!!—Even on this rate, notwithstanding the numbers cut off, the ex-corporation were beaten. To counteract this, they brought forward one freeholder or Prince's tenant, and forty fagots from London, Hammersmith, Plymouth Dock-yard, and the 'Lord knows where.' Their opponents then brought forward forty-five freeholders out of more than double that number, being prepared to beat them at their own weapons; but the Portreeve, who, by the way, is himself a fagot, and against whom a rule of Quo Warranto has been made absolute, in the Court of King's Bench, preparatory to his being turned out of office, admitted all the freeholders in the interest of one party to vote, though only one of them was so entitled; none of the others having been duly admitted on the Court Rolls of the manor; and rejected all those of the other party except five old

ones, By such means, after cutting off forty freeholders, and one hundred and twenty-five electors on the right of paying scot and lot, who tendered their votes against his friends, he pronounced the numbers to be as follows :

Lucy	78	Lord Valletort	44
Stanhope	77	Mr. Campbell	44

Had the Portreeve rejected the newly-made Prince's tenants, on each side, the numbers would have stood :—

Lord Valletort,		Mr. Campbell.	
Scot and Lot	39	Scot and Lot.	40
Old Prince's-tenants	5	Old Prince's-tenants.	4
	44		44
Mr. Lucy.		Mr. Stanhope.	
Scot and Lot	37	Scot and Lot	36
Old Prince's-tenants	1	Old Prince's-tenants	1
	38		37

Lord Valletort and Mr. Campbell are fully assured of final success. At the commencement of the poll, the Portreeve was requested to read a notice warning all who intended to vote for Mr. Lucy and Mr. Stanhope, that they would throw away their votes, as their candidates had been guilty of bribery. The Portreeve refusing to do this, Mr. Allan, counsel for Lord Valletort and Mr. Campbell, read it to each of these persons as he came to the poll. The attorney and agent employed by Mr. Lucy were served with writs, on charges of bribery, on the second day of election.

94. GATTON (SURRY.)

Sir Mark Wood, and Mr. Mark Wood, father and son, (the late members) have out of their own wood marked *A. R. Dotten*, and *John Fleming*, Esqrs. (most respectable as individuals) as their sign-posts for Gatton.

95. ST. GERMAINS (CORNWALL.)

The Right Honourable C. Arbuthnot, (one of the treasury secretaries,) and the *Hon. S. Bathurst*, represent this borough.

96. GLAMORGANSHIRE.

Sir C. Cole, Bart. the late member, and the Hon. W. B. Grey, having declined a contest, at a nomination meeting at Pyle, *John Edwards*, Esq. of Reola, near Neath, and of Bloomsbury-square, London, is returned without opposition.

97. GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

THE Election for this opulent county took place at the New Shire

Hall; before David Ricardo, Esq. High-sheriff; when Major-general Lord Edward Somerset, and Sir Berkeley William Guise, Bart. the late worthy and highly respected representatives, were re-elected without opposition.

Sir Henry Lippincott, bart. and John Browne, Esq. of Salperton, moved and seconded the nomination of Lord Edward Somerset; each gentleman introducing some well-deserved compliments to his lordship's personal merits, and making an allusion to the thanks he had twice been honoured with by Parliament, for the glorious achievements acquired in the military service of his country.

Lord Edward addressed the meeting in an energetic and manly speech. He acknowledged that the imperious calls of military duty had occasionally withdrawn him from his attendance in Parliament; but he firmly trusted that, in the preference he had given, his time had not been altogether unprofitably employed; and he derived consolation from the reflection, that his feeble efforts had aided in the overthrow of a tyrant, who threatened to enslave the whole of Europe. His Lordship, at the same time, was confident that his unavoidable absence from his parliamentary duties had been amply compensated by his worthy colleague, Sir Wm. Guise, whose zeal and alacrity in the discharge of his senatorial engagements, and whose promptitude in attending to the local interests of their constituents, were unceasing.

Colonel Kingscote, in moving, and John Pyrke, Esq. of Little Dean, in seconding the nomination of Sir Wm. Guise, expatiated upon the strong claims which the Hon. Baronet had to their future suffrages, by the very honourable way in which he had uniformly identified his parliamentary conduct with the previous declaration of his political and independent principles, and the ready attention he had unceasingly paid to every application, having in view the promotion of the welfare and prosperity of this populous and opulent county.

Sir William Guise said, he felt gratified in having his pretensions once more submitted to the consideration of the county of Gloucester. If his past conduct had merited the approbation of his constituents, they might rest assured of his perseverance in the same line of duty. He felt that he could not better promote the interests of his country, than by keeping a vigilant eye over the expenditure of the public money, and in endeavouring to effect those retrenchments which the exhausted state of the resources of the country so imperiously demanded. He should always feel pleasure in attending to the wishes of the freeholders of this great manufacturing county, at the same time reserving to himself the right of exercising his own judgment in the consideration of all subjects of importance.

The High Sheriff, upon a shew of hands, then declared Lord Edward Somerset, and Sir William Guise, duly elected: and the new members severally returned thanks.

Edward Sheppard, Esq. in the name of the clothing and manufacturing interests of this county, then begged leave to acknowledge their obligations to both representatives, for the ready attention they had uniformly given to every application from them, and the anxiety evinced to become instrumental in the accomplishment of their wishes.

The Court then broke up, and the two members were chaired through the city, after which they each entertained a large party of friends to dinner at their respective inns.

98. GLOUCESTER (CITY.)

THE contest in this city, (which was conducted with a determined spirit, and gained by a very trifling majority,) appears to have arisen from an opposition to the attempt of the Corporation and their connexions, to return two members of Whig principles.

Robert Bransby Cooper, Esq. a gentleman residing in the neighbourhood, stood forward upon the opposite interest a second time, and on this occasion, successfully.

The first declaration of his intention was issued in the following address to the Electors :

" To the Worthy and Independent Freemen of the City of Gloucester.

" Gentlemen,

" With sentiments of the most lively gratitude for the zealous and cordial support which I experienced from a numerous body of respectable freemen during the progress of the last election, I have long looked forward to the approaching dissolution of Parliament as the time at which I might be permitted to repeat to you the offer of my best services, with the hope of their being favourably received.

" I should probably have waited till that event had taken place, before I ventured to make a public declaration of my views and hopes, had not the kind partiality and advice of my friends induced me to stand forward at the present crisis as a candidate for your favour.

" Animated by their encouragement, and desirous of proving myself, by my future attention to the duties which may devolve upon me, in some degree deserving of your good opinion as well as their regard, I have yielded to their wishes, and now presume to solicit the honour of your support and interest at the general election.

" True to the principles which I have always professed, of zealous attachment to our venerable Constitution in Church and State, equally a friend to the just prerogatives of the Crown, the dignity of its hereditary counsellors, and the freedom, welfare, and happiness of the people, I hope, by a conscientious independence of conduct, if I have the honour of being returned as your representative, not only to preserve the esteem of my former supporters, but to merit and obtain the approbation of every worthy elector of your ancient and respectable city.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

With great respect and regard,

Your faithful and obedient humble Servant,

" Matson-House, May 18, 1818.

ROBERT BRANSBY COOPER."

This proceeding was soon followed by the avowed intention of Lord Henry Howard to retire from the representation of the city, and the late member, Col. Webb, and Captain M. F. Berkeley, (a new candidate) espoused the same party, and stood upon his Lordship's

interests. After a polling of seven days, during the last of which Mr. Cooper gained the whole of his majority (for on the sixth day he was two under his opponent,) the Sheriffs appeared on the hustings, and made the following declaration: "It appearing by the state of the poll that *Colonel Webb* has polled 894 votes, *Mr. Cooper* 868, and Captain Berkeley 841, the Sheriffs declare that Col. Webb and Mr. Cooper, having the majority of votes, are duly elected members to serve for this city in the ensuing Parliament. And that with respect to the scrutiny demanded, the Sheriffs give notice that they refuse granting the same." The returns of Colonel Webb and Mr. Cooper were then duly signed by the Sheriffs and freemen present.

The resignation of Lord Howard was noticed by the following proceeding:

At a Common Council House, held at the Tolsey, in the city of Gloucester, on Wednesday, the 11th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1818; David Walker, Esq., Mayor;

"A Letter from Lord Henry Howard, addressed to the Mayor, communicating his Lordship's intention of withdrawing himself from the representation of this City, having been read, the following Resolutions on this subject were unanimously agreed to:

"Resolved, That this House has received, with feelings of extreme regret, the communication made by the Right Hon. Lord Henry Howard Molyneux Howard, announcing his intention of retiring from the representation of this city in Parliament.

"That, in common with the great majority of the freemen of this City, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council in this House assembled, are deeply impressed with the sterling integrity, consistent patriotism, and manly independence, which have uniformly marked his Lordship's conduct during the period of 25 years that he has sat as their representative—a period which has been pregnant with occurrences of the greatest national importance: and that this House cannot but bear honourable testimony to the undeviating and marked attention which his Lordship has always paid to whatever more immediately affected the particular interests of this city.

"Impressed with these sentiments, the members of this House conceive they do themselves honour in expressing to his Lordship their most grateful thanks; and whilst they sincerely lament the termination of his Lordship's public connexion with the city of Gloucester, they console themselves with the hope, that his Lordship's continuance amongst them as their High Steward will still lead to the frequent interchange of those offices of reciprocal regard, affection, and esteem, which it will ever be their pride to encourage and maintain.

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be immediately transmitted to his Lordship by the Town-clerk.

"To the Worthy and Independent Freemen of the City of Gloucester.

"Gentlemen,

"In spite of the powerful combination of interests by which I

have been opposed during the progress of the late contest, I have this day obtained the high and distinguished honour of being elected one of your representatives in Parliament.

"Conscious that I must attribute this elevation to the unbounded generosity, ardent zeal, and affectionate attachment of my numerous and much valued friends, I beg leave to return them my heartfelt acknowledgments for their united and unparalleled support.

"Sincerely do I rejoice in the amicable spirit with which this political struggle has been generally conducted: and fervently do I hope, that my final success may tend to maintain the peace and promote the welfare of a city, to the majority of whose electors I am bound by indissoluble ties of gratitude and esteem.

"It is only by a conscientious attention to my parliamentary duties, and a firm support of those measures which appear to me best calculated to advance the good of my country at large, and of this city in particular, that I can hope to gain the approbation of all my constituents, and to preserve the cordial regard of those to whose active exertions I am indebted for a glorious triumph.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

With great respect and esteem,

Your obliged and faithful humble Servant,

"Matson House, June 23, 1816.

ROBERT BRANSEY COOPER."

99. GRAMPOUND.

No less than five candidates presented themselves at the commencement of the election for this Borough, and they were during the progress of the poll joined by a sixth, who voted for himself. The late members John Teed, and E. B. Collett, Esq. are for the present replaced by Messrs. *Innes* and *Robertson*; should their election be set aside, the three next candidates have each eleven votes. We suppose that if the election falls eventually upon them, they can draw lots for the winning seats. We subjoin the detail of this Cornish election.

After four electors had been polled, Thos. Devonshire, parish clerk of the adjoining parish of Creed, presented himself. Mr. Lambe, who attended on the part of Mr. Teed, one of the candidates, immediately addressed the Mayor, and stated, that in Feb. 1816, a considerable sum of money had been distributed amongst the electors, by the order of a well-known Devonshire Baronet, with the declared intention of influencing their votes at this election. That the elector who had just presented himself was one of them. That he was prepared to lay before the Mayor the history of this transaction. That for this history, he was indebted to an elector in the interest of Mr. Innes, another of the candidates; who had furnished him with a list of the names of the electors, and the sums received by them. (Mr. Mayor, "Dreadful, abominable!" Whether the wickedness or the folly of this elector called down his worship's reprehension, did not appear.) That this list was shewn to the Baronet alluded to, who candidly declared it to be accurate and correct, excepting that more money had been advanced to some than the paper expressed, and the names of two were altogether omitted. That he and other

gentlemen afterwards saw the several electors named in the list, and ascertained from them that they had actually received the sums stated, which they were to repay if they did not vote for the Baronet's friend. That, particularly, Thomas Devonshire told him so (*hissing*.)—(Mr. Mayor. *Hissing is very ungenteel in such a place as this.*)—Upon this state of the case, every tittle of which Mr. Lambe said he was ready to substantiate by evidence, he argued that the electors, 35 or 36 in number, so taking the money, were disqualified, and ought to be rejected. After considerable discussion, the Mayor was of opinion, that, as returning officer, he was not authorised to enter upon and decide so complicated a question, and that he must admit the vote.

Mr. Teed then demanded the bribery oath. The confusion and dismay which followed cannot be described. Some of those who, on the Mayor's decision, flocked to the polling bar, withdrew—others who had more impudence, boldly arraigned Mr. Teed for his unprecedented conduct; some of the electors who had voted, implored him not to insist upon it. In this the advocates for some of the candidates joined. But not a single elector pretended to say that he could conscientiously take the oath. Devonshire himself, who appeared to be more dead than alive, at length, tremblingly, took the book into his hand, repeated a few words after the poll clerk, but he was unable to proceed. In this extremity, Mr. Shaw, one of the candidates and the friend of the Baronet, made a most earnest and solemn appeal to Mr. Teed personally: the state in which the electors stood (including him who presented himself to poll) was not denied; but Mr. Teed was asked, whether he, upon reflection, ought to require the oath. After some consideration that gentleman agreed to abandon his demand. It is equally impossible to describe the joy that took possession of all, especially of the poor trembling voter, who now looked like one just risen from the dead. Those who had withdrawn returned, and all pressed forward to give their votes. After five of the 36 had polled, a new obstacle presented itself. A man of the name of Robert Ford having tendered himself to vote, one of the freemen, of the name of William Allen, declared himself a candidate, and after some discussion, was placed on the poll-book as such. No sooner was this done, than in that character he demanded the bribery oath to be administered to Ford, and to all others who tendered themselves to vote. The scene which now presented itself baffled all description. To the few men who sat quiet and contemplated the cause, it was indeed dreadful. The new candidate appearing to be not quite sober, it was objected that, being intoxicated, he could not be a candidate; that he had practised an imposition upon a Court of Justice, and that it was the Mayor's duty to commit him. But Allen was not to be intimidated, and to get rid of the difficulty, the Mayor adjourned the poll to the next day. In the mean time Ford had withdrawn.

Allen still remained a candidate, and was expected to persist in his demand the next morning. As soon, therefore, as the party were assembled, the several candidates were called upon to swear to their qualifications. All of them, except Allen, were prepared to do so: but he declined, saying, "He should comply with the demand before he took his seat." It was now argued, that he was no longer

to be considered as a candidate, and his demand of the oath, consequently, was of no avail. But upon reference to the Act, it did not appear to warrant the conclusion, and the Mayor decided that Robert Ford, who had a second time offered himself, must take the oath. This he declined to do. The new candidate, after having repeated his demand, that all the electors should be sworn, retired, and in his absence William Teague offering to poll, the poll-clerk presented to him the book.

It should seem impossible to avoid this; but it was urged that Allen never was a candidate: that if ever he was a candidate he had withdrawn, and was no longer to be considered as one: that he did not demand the oath of all the electors, but of Ford only; and that the demand must be made of each elector, as he comes to the poll; and not of all who should come.

In the midst of this argument, it being suggested, that the new candidate had been assaulted on his way to the hustings, and was then in the hands of the mob, a constable was sent to rescue him, and he soon came into the hall, bearing about him evidence of the treatment he had met with. It appeared that the chief actors in this assault, were four or five of those whose names occur in the above mentioned list. This matter being disposed of, the question as to the oath was resumed, and the Mayor intimated his opinion to be, that it was the duty of the poll-clerk to administer it. The decision appeared altogether unexpected, and a great tumult immediately arose, in the midst of which one of the 36 accused electors having used an argument, which out of respect to the Mayor it would not be proper to state, that gentleman finally decided that the oath should not be administered.

The poll then went on without interruption, and amongst the rest the new candidate was admitted on the poll as voting for Mr. Collett and himself. Whether an election of persons to represent the Commons in Parliament, conducted as this has been, can be supported, or whether the members returned by such electors can retain their seats, remains to be decided. In Grampound there are less than 60 electors; of these, 36 voted for Innes and Robertson; and of the 36 no less than 33 were included in the list so often mentioned. The number who voted at the last election was 53; and of these not one man did or could come forward and deny that a vast majority of the whole number had been bribed.

100. GRANTHAM (LINCOLNSHIRE.)

The Honourable Edward Cust, (a new member,) and *Sir William E. Welby*, who sat in the late Parliament, are returned, after an opposition from the Manners interest. The unsuccessful candidates were, Mr. Manners, and Mr. Hughes.

101. GRIMSBY, GREAT, (LINCOLNSHIRE.)

IN this disputable Borough, one of the former members, John Peter Grant, Esq. had an unsuccessful contest. The two new members, are *N. Fazakerly*, and *Charles Tennyson, Esqrs.* The former sat for the City of Lincoln in the late Parliament. Mr. Grant petitions.

102. GRINSTEAD, EAST, (SUSSEX.)

The Honourable C. C. Jenkinson, having retired from the representation of Bridgnorth, is returned from this Borough, in conjunction with the *Right Honourable George Gordon*, (Lord Strathaven in Scotland, and son of the Earl of Aboyne.) His Lordship had succeeded Admiral Sir George Hope, who died during the late Parliament.

103. GUILDFORD (SURRY.)

Arthur Onslow, and *Wm. Draper Bent, Esqrs.* (both Serjeants at Law,) returned for this Borough. An ineffectual opposition was made by a Mr. Frankland.

104. HAMPSHIRE.

T. Freeman Heathcote, and *Wm. Chute, Esqrs.* (Mr. Cobbett having absconded) unanimously returned.

105. HARWICH (ESSEX.)

The Right Honourable Nicholas Vansittart, (Chancellor of the Exchequer,) and the *Right Honourable Charles Bathurst*, were returned for this Borough, without opposition. On this occasion, a sumptuous dinner was given at the Three Cups Inn to the Corporation, and the principal inhabitants of the Town and neighbourhood. Mr. Vansittart favoured the company with his presence till nine o'clock; but Mr. Bathurst left Harwich very soon after the election, in consequence of the recent death of his brother-in-law, Mr. J. H. Addington, the late worthy representative of this Borough.

106. HASLEMERE (SURRY.)

The Right Honourable Charles Long, and *Mr. Robert Ward* again returned, after an unsuccessful opposition from Messrs. J. P. Hatchet, and Richard Clark.

107. HASTINGS (CINQUE-PORT.)

George Holford, and *James Dawkins, Esqrs.* returned. The former gentleman replaces Sir Abraham Hume, Bart.

108. HAVERFORDWEST (PEMBROKE.)

LORD Kensington having declined to offer himself again for the representation of the Town and County of Haverfordwest, *Colonel Scourfield*, of Robeston Hall, within the County, was returned without opposition.

109. HELSTON (CORNWALL.)

Lord John Townshend, and *H. Hudson, Esq.* returned for this Borough; the unsuccessful candidate was Mr. Hatton. The late members made no biddings.

110. HEREFORDSHIRE.

BOTH the County of Hereford, and the City of Hereford, were contested. The representation of the County of Hereford was resigned by Thomas Foley, Esq. one of the late members, in the following address to his constituents.

" To the Freeholders of the County of Hereford.

" Gentlemen,

" When eleven years ago you did me the honour to send me to Parliament as one of your representatives, I pledged myself to serve you faithfully and independently, and that pledge I have redeemed; for however inadequately, I have at all events served you honestly. In an anxious desire to promote the best interests of my country, I yield to no man: my public conduct is before you, and though no doubt there are many honourable men who differ from me in political principles, I have vanity enough to believe all parties will allow that I have never permitted my private interests to interfere with the discharge of my public duties. Had any County business—such as frequently demands the close attention of a County member—required my exertions within the last two or three years, my health has been such as would have prevented me from discharging my parliamentary duty in a manner advantageous to your interests or satisfactory to myself; and having been unable to attend in my place in the House of Commons as regularly as I had done previous to my illness, I felt that I ought no longer to prevent your having the advantage of a more able and efficient representative. Nothing but this conviction could have induced me to relinquish a situation valued by me above any other honour the world could bestow. I now take my leave of you as your representative, with the same feelings as if I was parting from a valued and revered friend; and ungrateful indeed I must be if I should ever suffer any change of time or circumstance to efface from my recollection the many obligations you have laid me under. That you may all, collectively and individually, enjoy as much health, peace, and happiness as you can yourselves desire, is the sincere wish of,

" Gentlemen,

Your obliged and faithful humble servant,

THOMAS FOLEY."

" Newport, June 15, 1818."

The candidates on the present occasion were *Sir John Geers Cotterell*, one of the late members, *Robert Price, Esq.* of Foxley, and Colonel Cornwall; the two former of whom, after a polling of five days, were duly elected. *Sir J. G. Cotterell* is returned for the fifth time.

This contest, during its continuance, was marked by the most strenuous and spirited exertions on the part of the friends of the candidates in their favour; at the same time it was conducted not only without asperity, but with a decorum that does them honour, and is

a sure pledge that all feelings of animosity will end with the contest, and party spirit subside and be quickly forgotten.

The following spirited address, though not proceeding from either of the candidates, is too valuable to be passed over.

“ To the Freeholders of the County of Hereford.

“ The period is nearly arrived when you will again have to exercise your elective franchise; and as many of you may not have had an opportunity of reading, and others may have forgotten the political events which have occurred in the kingdom during the last twenty-five years, I consider that I cannot render you a greater service than to lay before you a few circumstances relative to the state and conduct of the political parties in this country; by which you will be enabled to form a correct judgment, which of the candidates now offering themselves for this County is best deserving your support at the approaching election.

“ It is almost unnecessary to remind you that the Opposition party invariably oppose all the measures proposed by the Government, however wise and necessary they may be, for the express purpose of embarrassing the existing administration, so that they may be turned out of their places, and the opposition get possession of them. The following facts will clearly establish this proposition, which cannot be denied by the two late members for the City, and one of the late members for the County, who were never known to give a vote in the House of Commons in favour of any measure proposed by Mr. Pitt, Mr. Perceval, or Lord Castlereagh, who (without disparaging the talents of the gentlemen alluded to) may be considered as able statesmen, and as likely to understand the interests of this country as Mr. Foley, Mr. Symonds, or Mr. Scudamore. In the year 1792 various seditious societies were established in this kingdom, which kept up a regular correspondence with the Jacobin and other revolutionary Clubs in France, and circulated throughout the country with incredible industry Paine's Rights of Man, and other treasonable and blasphemous publications, with the view of alienating the affections of the people from the established Religion and Government, and of effecting a revolution. To counteract the evil designs of these societies, the necessary measures were promptly proposed by Mr. Pitt, which were vehemently opposed by Mr. Fox, and a small number of his friends.

The Duke of Portland, Lords North, Fitzwilliam, Spencer, Rawdon, and Stormont, Mr. Burke, Mr. Windham, and your old and much respected member, Sir George Cornwall, and many other distinguished personages, who had hitherto supported Mr. Fox, alarmed by his violent and dangerous conduct, now abandoned all political connexion with him, and lent their aid to Mr. Pitt in all the measures afterwards adopted by him for the safety and preservation of the Constitution.

“ In the year 1797, a most alarming mutiny broke out in several of our fleets, which was undoubtedly the effect of a settled system to excite disaffection in the country. Mr. Fox, at this dreadful crisis, boldly maintained that public sedition could not be dangerous to a state, and refused to lend his assistance to the administration. Mr. Sheridan was the only member of the opposition who on this occa-

sion (to his eternal honour be it told) sacrificed private attachment and personal friendship to the welfare of his country, and supported the Government.

"When the Property Tax (which he assured contributed mainly to the salvation of the country, by the resources which it afforded the Government to carry on the war with vigour,) was first proposed by Mr. Pitt, it was strenuously opposed and objected to by Mr. Fox and his friends, as unwise and unjust; but when they came into office it was doubled.

"Whilst Mr. Pitt was Prime Minister no persons were louder in their outcries against pensions and sinecure places than Mr. Fox and his friends; but as soon as they came into office, pensions and sinecure places were no longer objectionable, and many new ones were created to satisfy the cravings of their hungry dependents, who were so numerous as to be obliged (as Mr. Fox himself observed) to lie three in a bed. Much has been said on this subject to prejudice you against the Government and those who support it, but believe me (and I am neither a placeman or a pensioner) that in no country in Europe is there less of the public money expended in this way than in Great Britain, and in no country in the world is there so vigilant an eye kept over the public expenditure as in this; and so trifling is the whole amount of pensions and places about which such an outcry has been raised, that if they were all abolished it would not save us one shilling each in the year, nor any thing like it.

"True it is that we are heavily taxed; but is it not better that we should pay heavy taxes, than that our country should have become a province of France? The taxes which we now pay are indispensably necessary to discharge the interests of the monies which have been borrowed to carry on the war, and defray the expenses of our civil, naval, and military establishments; and common sense tells us that no persons in His Majesty's dominions can be so desirous of reducing the taxes as the ministers; for nothing would gain them more popularity, or more effectually fix them in their present situations than a reduction in the public burthens. And depend upon it, were the present ministers to be turned out, and the Opposition to take their places, even though they should have the advantage of being assisted by the powerful talents of Mr. Price, and Colonel Cornwall, you would find that all the old taxes must and would be continued, and a few new places created to gratify these new and independent servants of the public and their friends. Possibly it might be thought that the Forest of Dean ought to be further beautified, under the direction of a highly respectable Gentleman in this County (nearly connected with one of the candidates for your favour,) for whose accommodation a snug little place was found, admirably adapted to his talents; but to a common observer, not very beneficial to the public, which the succeeding administration thought unnecessary, and discontinued. During the whole progress of the long-protracted and awful struggle in which we have been engaged, and which has been so gloriously terminated, the Opposition never assisted, but exerted themselves to the utmost to distress and harass the Government.

"They considered the Continent of Europe as completely and irrecoverably subdued by Bonaparte, and our own resistance to him as wholly

ineffectual, and urged the Government to withdraw our brave troops from the scene of all their glory, and to recal in the full career of victory and fame the *gallant* Wellington, who had never experienced a defeat. Had the advice of these shallow and desponding statesmen (if statesmen they can be called) been adopted, Bonaparte would still have been upon the throne of France, giving the law to Great Britain as well as the rest of Europe, which he had already subjugated, and this dear, happy, and enviable country would have become a prey to a merciless and ferocious enemy, and its inhabitants the slaves of the most sanguinary and tyrannical usurper that ever disgraced the page of history.

"Having pointed out to you some of the services which these loyal and generous patriots, these enemies of unequal, unjust, and arbitrary measures, as they (and as some modern patriots educated in the same school) have been pleased to call themselves, have rendered their country; permit me now to tell you what the present administration, and those who supported it have done for you. Under the blessing of the Almighty, they have preserved your rights and liberties. They have preserved our Constitution, which has long been the boast of Britons and the envy of the world. They have saved you from having a cruel Corsican tyrant for your ruler, and Frenchmen for your masters.

"The war in which we have been engaged was not for conquest, but security; not for empire, but for our very existence as a nation. Our enemies announced that they were coming against us to carry vengeance into the midst of our country, to punish England for its long catalogue of crimes against humanity. In plain English, they were coming against us (as Mr. Sheridan said in the House of Commons), not for glory, territory, or dominion, but for the sinews, the bones, the marrow, the very heart's-blood of Great Britain. By the wise and energetic application of the kingdom's strength which at last extorted even the praise and approbation of the Opposition, have we been delivered from all the dreadful evils which threatened us.

"Remember, my friends, that the Opposition have it not to boast that they contributed in any degree to your salvation.

"Endeavours are now making to mislead you about the employment of spies and informers. You must know that there have been (as there are still) traitors in the country. Several of them have recently paid the forfeit of their lives for their crimes, and they could not have been brought to justice without the assistance of some of their friends, who thought proper to betray them, and the ministers would have ill discharged their duty if they had not availed themselves of their services. Besides, you must be satisfied that no gang of thieves could ever be brought to the gallows, without one of them turning king's evidence; and did you ever hear it objected to a prosecutor, that he made use of such testimony, or that he set a thief to catch a thief?

"You are told by artful and designing persons that those who lately voted for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act were enemies to their country, and not fit to be trusted as senators. The late deservedly lamented leader of the Opposition, Mr. Ponsonby, Lord Grenville, and other members of that party, pronounced the measure to be indispensably necessary, and voted for it. Mr. Clive, the brother of a

respectable gentleman in this county, (who is a warm advocate of one of Sir John Cotterell's opponents) supported the measure, which gave no other power to the ministers than that of postponing the trials of suspected persons for a certain time.—Be not deceived or prejudiced by these paltry artifices and misrepresentations.

“Mind not the silly and unfounded clamour attempted to be excited against your old and long-tried friend, Sir John Geers Cotterell, by calling him the supporter of Government, and the friend of taxation. It is his wish, it is his interest, as it must be yours, that the taxes should be lessened so far as they can with justice and propriety be reduced, and he has voted against the continuance of the property-tax, the war malt-tax, and the leather-tax. But whoever are your members we must have taxes sufficient to pay the interest of our national debt, and the ordinary expenses of Government.

“That Sir John Cotterell has supported the Government when it required the support of every good and loyal man, is his strongest recommendation to your favour, and he has supported it not only in the senate, but in the field.

“When Ireland was in a state of rebellion, and threatened with invasion, he was the first to volunteer his services with those of his gallant countrymen for her protection; and when our own shores were menaced by our ferocious enemy, he again came forward in defence of his country, and organized and commanded two corps of his loyal countrymen of about 1000 men each.

“Were it necessary to say more to you, with respect to the principles of Sir John Cotterell, I should tell you they are the same loyal and honourable principles which influenced the conduct of your much-valued members Mr. Harley, Sir George Cornwall, and Colonel Matthews, names deservedly dear to you; and I cannot help expressing a hope that Colonel Cornwall may prove himself as true and firm a friend of the Constitution as his father has done, and that Mr. Price may take for his political guide, his relation, the present Bishop of Durham, rather than Colonel Foley. Should these gentlemen get into Parliament they are pledged to become members of the Opposition party.

“That you will again return Sir John Cotterell as one of your members, I am perfectly satisfied; but I feel anxious that you should discharge the heavy debt of gratitude you owe him, and place him at the head of the poll, not only for the services I have before enumerated, but for having manfully stepped forward on a former, as well as on the present occasion, to afford the county an opportunity of asserting its independence, and proving its attachment to the established Constitution in Church and State.

“A FREEHOLDER.”

The following is the address of the unsuccessful candidate.

“*To the worthy and independent Freeholders of the County of Hereford,*

“Gentlemen,

“The time is now beyond all doubt fast approaching, when you will be called upon to prove to the County of Hereford, that you are resolved to choose for your representative the descendant of him, who

had the singular honour to be deputed by you to serve in seven successive parliaments; and whose memory is still dear to all those, who would resist *unequal, unjust, arbitrary measures*.

"Upon such principles as these it is that I aspire to the high dignity which will, I am thoroughly convinced, in the space of a few weeks, be confirmed to me.

"You will then entrust the protection of your liberties to the hands of the man, who, from his earliest days has been desirous of exerting his humble endeavours in your service, who is *fully resolved* to defend them with zeal, and to *contest any infringement of your rights with vigour and independence*.

"Since my return from London, I have had the honour of paying my respects to the freeholders in several quarters before unvisited, and I am still anxiously persevering in the circuit of the county; I have universally met with good-will, affection, and promises of support.

"For these I return my most grateful acknowledgments.

"Persevere then, I entreat you; be steady and firm to the good cause. Allow no arguments to mislead you, and place once more at the head of the poll, that name, which before now has had the honour to serve as a rallying point to a large majority of the free and independent body of the freeholders of this County.

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your very faithful humble servant,

GEORGE CORNEWALL, Jun."

"Hereford, May 25th, 1818."

111. HEREFORD (CITY.)

A REQUISITION having been signed, jointly addressed to the late members, R. P. Scudamore, and T. P. Symonds, Esq. they united their interests in the following address:

"To the worthy and independent Freemen of the City of Hereford.

"Friends and fellow-citizens,

"The election being fixed for Saturday next, we most earnestly entreat your appearance and support on that and the following days.

"We have enjoyed the honour of your personal intimacy from our earliest years, and we have possessed your confidence during many successive Parliaments. In public or in private life, we have omitted no opportunity in our power, to promote the prosperity of the city of Hereford. In the distinguished situation of your representatives in Parliament, we cannot accuse ourselves of having given one vote contrary to what we conceived to be the true interests of our country. We have never supported one measure which tended to abridge the liberties, or unnecessarily to increase the burthens of the people; and we have never deviated from that political consistency which is the true basis of all political integrity.

"On these principles, and under these circumstances, we again appeal to your kind partiality and favour and from the assurances received, we have every reason to trust. we shall not appeal in vain;

but again be delegated to the great Council of the nation, by the honest and unbiassed suffrages of independent freemen.

"We have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
With every sentiment of respect and gratitude,
Your obliged and devoted humble servants,

T. P. SYMONDS.

"Hereford, June, 15, 1818."

R. P. SCUDAMORE."

Against this coalition, the Hon. John Somers Cocks (late member for Riegate) contended, receiving the votes of his own friends, and the splits of the other two candidates, and consequently standing pre-eminently high on the poll.

The following is the profession made by him on his canvass.

"To the free and independent Electors of the City of Hereford.

"A dissolution of Parliament having taken place, I am anxious again to solicit from your suffrages the distinguished honour of becoming *one of the representatives in Parliament for this City*. I have already declared, and now repeat to you, that my political principles have for their basis the *most sincere attachment to the established Constitution of our country in Church and State*.

"Deeply penetrated by the kindness of your former decisive assurances of support, I now look forward with unabated confidence to their completion, which will confer on me the object of my ambition.

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

"Hereford, 8th June, 1818."

JOHN SOMERS COCKS."

On Saturday, 20th June, the election commenced, William Milton, Esq. being mayor, who (when the customary forms had been complied with) addressed the meeting as follows:—

"Gentlemen and brother freemen,—We are met here to-day in consequence of a proclamation made in pursuance of His Majesty's writ, for the purpose of electing two members to represent this city in the ensuing Parliament. I have no doubt but your choice will fall on gentlemen in every way qualified to fill so important a situation. As it is probable a poll may be demanded, I trust the contest will be carried on with that liberality and good-humour that has already marked the canvass of this city; and although every person may warmly and strenuously support his friend during the contest, yet, when that is terminated, I hope we shall all meet again on those friendly terms which we have been long in the habit of feeling towards each other. I shall now be glad to hear any gentleman who may have a friend to propose."

This address was received with much applause.

Robert Philips, Esq. then proposed Thomas Powell Symonds, Esq. as a fit person to represent the city of Hereford in Parliament; he warmly praised the conduct of that gentleman during the long period he had represented the city; his votes had ever been for the preservation of the liberties of the people, and the welfare of the country, and his past conduct was the best pledge for his future perseverance in the principles that had always distinguished his public life. Mr.

Powell then alluded to the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, the Indemnity Bill, and the employment of spies and informers, which he lamented and deprecated as dangerous to our liberties and injurious to the Constitution: against such proceedings, the Gentleman he had the honour of presenting to their notice, had uniformly voted, and would continue to do so; and he concluded by nominating T. P. Symonds, Esq. as a candidate, for the sixth time, to represent this city in Parliament."

E. B. Clive, Esq. seconded the nomination; he took an able review of the late public events, dwelt with particular energy on the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and the Bill of Indemnity that followed; and praised the conduct of the gentleman whose nomination he had the honour to second, for opposing such measures, and on every occasion supporting the rights of the people: Col. Symonds had uniformly persevered in those independent principles which entitled him to the approbation of every well-wisher to his country. Eighteen years ago he had pledged himself to support a moderate reform in parliament, and to the best of his abilities had redeemed his pledge; on all occasions his conduct was actuated by those principles which had been approved of by the most eminent men this country had produced, and which alone could preserve to posterity our liberties and our rights unimpaired. He heartily concurred in the nomination of his friend, Colonel Symonds, and recommended him to his brother freemen as worthy of their suffrages, and eminently fit to represent them in Parliament.

J. Palmer, Esq. proposed P. Scudamore, Esq. as worthy of being again elected to that honour: he complimented Mr. Scudamore on the uniform independence of his conduct during the time he had represented the city, for his strict attention to his parliamentary duties, and his adherence to those principles which first recommended him to their notice, and which he hoped would again secure him their suffrages.

W. Ravenhill, Esq. seconded the nomination. Mr. Scudamore they all knew had served them with honour and integrity, as his family had long done before him, and this was the best pledge of his future conduct, and must entitle him to their support.

Colonel Matthews next rose to propose the Hon. John Somers Cocks, as one of the representatives of the city, and warmly eulogised the public sentiments and private character of that gentleman, whom he stated had many claims upon the best feelings of his countrymen; his family was distinguished, his brother had died in the service of his country, and he himself had served in its defence. The Colonel next adverted to the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, a measure he ably defended; and, whilst he deplored its necessity, he was satisfied that those who had voted for it, had done so from a conscientious conviction that the safety of the country required it. He concluded by assuring the freemen, that in electing Mr. Cocks, they would choose a gentleman of independent principles, honourable feeling, and in every way worthy of the distinction he was ambitious of obtaining; with this conviction he confidently recommended him to their notice, and begged to nominate him as eminently qualified to represent them in Parliament.

...must be renounced : and stated his con-
fidence in Mr. Cocks as a gentleman to his fellow-
freemen, and their warmest support, and de-
clared that Mr. Cocks had on all occasions shown the
highest integrity of the county of Hereford, and was
respected by all who knew him : much had
been said of the measure Mr. Cocks had given on the suspension
of the writ, it was a measure on which the ablest
statesmen had at one time disapproved of it ;
in another part of the kingdom, he had witnessed the
same measure for the purpose of exciting the people to
rebellion, and he had been convinced of its necessity. The Rev.
speaker concluded his speech by stating his confidence that Mr.
Cocks would have the support of his brother freemen, and be elected
representative.

Mr. Cocks then addressed the meeting as follows :—" In the
first place, I would say it is indispensably my duty to address you, and
I trust you will afford me a candid hearing. What I may have to
say will occupy much of your time. I am no stranger here, and
my life and conduct have long been under your observation.
My earliest years have been passed amongst you. There
is a strong attachment to me, and I feel no necessity for en-
tering upon explanation. What I have been, and what I am, you
know. I have possessed your confidence as your representative
for upwards of eighteen years, and have never in that situation done any
thing of which I am ashamed or sorry. If I had forsaken your interests to
conserve my own, or compromised your best rights, by permitting
unlawful encroachments upon your liberties or property,
I could not have had the presumption to stand here a candidate for re-
election. Amongst all my errors and follies, a love of money has never
been had to my charge : such a consideration has never influenced any
action of my life : therefore you need not be apprehensive of my
soliciting you to advance my own fortune—I shall never carry you to
the minister's market. Ambition too has never led me to look for
an distinction higher than that of being your approved representative :
I have so long held your good opinion has been the highest pride of
my life, and a source of consolation in the midst of heavy trials : to
be again honoured with the trust heretofore reposed in me, is the first
wish of my heart ; and if I should succeed to it, my gratitude will be
unbounded, and I pledge myself to strict adherence in that line of con-
duct that has obtained the most flattering testimony of your approba-
tion, conveyed in your requisition to me to offer myself for the sixth
time a candidate for your favour. Were you permitted to use your
own unbiassed judgments, and to elect without control the men you
preferred, there is no doubt about the choice ; but where the most unfair
and most unconstitutional methods are adopted to mislead and in-
fluence you, I could not avoid feeling somewhat apprehensive of the
issue of the contest, did I not believe you possessed discernment
enough to enable you to detect, and virtue to resist such scandalous
machinations. My honourable opponent will not suppose I think him
capable of originating or countenancing the infamous practices I shall

have occasion to allude to; his rank in life, knowledge of the laws, and general character for liberal and gentlemanly behaviour, place him far above such suspicions; but what I shall say, I am prepared to prove, and to show clearly the infamous practices of his over-zealous agents. Falsehoods vile and base have been industriously circulated, to induce the freemen at home, in London, and elsewhere, to believe that one or both of the old members intended to retire; that they were afraid to appear before you, and offer themselves for the representation—how infamously groundless this report was! I have no need to tell you, the canvass and present appearances give the most positive contradiction; indeed within a month, this bare-faced fallacy has been repeated. Threats and promises have been plentifully issued to intimidate and cajole: nor has bribery in various shapes been withheld. Some have been told they should have hospitals if they voted for my honourable opponent; others, far in the decline of life, have been afraid such places were not to be expected, if they did not: the high importance of a noble peer, his extensive patronage and powers to promote the views of those who supported his relation, have been blazoned abroad with an imposing energy. Since I left London repeated meetings have been held to lead freemen, not by the nose, but by the palate, to break their promises; and many, who gave me the fullest assurances of support, have been treated out of their senses, and out of their promises."

Mr. Scudamore then said, "I shall take up your time only for a few moments; indeed it is unnecessary for me to do more, as my political principles are well known to you all, and such as I believe have (being the same as those of my family who preceded me), met with your general approbation. If I should have the honour to be again placed in the high and distinguished situation of one of your representatives in Parliament, I shall pursue the same line of conduct I have heretofore adopted, believing that by so doing I shall best support your rights and promote your interests both public and private."

Mr. Cocks next rose to address the freemen as a candidate for the distinguished honour of becoming one of their representatives in Parliament. He felt, that in the relative situation in which he was placed towards them, it became him to express the principles which always had and always should form the basis of his political conduct; he earnestly entreated the attention of his friends: he did so the more, because he felt that he could not gratify them with eloquence, or enliven them with wit; but he would state that which from his heart he felt. Having expressed his thanks for the very flattering manner in which his name had been that day brought before them by the gentlemen who proposed and seconded his nomination, and having also expressed thanks to his honourable opponent (Colonel Symonds) for the compliment he had paid him as an individual, he proceeded to state: that although political differences existed between that gentleman and himself, and they pursued different paths, yet he hoped the goal which they both wished to attain was the same, namely, to maintain and to hand down to posterity the blessings of the Constitution of this country.—He trusted that this was the case with all those who supported him. Mr. Cocks said that he would yield to no man in sincere love, respect, and admiration of the Constitution of the country as established in

1688 : he conceived it founded upon principles the most calculated to promote the general welfare and best interests of all ranks in the community. He conceived that our establishments in Church and State were so inseparably linked and interwoven together, that every thing which would injure the one would inevitably injure the other. He declared it to be his opinion that in a free country like our own, different parties should exist, but that every endeavour should be used to prevent their running into extremes; because then, party became faction, and as he approved of party, so he abhorred faction—the difference was great; the former acted for the welfare of their country, the latter for their own. Two great parties now existed and always had existed: the one had for their leaders those who enjoyed the confidence of their Sovereign; the others had formerly enjoyed that confidence, and looked forward again to enjoy it. Mr. C. conceived it to be the duty of those who were not anxious under any circumstances to hold any office, or to become entirely united with any administration, or any party, to check that violence which in his opinion promoted or was the result of faction. In this country it is essential that Government should be carried on by the responsible ministers of the Crown, and that there should be a disposition to afford them support. Although he did not approve of the conduct of ministers upon all occasions, he thought that they had been unfairly and unjustly censured in many instances; he was most decidedly of opinion that they had no intention to injure the Constitution of the country, but that they were anxious to promote its prosperity and welfare: he was therefore ready to afford them a moderate and qualified support. He conceived that in consequence of the burthened state of the country, the result of a long war, the ministers were in a most difficult and perplexing situation: to restore the country to prosperity, it was essential to preserve public credit; and to preserve public credit, it was necessary to raise taxes, which were doubtless unpopular and distressing. Those however who really loved their country, must see the necessity of such measures, and would endeavour to support them. Mr. Cocks could not help protesting against those who said they would vote against all taxes; it was impossible that those who made such declarations could really mean what they said; it was intended to mislead, and it was treating the public feeling with evident disrespect. Mr. Cocks stated in his desire to become again a member of Parliament, he was actuated by no other wish than to endeavour to make himself useful to his country. Almost ever since this city had elected his noble parent to be their chief steward, he had aspired to the honour of becoming one of their representatives: he had earnestly and repeatedly stated such to be his intention, and he must most positively deny that such intention was conditional, he had repeatedly stated the reverse: to gain the good opinion and confidence of the freemen and inhabitants of this city, was the object of his ambition, and that which he looked forward to as the reward of his exertions. No man could feel more interested in their welfare, and, if he knew himself, no man could be more resolutely determined to do his duty to the best of his abilities to them and to his country. He would never become subservient to any man or any party; he would yield to none in real independence: the moment he was unable to vote according to his judgment and con-

science, that moment he should cease to feel gratified by having a seat in the House of Commons. Should he be placed in that situation to which he aspired, he would steadily endeavour to check every unnecessary expense, and to oppose every unnecessary tax; and he wished to look with anxious care to the rights and liberties of the people. Mr. Cocks stated, he was well aware that his vote upon the Bill commonly called the suspension of the Habeas Corpus, had been urged as an objection to him: he was not surprised; he declared, that he himself would have opposed any man who had voted for such a measure without the most thorough conviction of the necessity of it. It was evident from our history, that this temporary measure was justifiable in cases of great emergency; if it was necessary to prevent confusion, sedition, and rebellion, it was justifiable; for on the suppression of these depended our laws and liberty. Mr. Cocks had every inducement to vote against it; he well knew the unpopularity of the measure, he was aware that it would be particularly unpopular in this City and County, where he was most anxious that his conduct should be approved of, because he was confident that in this City and County such a measure was unnecessary; but it was the duty of Government to check the spreading of the disturbance, which no partial or half measures could effect. And he should not have felt that he was acting as a friend to his country, if he had opposed a measure which a strict examination of facts appeared to render necessary.

If he had acted otherwise, with his feelings, he should have considered his conduct cowardly, dishonourable, and thoroughly unworthy of future confidence. He would act by his country as he would by his dearest friend; he would recommend and promote such measures as he in his conscience believed best calculated for their eventual welfare and happiness, and not such as might be the most agreeable at the moment. Mr. Cocks next adverted to some observations made by Colonel Symonds, who had reprobated certain conduct of his agents; he did not believe that they had acted improperly, but as his opponent's charge was urged so vaguely, it was impossible for him, without knowing more, to explain or contradict the charge, which he had no doubt was capable of being done. With regard to Colonel Symond's allusion to meetings which had taken place in London, and which he (Mr. C.) had attended, he said if it was criminal to meet and become well acquainted with those whom he was desirous of representing, he was certainly guilty: he had anxiously endeavoured to become personally acquainted with every freeman of the City, and he should endeavour to continue and promote that acquaintance, which he was the more anxious to do from the uniform kindness he had received from them. Mr. Cocks concluded by thanking the freemen for having been kind enough to listen to him, and assured them of his unfeigned good wishes for the prosperity and welfare of the City; of the perfect confidence he felt that he should be placed in that high situation which was the object of his ambition. Should he, as he anticipated, attain it, he would perform his duty with the utmost zeal, and according to his conscience and best judgment.

The Mayor then desired a show of hands, which was declared in favour of Colonel Symonds, and R. P. Scudamore, Esq. when a poll was demanded on the part of the Honourable J. Somers Cocks, and

the meeting adjourned to the hustings in the High-town, where the polling immediately commenced. The following is the state of each day's poll.

	1st Day.	2d Day.	3d Day.	Total.
Mr. Cocks . .	139	254	58	451
Col. Symonds .	98	193	63	354
Mr. Scudamore	73	157	63	293

Majority for Mr. Cocks, 158. Total number polled 662.

Whereupon Mr. Scudamore having resigned, the *Honourable J. S. Cocks*, and *Colonel Symonds*, were declared duly elected. This City had not witnessed a contested election since 1784.

112. HERTFORDSHIRE.

The Honourable Thomas Brand, and *Sir J. Sebright*, are both returned, for the third time, without opposition.

113. HERTFORD (TOWN OF.)

THIS and St. Albans are the only Boroughs in the County of Hertford, and both are open ones.

There is a curious singularity in the right of voting at an election for the Town of Hertford: among other modes of qualification, *non-resident* freemen possess this right, but with a particular restriction in its exercise, to three persons only.

Viscount Cranbourne (son of the Marquiss of Salisbury) and *Nicholson Calvert, Esq.* are again returned.

114 HEYDON (YORKSHIRE.)

MR. BROADHURST, one of the late representatives for this Borough, is returned for Sudbury; the present members are both new to the House, being *Edmund Turton*, and *Robert Ferrand, Esqrs.*

115. HEYTESBURY (WILTS.)

THIS little manufacturing village, in the neighbourhood of Warminster, is the property of the family of A'Court, whose influence directs the choice of its members. Those now returned are both new ones; the *Honourable G. J. W. A. Ellis*, and the *Honourable Wm. Henry John Scott*.

116. HIGHAM FERRARS (NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.)

THIS Borough returns one member. *William Plumer, Esq.* of Gilstone Park, Hertfordshire (who, with much independence, honour, and credit to himself, represented the County of Hertford in eight Parliaments) is re-elected. We believe this gentleman is the fa-

ther of the House of Commons as respects the length of years he has been one of its members.

117. HINDON (WILTS.)

THIS Borough is in the vicinity of Fonthill Abbey, the residence of Mr. Beckford, whose property is considerable in this neighbourhood. The *Honourable F. G. Calthorpe*, son of Lord Calthorpe, and *Mr. Beckford*, are the present members.

118. HONITON (DEVON.)

THE late members, W. H. Vyse, and G. A. Robinson, Esqrs. declined again to represent this Borough. On the present occasion, Mr. Crawley, the Honourable Colonel Cust, (son of Lord Brownlow,) and Mr. Slade, were severally proposed by their professional friends, Messrs. Mules, Townshend, and Gidley.

After the usual proclamation had been made, the Acts of Parliament read, and the oaths taken, Mr. Crawley offered his services to the inhabitants as a candidate for the honour of representing them in Parliament. His claims to their suffrages were a warm attachment to the Constitution in Church and State, and a determination constantly to keep in mind the interests of the Borough of Honiton.

The Honourable Colonel Cust next addressed the meeting. He stated himself to be an Englishman, and a soldier; that he had been educated in the principles of the Established Church; that he venerated the glorious and happy Constitution of his country; that he was no placeman or pensioner, but that it would be his pride and his glory, after having at the battle of Waterloo assisted in obtaining, he hoped, a lasting peace, to serve his country as a senator in the British Parliament.

Mr. Gidley, in the absence of Mr. Slade, proposed that gentleman as a fit representative. He said his knowledge of the Laws and Constitution would enable him to assist in making new, and improving the existing laws; whilst his attachment to the Constitution, as established at the glorious revolution, would ensure his attention to the just rights of the Crown, and to the liberty of the subject.

After the gentlemen had concluded their addresses, the Portreeve demanded three several shows of hands, when he declared that the majority appeared in favour of the Honourable Colonel Cust, and Mr. Slade; upon which, Mr. Crawley demanded a poll, which the Portreeve appointed to commence the following morning at nine o'clock.

The poll continued open for five days, and terminated in the defeat of Mr. Slade. Both the members, *Mr. Crawley*, and the *Hon. Colonel Cust*, left the Town without undergoing the ceremony of charring; but the friends of Mr. Crawley placed therein his solicitor, Mr. Mules, and paraded every street of the Town, with their banners displayed. They set him down at the Golden Lion, which had been the residence of Mr. Crawley during his stay in the Town. He then addressed the electors, and after thanking them for the support

they had given to his friend, commented in severe terms on a coalition that had taken place between the other candidates. A large party of Mr. Crawley's particular friends dined at the above inn, and the great body of electors, with their families, were regaled in the street with bread and cheese and cyder.

119. HORSHAM (SUSSEX.)

THE opposite interests in this Borough being now concentrated under one influence, the election becomes a matter of mere form, and not of the violent nature which former contests exhibited. *Robert Hurst, Esq.* is again returned, in conjunction with *George R. Philips, Esq.* a new member.

120. HULL (YORKSHIRE.)

THE contest for this Borough was carried on with great personal activity and spirit, but presents no particular feature of political opinions. One of the candidates, *Mr. Graham*, is an avowed member of opposition tact, though the son of Sir James Graham. He was returned in conjunction with *Mr. Mitchell*, a new member. *Mr. Staniforth*, a candidate on this occasion, and one of the former representatives, demanded a scrutiny after the poll; but it did not terminate in any alteration of the issue of the election.

121. HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

A Sudden, and in a great measure an unexpected opposition, sprung up in this County, in consequence of the following address from a professional gentleman in favour of the reluctantly proposed candidate, Captain Wells.

"To the independent Freeholders of the County of Huntingdon.

"At length the Parliament is dissolved, and the most arbitrary and remorseless, yet imbecile ministers that ever cursed the nation, have reluctantly thrown themselves upon the country for their trial, a part of which country you are. The trial is of no ordinary nature; it is the maintenance of independence. Let us prove to the world that there still exists among the yeomanry of the County the famed spirit of our forefathers—a spirit that no circumstance could depress, no combination could crush; let us only resolve that the County shall continue independent, and the work will be accomplished. Who is there amongst us that has not felt the degradation of the country in the suspension of its liberties—that does not feel the oppression of the taxes, and the misery of the poor-rates, that does not shudder at the increase of crime, and the maintenance of a standing army in the time of profound peace? Who is there amongst us, however respectable, that does not daily behold some relative, some friend or connexion verging into pauperism, or actually becoming the inmate of that workhouse many would a short time since have shuddered even to inspect? Taxation, grinding, ruthless taxation, has occasioned

those miseries. I call upon you, therefore, to consider on the day of election, whether you can in your conscience support Mr. Fellowes, who has always voted for those taxes, and for the indemnity of those ministers who dared to invade our liberties. I have no personal objection to Mr. Fellowes; I have always declared he has every pretension of wealth, station, and ability, to be a candidate for the County. I was amongst the earliest of those freeholders who long since wished him to step forth in support of its independence, regardless of any political feelings; because I then expected him to be an upright independent country gentleman, but his parliamentary career has disappointed that expectation; and for having supported those public measures in Parliament which have led to the distresses and degradation of the country, I feel I can never conscientiously give my voice for his re-election, or refrain from taking the sense of the county, whether or not his principles have, as he states, the approbation of his constituents. No one can deny me this right, and I trust the same sense of duty that leads others to his support, will equally attach to those who withhold that support. With respect to the noble Lord who has again tendered his services to the county, from which he retired on a plea of ill health, as I am an utter stranger to his political feelings, and have heard only what is excellent of his private character, I can only hope he will be able to serve the county faithfully. I regret from his own statement, circumstances are likely to prevent his so doing. Gentlemen, require no solicitation or entreaty to perform your duty; let no angry or selfish feelings interfere. It was with no small difficulty, at the election of Lord Proby we achieved the independence of the County, and while I am a freeholder it shall never be surrendered without a struggle. Gentlemen, if no person of respectability offers his services to the County on the day of election, Captain Wells, a near connexion of our late lamented representative, Lord Proby—a man in every way unobjectionable, will be proposed to your choice. I am ready to admit this nomination is without the concurrence of Captain Wells, because we cannot ask him to become a candidate, and thereby embark in a ruinous and expensive contest, or in the support of our independence endanger his own; but his station in the County makes him liable to this call, the law allows it to us, and enforces it upon him; the goodness of his private and the rectitude of his public character, are sufficient guarantees that he will do his duty. Let us, therefore, do ours; let us prove our abhorrence of taxation, and those measures which suspended, without cause, the boasted Constitution of our country; and never cease until we have established the independence of the County upon a rock, so firm, that no one shall hereafter dare to assail it. Since the intention of nominating Captain Wells has been announced, assurances of support have been received from all quarters of the County, and leave no doubt of our ultimate success; in promoting which you may rely upon the disinterested exertions of

"Your faithful friend and servant,
SAMUEL WELLS."

"Huntingdon, June 17, 1848."

It may not be improper to observe, that Mr. S. Wells is not related to Captain Wells, who is a son of the late gallant Admiral of that name, is married to a daughter of the Earl of Carysfort, and possesses a handsome property in the County.

Notwithstanding the violent assertions made in the address, the contest ended in the return of one of the former members, *W. H. Fellowes, Esq.* and *Lord Frederick Montagu*, a new member. Capt. Wells declined the contest in the following address.

" To the worthy and respectable Freeholders of the County of Huntingdon who honoured Captain Wells with their Votes at the late Election.

" Gentlemen,

" When circumstances of a private nature had obliged me, repeatedly and positively, to decline offering my services to the County, or to authorize any persons, however respectable, to propose me, I little expected to have been called upon publicly to return thanks to so large a proportion of the electors, for the very extraordinary, and I might almost say, unprecedented testimony of their regard and confidence which I have received. Be assured, Gentlemen, I shall to the latest hour of my life be proud of your approbation. I hope my conduct in private and in public will be always governed by the principles which become an Englishman; but if I could want any incentive to persevere in a diligent and disinterested discharge of my duty in every situation in which I may be placed, I must find it in the free and unsolicited confidence of such spirited and generous men as I have now the honour to address.

" I remain, Gentlemen,

Your most obliged and faithful servant,

WM. WELLS."

" Holme-wood, July 7.

122. HUNTINGDON (TOWN OF.)

THE Mayor having opened the business of the day, S. Farmer, Esq. one of the late members, arose, and expressed his gratitude to the Burgesses for the honour they had done him, in having twice elected him as their representative in Parliament; at the same time he informed them that increasing years rendering it necessary he should withdraw from public business, he begged leave to recommend to their choice in his stead, Captain William Augustus Montagu, a gentleman who had fought with success the battles of his country, and who, he was certain, would in the discharge of his parliamentary duty, act in such a manner as would be honourable to himself and satisfactory to his constituents. He then proposed Mr. Calvert, a former member, and Captain Wm. Montagu, to serve as representatives for the Borough of Huntingdon in the next Parliament. John Lawrence, Esq. senior Alderman, having seconded the motion, they were, amid the most cheerful plaudits, duly elected.

Thus it appears, that the same powerful interest has introduced into Parliament two branches of its own family as new members of the House.

123. HYTHE (KENT.)

THE independent interest, (the term which opposition candidates endeavour to engross to themselves,) appears to have been decisively defeated in the contest for this Borough, one of the former members, Mr. Matthew White, being unsuccessful.

At the final close of the poll, the numbers were for

<i>Colonel Taylor</i>	167
<i>Sir John Perring, Bart.</i> . .	167
<i>Sir John Honeywood, Bart.</i> .	45
<i>Matthew White, Esq.</i>	22

Whereupon Colonel Taylor and Sir John Perring were declared duly elected.

124. ILCHESTER (SOMERSET.)

THIS Borough, which is the county town of Somerset, though not the place of holding its assizes, has been again the scene of a personal contest. The Manners' interest is defeated, although it is said, that the inhabitants, in opposing it, run the risque of being turned out of their residences.

Whatever may be the political character of the candidates, such a determined opposition to personal power, is in the true spirit of an Englishman.

Sir W. Manners, and the Hon. Dudley Ward, lost their election by a majority against them of 40. The numbers being for *Admiral Coffin*, and *W. D. Merest, Esq.* 64, Sir W. Manners, and the Hon. Dudley Ward 24.

125. IPSWICH (SUFFOLK.)

MR. ROUND having signified his intention of retiring from Parliament, the remaining member Mr. Crickitt, solicited the suffrages of this Borough, and introduced at the same time to its notice, as his colleague, a gentleman of the name of Newton. Matters remained in this state till within three days of the time appointed for the nomination, when a sudden opposition arose in London, from among the body of the non-resident freemen, which was announced in the following advertisement.

"The Borough of Ipswich having for two sessions of Parliament been void of representation, other than by personality, the undersigned free voters of that ancient Borough are determined to support any two gentlemen of independent principles who may be disposed to offer themselves upon the present occasion.

"Three Crowns, Dowgate-hill, June 12.

" W. Sturman,	H. Turner,
Wm Alexander	J. Wing,
C. Wright,	Wm. Morgan."

On behalf of themselves and 200 more."

In consequence, H. Baring, Esq. sent a communication to the freemen in London, and immediately after set off to Ipswich, and solicited the votes of the Electors in behalf of himself and Captain Sir William Bolton, R. N. the nephew of the hero Nelson.—This unexpected opposition to Messrs. Crickitt and Newton led to one of the severest contests between the Blues and Yellows ever remembered at Ipswich.

On the day of nomination, R. A. Crickitt, Esq. was proposed by C. Stisted, Esq. and seconded by Mr. S. Thorndike.—Wm. Newton, Esq. was then nominated by Mr. Denny, and seconded by Mr. James Thorndike.—Henry Baring, Esq. was proposed by Benjamin Brame, Esq. and seconded by Henry Seekamp, Esq.—Captain Sir William Bolton was next nominated by William Hammond, Esq. and seconded by W. B. Clarke, Esq. On a show of hands, there appeared a small majority in favour of Messrs. Crickitt and Newton, when a poll was called for by Mr. Baring (whose colleague had not arrived) which immediately commenced, and was carried on with great spirit by both parties to the final close.

The progress of the poll will shew the close race of the contest, and the state of alternate chance in which the candidates were placed.

	1st day.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	Total Poll.
Crickitt	105	101	99	71	39	13	428
Newton	106	101	100	68	35	12	422
Baring	89	120	107	42	19	18	389
Bolton	72	115	105	40	13	17	362

On the close of the poll, Mr. Baring addressed his friends, and observed that it was not in his power to measure either the value of their exertions, or the extent of his gratitude, or suitably to express the thanks which he felt to be due. The poll had finally closed, with a majority for Mr. Newton over him of 32 or 33, he was not certain which; but he had demanded a scrutiny, which was granted, and from the assurances of his friends, he had no doubt he should be able to strike off from the list of his opponents' votes a greater number than that which composed the majority. He was not in the habit of making long speeches, but sincere ones, and he gave them his assurance, that so long as a spirit should exist in this Borough, similar to that which had been evinced on the present occasion, they should never, if his health permitted, want a candidate in him to support their cause.

Mr. Crickitt and Mr. Newton also respectively addressed their friends. Mr. Crickitt first spoke; observing, that after the most severe contest ever known in this Borough, they had placed him and his honourable colleague in the enviable situation of their representatives. For this distinguished honour, he returned them his heartfelt thanks. Of the conduct of his adversaries he had nothing to complain, excepting that they had demanded a scrutiny, which he considered to be a most vexatious and unjust proceeding. Had he been placed in a similar minority, he certainly should not have required it, because he did not think that, in times of severity like these, a poor man should be deprived of his freedom merely because he was poor. We could not all of us possess wealth of pocket, but we could all be

rich in blood. The True Blues were all such faithful supporters of the King and Constitution, that there could be no poverty in their hearts. But, if his opponents were to have a scrutiny, let it not be forgotten, that he and his colleague were to have one too. The result was not doubtful. He should again have the high honour of representing them in Parliament, and then he should, as before, support to the utmost of his power the Protestant ascendancy, and the true interests of our glorious Constitution, as established in Church and State." "It now remains for me, Gentlemen," continued Mr. Crickitt, "to state the numbers as they stand on the poll: for the humble individual now addressing you, 428; for my friend Mr. Newton, 422; for Mr. Baring, 390; for—(after a pause)—I presume I need not trouble you with the other gentleman's name." Mr. Crickitt, however, afterwards stated Sir Wm. Bolton's number to be 362. He then concluded with observing, that he should at all times act independently, and ever be found solicitous to protect and encourage the local interests of the Borough.

Mr. Newton most cordially returned his thanks. When he first met his friends at Ipswich, he told them that his cause was theirs; he still thought so; and, if possible, he felt it more strongly than ever. He could never forget their kindness, nor fail in proving the faithfulness of his memory by his actions. There were principles abroad, of a nature so dangerous as to require the firmest and most determined resistance. Should they ever be countenanced by any of the respectable classes of the community, they would lead to the most dreadful confusion, and effect the entire ruin of every thing which it becomes us, as Englishmen, to hold dear. Such principles were not his, nor should they ever experience his support. He concluded, by repeating his heartfelt thanks for the honourable situation in which he had been placed.

After a scrutiny, the result of the votes were as follows:

<i>Mr. Crickitt</i>	. .	394
<i>Mr. Newton</i>	. .	387
<i>Mr. Baring</i>	. .	356
<i>Sir Wm. Bolton</i>	. .	334

The difference between Messrs. Crickitt and Baring, at the close of the poll, was 39; after the scrutiny 38. The difference between Mr. Newton and Sir William Bolton, at the close of the poll was 60; after the scrutiny 53. Thus establishing the truth of the assertion made by Mr. Crickitt, that the demand of a scrutiny was an unnecessary and vexatious proceeding. It is said that Mr. Baring means to petition against the election of Messrs. Crickitt and Newton, on the ground of the returning officer having closed the poll without the concurrence of all the candidates, before the time allowed by the Act of Parliament had expired.

The election was a coalition of adverse parties. Though we do not find any parting address of Sir William Bolton jointly with Mr. Baring, the following are the last observations of the candidates to their constituents.

" To the Free and Independent Electors of the Borough of Ipswich."

" Gentlemen,

" In announcing to you the close of the contest, which has, for the last week, occupied your time and mine, to an unprecedented degree, I am relieved from the pain I should otherwise feel, in referring to the present state of the poll, by the cheering hope, that the scrutiny which is demanded, and now entered upon, may probably lead to a result very little anticipated by our adversaries.

" The closing of the poll by the returning officers, contrary to the expressed wishes of both parties, leaves me to regret that many of my friends, now in town, and others on the road, are thus prevented from uniting their voices with your's, in support of the glorious cause in which we have been mutually engaged. Had we commenced our exertions a few days sooner, it must be obvious, even to my opponents, that my present task would have devolved upon them—the thanks of triumph would have been our's! However this may end, I trust you will do me the justice to allow, that I have stood manfully by your side; and although the success of numbers does not at this moment attend us, we have fought such a battle as will shake the hitherto predominant Blue interest to its very foundation. If no better effect arises from the late contest, it has, at all events, roused the almost dormant energies of the place. It has inspired a glorious spirit of resistance through all ranks, which the never-failing supporters of ministerial jobbing will not soon allay. It has shewn my opponents, that the representation of Ipswich is not to be taken possession of, with the easy and presumptuous security which attends the elections of Old Sarum or Gattou. It has exhibited such generous and noble efforts, on the parts of certain inhabitants of this town, as have made deep and indelible impressions on my mind.

" If my appearance among you has no other results, I shall regret neither the trouble, anxiety, or expense, which have been the natural consequences; but, Gentlemen, I have the presumption to extend my views much further: many circumstances may occur to shorten the duration of the present Parliament, and whatever may be the result of the scrutiny now going on, when you are next called upon to exercise your elective rights, *Influence shall not have the start of Independence*. The hand of power can no longer keep down the native spirit of this place! Neglect not, I entreat you, as you value the liberties of your country, and your personal freedom, to cultivate this sacred feeling, and whilst I have life and health, you shall never want a candidate to bring such feelings forth.

" With this assurance, and with the most heartfelt thanks for your very extraordinary kindness and support, I now take my leave of you.—Let our opponents look to it!!!

" I have the honour to be,
With unfeigned respect and gratitude,
Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and most humble servant,

" Ipswich, 22d June, 1818.

HENRY BARING."

" To the Free and Independent Electors of the Borough of Ipswich.

" Gentlemen,

" At the close of the poll on Monday, we returned to you our heartfelt thanks for the high and envied station to which you had raised us ; but we feel too sensibly the weight of obligation under which we labour—we estimate too highly the nature and consequences of the victory which, by your free and generous suffrages, we have been enabled to obtain—not to be desirous of affording a more lasting memorial of gratitude, than the oral effusions of the moment.

" Our late opponents, affecting to regard their defeat as a triumph, have told you, that had they commenced their labours a few days sooner, success would have crowned their efforts.

" This assertion, Gentlemen, is incorrect ; for it is universally known, that we were taken by surprise, and that, had we been aware of a meditated contest, we could have produced, from all parts of the kingdom, such a host of truly free and independent friends, influenced solely by an anxious desire to promote a just cause, as by numbers, weight, and respectability, would have appalled our adversaries, and paralyzed their exertions. As it is, however, you have shewn that the *Blue Interest* is too deeply rooted in your hearts to be taken by *surprise*, to be conquered by the severest competition.

" With respect to the close of the Poll by the Returning Officers, we have only to remark, that it was the act of those Gentlemen, understood to be in conformity with the first legal authorities. We were not gainers by that act ; for, evidently, since the final close of the poll, the majority of additional voters which arrived in Ipswich, were in our favour !

" We must repeat our expressions of regret, that the unnecessary measure of a scrutiny should have been enforced by our adversaries : the only tendency and effect of which is, to disfranchise poor, but honest and respectable individuals, who, by the severe pressure of the times—a calamity, thank God, daily decreasing—have been deprived of their accustomed means of subsistence. Had we been placed in the minority, our hearts proudly tell us, that we should have rejected with contempt the proposition for a scrutiny.

" Whatever may be the duration of the next Parliament, it will ever be recollected that this vexatious measure was adopted under the auspices of the vaunting sticklers for the '*liberty of the subject*,' and that the Blue interest, the interest of '*Church and State*,' of '*King and Constitution*,' of the '*Glorious Protestant Ascendancy*,' has been opposed to a combination, which, if it had the power, as it has the will, would soon destroy that fabric which has stood the test of ages, is the pride of Britons, and the envy of every civilized power !

" To be enabled to proclaim a victory over such a combination, so systematically organized, so avowedly overbearing in principle, affords the best comment that can be offered on the indecent and insulting allusion to the electors of '*Old Sarum and Gatton* !'

" Be assured, Gentlemen, that as your representatives, the general welfare of the country, and the peculiar rights and interests of the

Borough of Ipswich, shall never be neglected. By performing our duties with integrity and independence, we shall best prove our gratitude, and compensate our numerous friends for their indefatigable exertions. We beg leave to repeat our sincerest expression of thanks to every freeman who has voted in our favour.—We have the honour to be,

With every sentiment of respect,

Gentlemen,

Your obliged and faithful servants,

R. A. CRICKITT,

WILLIAM NEWTON."

" Ipswich, 26th June, 1818.

126. ST. IVES (CORNWALL.)

THE following address contains the history of this election. Of all the electors polled on the occasion, one only did not give his vote for Mr. Stephens.

*" To the Worthy and Independent Electors of the Borough of
St Ives.*

" Gentlemen,

" Circumstances having arisen which oblige me to leave this place earlier than I proposed, I must have recourse to this method of expressing my gratitude for the signal favours received from your kindness towards me, in the marked preference so strikingly displayed by the result of the late election, as exhibited in the state of the poll, on its final close on Saturday last ; and which I cannot refer to but with feelings of the highest exultation.

" I must, for the present, take my leave of you, with offering my most cordial and sincere thanks for the manner in which you have conducted and decided the late trying contest, by an issue which, as it respects myself, must ever be considered as most flattering and triumphant. I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

With every sentiment of regard, your's most sincerely,

" Tregenna-Castle, June 27.

SAMUEL STEPHENS."

State of the poll for the Borough of St. Ives, at its close, on Saturday June 20.

The number of Electors who voted . . . 317

Of whom there were for

Samuel Stephens *, Esq. 316

Sir Walter Stirling, Bart. 166

James Webster, Esq. 152

127. KENT.

Mr. John C. Honeywood had intended to have solicited the representation of this county, but yielded to the interest of a younger re-

* Note.—In the List an error has crept in: Mr. Stephens is there named Stephenson by mistake.

lation. At the day of nomination, (W. H. Baldock, Esq. being high sheriff,)

William Deedes, Esq. proposed Sir Edward Knatchbull as a proper person to represent the county of Kent in Parliament.

W. A. Morland, Esq. seconded the nomination of Sir Edward Knatchbull.

Thomas Law Hodges, proposed Sir Wm. Geary:

T. Papillon, Esq. seconded the nomination of Sir William.

John Warde, Esq. came forward to propose Mr. Honeywood. The name of Honeywood must give pleasure to the freeholders of the county of Kent. It was the name of a family that had so often come forward to protect and secure the independence of the county. The gentleman he was about to propose was the son and nephew of men who will always be dear to this country. He had been bred up in those principles which did so much honour to his ancestors, he was highly friendly to our noble Constitution, but would ever have a watchful eye on the conduct of ministers. His education had been liberal, his fortune was large, and, what was better than all, he possessed an incorruptible mind. The hon. Gentleman concluded by proposing William Philip Honeywood, Esq. as a candidate.

R. Foote, Esq. seconded the nomination of Mr. Honeywood.

Sir Edward Knatchbull then addressed the meeting:—

“ Gentlemen and Brother Freeholders,

“ It would ill become me to make any comment on either of the other candidates now before you; the field is open to all; every freeholder has a right to support that man whom he thinks the most proper person to represent him. My past public conduct is now before you. If you think I have done my duty, support me. If, on the contrary, there are any among you that think I have not done my duty, let him come forward and state in what I have been wanting. I hope every one offering his sentiments to this meeting will be fairly heard. My object and pride are again to become your representative; and if I should have the honour again to be returned to Parliament, you will find that my future conduct will be guided by my past. Let the question be what it may, I will ever give my vote as an honest man ought to do. And if on these professions you think me worthy, I claim your protection and support.”

Sir Wm. Geary next spoke. He said he came first into public notice at a time when the county was represented by a respected individual who to him had always shone as the polar star of independence—a man who was as much looked up to as ever a man could be, for honour, ability, and independence. When he looked on the hon. Baronet opposite, he could not but regret that his advancement caused the fall of so honourable a character. He (Sir Wm. Geary) then fixed a determination, that on the death of his father, when he could advance not less than 20,000*l.* he would come forward to support the principles of his late respected friend, whose character would never be forgotten in this county nor throughout Great Britain. He meant the late Lord Romney. As had been before observed, on the tendency of our mixed Constitution, there must always be a

variety of opinion; some looking too much to the monarchical part, some looking too much to the republican part, and others to the true balance of all its parts. To be independent, a man must never let any mean party views, or the aggrandisement of himself or family, influence him in his conduct, in preference to consulting the interests of the people. Such a man must ever be a tool to a party; he could not get up in the House of Commons and tell his friends to stop when he thought them wrong; an individual so curbed as he had described, could never serve his country when his services were wanting. It is that mind alone which detaches itself from all selfish motives for the good of the country that could be deemed truly independent. It was in the year 1796 he first expressed his sentiments on the subject, and they still remained unchanged. He should now be happy to answer any questions the respectable legal gentleman who had before spoken might wish to put to him. He wished him to point out any instance in which he had acted contrary to his professions of independence. He never in his life asked ministers for any thing for himself or his family. In the time of Mr. Honynwood he did all the duty of the county alone. He recollected when Mr. Fox and his friends, in disgust, on a former occasion, declared to him they would retire from Parliament—that is, they would remain members, but would not attend the House—he told them they acted unconstitutionally; they ought to quit their seats altogether. He would have done the same, if there had not been hopes of a change. In the late Parliament, all things were guided by party, by votes from party-feeling alone; an independent man could not do the service he wished. Lord Castlereagh, on the agitation of the suspension act, being pressed to appoint an independent committee, said that such a committee could not be found; there were not twenty-four independent men in the House of Commons. (*"Right enough too," and laughter.*) He hoped what he said would sink into the minds of his hearers. As his reasons had brought conviction to the mind of his honourable friend who had put him to the test, he trusted it would have the same effect on all present; and that he should have the honour of representing the county of Kent for the fourth time. He had declared his intention, in case of his re-election, of bringing forward a plan, that would not leave the voters to the choice of only three candidates, but of ten; when all bribery and corruption should be done away, and every freeholder be able to give his uninfluenced vote. He hoped yet, under Providence, by the adoption of his plan, to make the constitution complete.

W. P. Honynwood, Esq. said, that his feelings were naturally excited by the handsome manner in which he had been proposed and seconded by his honourable friends; and he was convinced that the honour they had done him was unmerited. He had no pretence to the praises they had lavished on him. He could only say that he had a hearty desire to serve the county; in that he would yield to no man. It had been stated that, in his coming forward, he wished improperly to interfere in the representation of the county. He came forward at the solicitation of those men who for thirty years had supported his father and his uncle—they wished to see their

principles perpetuated by the son and the nephew. His principles, he trusted, were well known to all present—they were those that ever actuated those two worthy and independent men. “Warmly (Mr. Honywood continued) attached to the Constitution—sincerely loving and revering the King—wishing to give to the peers their privileges—I never shall forget that the people have *their* rights and *their* privileges. The constitution that guaranteed to the King and the peers their privileges, guarantees to me my freedom. I hope these sentiments will meet your approbation. It will ever be my study to promote your interests, local as well as general—to do every thing a young man can do. I know the situation in which a young man stands when first coming forward as a candidate to represent so great, so respectable a county; but I look to those around me who have more experience, for assistance and advice. I will not go into Parliament shackled, but I shall always be ready to come forward to give a good account of my conduct. If I fail in that, it will be for you to select some other person more ardent in your cause. I will watch with an eager and jealous eye the conduct of those in power. Power will corrupt the best of men. The essence of the Constitution is that the governed should ever look with an eye of suspicion on the Government. Gentlemen, I have nothing more to say but to thank you for the very gratifying manner in which you have received me.”

Mr. Larkin then addressed the meeting in a very long speech, chiefly against the suspension act, and Sir Edward Knatchbull's conduct on that occasion. He strongly recommended the young man who had that day been brought forward; he came of a good breed, and he was sure he would act diametrically opposite to Sir Edward Knatchbull. He knew that he possessed superiority of talents, and a character that combined every honourable and necessary qualification both in public and in private life. Sir William Geary ought also to be supported, if it was only on account that he had supported the cause of reform. Mr. Larkin concluded a very long speech, by saying he had done his duty, and he now left the freeholders to do theirs.

G. W. F. Hatton, Esq. next came forward. There was one question on which his sentiments were so strong, that he never would give his humble support to any individual without knowing his opinion upon it. He alluded to the Catholic claims, which he conceived could never be granted without danger to the political existence of this country. He was a firm friend to religious toleration: let the Catholics enjoy that toleration; but he never would agree to their being admitted to a full enjoyment of civil rights; that never can be granted to them without endangering the Constitution. “The votes of our late worthy representatives (continued the hon. gentleman) are a sufficient pledge of their sentiments on the subject, and I call on the hon. gentleman last nominated to declare his sentiments on the Catholic claims? I ask him to say, as an honest man, whether he is not a friend to the Catholic claims? and whether he would not forward them if he should be returned to Parliament? (*Cries of No, no—he will—much applause and some disapprobation.*) I know he is a friend to parliamentary reform, but I hope it is not

that species which, under the mask of reform, means to overthrow the monarchical, and to establish the republican government in its stead. I am at a loss to know why he this day comes forward to offer himself for this county. Is the county of Kent fallen so low in ability and honour that we are obliged to go to Essex for a representative? (*Much disapprobation from Mr. Honywood's friends.*) Is it because he can afford to spend 30,000*l.* or 40,000*l.* and treat the freeholders as a servile body that are to be bought? (*Much applause, and cries of No, no.*) I should be sorry to withhold my support from my friend, but I must say, I have the highest respect for one of our late representatives. He was always against the Catholic claims. I know the sentiments of Sir Edward Knatchbull, and I shall therefore support him."

Mr. Honywood.—"In answer to the questions put by the honourable gentleman, I have to state that I am a friend to civil and religious toleration. I consider the Catholic question as one of such deep and vital importance to the State, that, if I have the honour to be returned to Parliament, I should like to hear the arguments pro and con on it before I made up my mind. I do not wish to give a pledge without hearing both sides of the question. I will never pledge myself to vote for or against a measure which I had not duly and carefully considered. What I might hear in the House of Commons would enable me to form a correct judgment of the merits of the Catholic question, and I should give my vote agreeably to the dictates of humanity and justice. With respect to the next question, I beg to say, that I am an enemy to annual Parliaments and universal suffrage. Annual Parliaments have never been held since the year 1688, though they were occasionally before that period. As to universal suffrage, I consider the plan to be as ridiculous as it is impracticable. (*General applause.*) The honourable Gentleman has asked my reasons for coming forward as a candidate for the honour of representing this County. I was called on by the friends of my late respected uncle and father. Is it to be wondered at that the ambition of a young man should have been flattered by such a solicitation and on such grounds, and that I should in consequence have offered myself before you this day? These are the answers I have to give to the hon. Gentleman's questions." (*Great applause, mixed with a few cries of, No Popery.*)

Mr. Samuel Doubell next addressed the meeting. He entered into some observations on objections which he said had been made to Mr. Honywood. It had been said that it was wrong to send forth a beardless boy to represent the county. (*A loud laugh, and Mr. Honywood rubbed his chin.*) He would ask, is wisdom confined to age? We know that experience is the best teacher, and it taught us to confide in principles such as those professed by Mr. Honywood. It had been said that he was a man destitute of titles and honourable distinctions. He had a gem in his crown that formed a spark that shall shine brilliant as the sun; it was the gem of an independent mind. It had been objected to him that his estate was in Essex, and not in Kent. What did that signify? Were we about to choose a King of Kent? (*Laughter.*) No, we are

going to elect a member of the great council of the nation; not to act for this little spot alone, but for every county in the kingdom. Mr. Honywood was a citizen of the world. He would go into Parliament with those views calculated to procure for us the blessings we long after and desire. He now came to the last of it—(*An unlucky wag here cried out with a lusty voice "Amen."*) Mr. Doubell made some further remarks which were not distinctly heard, and concluded amidst much laughter and some applause.

Mr. T. Rider said, that at the last county meeting, when a petition was agreed to be sent to Parliament against the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, a resolution was also entered into, expressive of disapprobation of the conduct of the House of Commons, with a declaration, that at the next election they would only support the friends of Parliamentary reform. He now called on the candidates to give their sentiments on the question of reform. (*Many cries of "They have given them," and "No, no."*) They had heard much of a great victory gained on this day. He had ever thought a laurel but a barren plant. He would rather have it said of him, that he stood forward to defend the rights of the people, than have his name handed down to posterity as the conqueror of Europe.

Sir W. Geary.—“I think, as far as concerns myself, I have sufficiently explained my sentiments. My hon. friend could not have heard me, or I think he would be satisfied that I am decidedly in favour of Parliamentary reform. I congratulate the country on the existence of a general desire for reform. The proposition I intend to make for a reform, if I should have the honour to be returned to Parliament, is this:—In county elections, instead of the voters or freeholders being brought to the poll at an immense expense to the candidate (as I well know they now are,) and frequently to their own inconvenience, I propose that the poll shall be taken in districts; the districts to be those well known to the electors, viz. the districts where the justices act in Petty Sessions. In boroughs, I wish that almost all the inhabitants residing on the spot (not those who have been inhabitants, and merely return to vote) should have liberty of voting. This would do away with the enormous expense of bringing electors to poll; and by adding the mode of voting by ballot, every person might give his vote without any fear of injuring himself. Those are the three principal heads of the bill I intend to present to Parliament, if I should have the honour to be returned. According to that plan, there could be no expense, there could be no bribery, no corruption. A member could not then say to his constituents, “I have got this place; or I wear this star as a reward for my corrupt vote;” and when those constituents complained of his conduct, reply, “I have bought you, and have therefore a right to sell you.”

Sir E. Knatchbull.—“I am sure the hon. gentleman, Mr. Rider, will be satisfied with my answer to his question. Whenever the question of reform is brought into Parliament, I tell him, and the County at large, that I shall be in my place, and will attend to the question, and whatever may be my honest opinion upon it, I will give my vote accordingly. This is as far as any man can give an

answer. It is all the answer I can give. If I were to pledge myself to one thing or the other, I should pledge myself not to have the liberty of giving my vote according to my conscience, and nothing on earth shall ever deter me from giving my vote agreeably to the dictates of my honest conscience." (*Applause, and some cries of "You have not answered the question."*)

Mr. Rider then asked Sir Edward whether he was in the House when Sir Robert Heron's motion for reform, (which was a very limited one, being only for making Parliaments triennial instead of septennial) was made? and if he was, whether he supported it? If he voted against it, he could be no friend to reform.

Sir Edward Knatchbull wished to know whether the hon. Gentleman had any more questions to ask? If he had, he had better blend them together that he might know when he had done catechising him.

Mr. Rider had no more questions to ask. He conceived that the candidates came there for the purpose of being catechised.

Sir Edward Knatchbull.—I am not finding fault. I am only endeavouring to save the time of the meeting. I will willingly answer the question; I am no friend to triennial Parliaments.

Sir Wm. Geary said, he was an advocate for triennial Parliaments, but he objected to the question brought on by Sir Robert Heron, it being only a half measure. In the present state of things, triennial parliaments would be of no use; but if his (Sir William's) plan of doing away much expense and inconvenience was adopted, then triennial parliaments would be productive of the greatest benefit, and would form a part of the system he had stated. He pledged himself to bring forward this plan, which long experience and consideration had convinced him would, if adopted, be highly beneficial to the country, and would give a fair opportunity for bringing forward talent and integrity in support of the Constitution.

Mr. Hattou.—"Sir Edward Knatchbull having been called on to answer questions, I hope the same liberty will be granted to me of asking Mr. Honeywood his opinion on the Catholic question. (*Cries of "He has already answered," and "No, no, he has not answered it fairly."*) I do not call on him to pledge himself on the subject; I only ask him to give his sentiments on it."

Mr. Honeywood replied that he could give no other answer than the one he had already given.

Mr. Larkin was sorry to intrude again on the Meeting, but he wished to put a question to the Hon. Bart. (Sir Edw. Knatchbull) There was reason to believe, that at the commencement of the next Session, Ministers intended to bring forward again, that most shameful tax the income tax. He would ask Sir Edward whether he would vote for such a measure in time of peace if he went to the House again?

Sir Edward Knatchbull.—"I tell Mr. Larkin and the County at large, I was at my post when the subject was debated in the House, and I voted against the property tax. (*Loud cheers from Sir Edward's friends, and general applause; and several voices exclaimed, "what do you say to that, Charley?"*) If ever the question should

be again agitated, I shall pay the same attention to it; and if I think it ought not to be supported, I will not support it. I have once opposed it, and to say I will not oppose it again will be saying too much."

Mr. Larkin said the answer of the hon. Baronet was by no means satisfactory to him. He did not like the latter part of it. He was happy to find the hon. Baronet did vote against the property-tax. He did not think that Sir Edward had ever given more than one vote against the Ministers, but now he found he had given two; he hoped that the vote against the property-tax did not savour so much of the expected election as the vote against the grant to the Royal Dukes. He approved of the latter, but he considered it as an electioneering vote. He could not avoid suspecting the vote of a man who, having been in the habit of giving away such large sums of the public money, objected to the grant of a few thousands to the Royal Dukes.

Mr. W. Archer (of Maidstone) begged leave to ask Sir William Geary, whether he attended the last session of Parliament at all? And if he did, how many times he attended it? When he saw the honourable gentleman anxious to get again into the representation of the County, he thought it proper he should answer those questions. (Here much laughter was caused by Mr. Brattle, of Maidstone, exclaiming, "It's all a bore, Archer.") Sir William had that day brought forward a plan of reform he intended to propose. He had been 20 years in Parliament. He (Mr. Archer) was surprised that he should, for so long a period, have in his possession so excellent a plan, so infallible an *arcanum*, and yet never before bring it forward, but reserve it for the electors that day on Penenden-heath.

Sir Wm. Geary said he had, without fee or reward, attended his parliamentary duties as long as it was in his power to do so, and his health would permit. He could not conceive why the gentleman opposite had asked him about his attendance during the last year: if he had asked about the former years of his serving, he should have told him that he had given up every thing for the purpose of attending his parliamentary duties. He had stated his reason for his late absence. It was because he could not afford to reside in London, and he caught such a cold in attending to his duties, that he never got rid of it till he came into Kent, in the month of May. Although he had been unable latterly to reside in London, he had told the agents of the House of Commons, that any letters would always find him at home, and that he should always be at their service, as far as lay in his power.

The High Sheriff then said, that if no other gentleman wished to address the meeting, he would put the names of those gentlemen who had been nominated to the show of hands, in the succession in which they had been proposed. He then took the show of hands for Sir E. Knatchbull, after which

Mr. Hatton took off his hat, and waved it over his head, crying, "Knatchbull for ever!" and loud shouts of applause followed.

The names of Sir Wm. Geary and Mr. Honeywood were next put to the meeting, and they were also severally greeted with hearty cheers from their respective friends. The High Sheriff declared the

number of hands to be in favour of Mr. Honeywood and Sir E. Knatchbull. Some of the friends of Sir W. Geary exclaimed "No, no," but Sir William said that he would determine the question by appealing to a poll.

After the cross questions and examinations of the nomination day, during which each party was fairly allowed a hearing, little interest arose during the poll, which ended in returning Sir Edward Knatchbull for the fourth, and Wm. Philip Honeywood, Esq. for the first time to Parliament, leaving one of the late Members, Sir Wm. Geary, in a comparatively trifling poll. The address of the new Member, on his soliciting the votes of the County, explains the nature of the family rivalry:

"To the Gentlemen, Clergy, Yeomanry, and Freeholders of Kent.

"Gentlemen,

"My intention of offering to serve you as one of your representatives in the ensuing Parliament has been long known to those who, upon every occasion, have supported and maintained your independence; and I only refrained from a public declaration in deference to the opinion of friends, not to disturb the peace of the County, by any address, whilst the dissolution of Parliament remained uncertain.

"I regret that I appear in some degree a competitor for your confidence with so near a relation as Sir John Courtenay Honeywood, but I trust the County will not expect me to withdraw my pretensions, under circumstances in other respects painful to my feelings.

"I beg most unequivocally to assure you, that I will never desert those principles, or relinquish that cause, which it was the pride of my late uncle and father to uphold, by the uniform tenor of their lives. Therefore I shall with confidence await the issue of a poll, if necessary.

"I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Your faithful Servant,

"Charles-street, Berkeley-square, June 3, 1818. WM. P. HONEYWOOD."

128. KNARESBOROUGH (YORKSHIRE.)

THE population of this town, upwards of 4000, have nothing to do in the return of the representatives sent from it. The right hon. G. Tierney, and Sir James M'Intosh, succeed the late members, Lords J. Townshend, and Ossulston.

129. LANCASHIRE.

ON the day of nomination, Mr. Fawkes, of Yorkshire, was proposed by Mr. Crompton, but the show of hands being decidedly against him, he declined a poll. The former members were consequently returned. From the addresses of solicitation of the two members, may be traced the grounds of their political conduct, and their title to cordial support.

" To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders, of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

" Gentlemen,

" As an immediate dissolution of Parliament is no longer uncertain, I take the earliest moment of again offering myself as one of your representatives.

" If during thirty-four years spent in your service my anxious endeavours to promote the landed, commercial, and manufacturing interests of this great County have generally given satisfaction, it is my pride to believe that the same feelings which have led you to confide in me for so long a period, will again induce you to place me in that situation which has been throughout life the highest object of my ambition.

" To accord in political sentiments with all is impossible, but I can justly declare, that to the best of my judgment, I have been actuated in the discharge of my public trust by no other motives than the interest and welfare of the State. If I did not feel that I had on all occasions acted on those principles of unshaken loyalty to my King, and attachment to the Constitution, which first recommended me to your notice, and in that independent manner which becomes your representative, I should not have the presumption to aspire to the distinguished honour of your continued confidence and support. I therefore rely without apprehension on that partiality which I have already so often experienced.

I remain, Gentlemen,

With the utmost gratitude, and regard,

Your most faithful and obedient Servant,

" Park-street, Westminster, Saturday, June 6, 1818. J. BLACKBURNS."

" To the Freeholders of the County of Lancaster.

" Gentlemen,

" It had been my purpose to have waited until the intentions of his Majesty's Government were carried into execution by the actual dissolution of Parliament, before I again threw myself upon your notice, but those intentions being now unequivocally avowed, and two gentlemen having already addressed you in the contemplation of that event, I feel I should be wanting to myself, and, apparently, at least, deficient in the respect and gratitude I already owe to you, were I any longer to defer soliciting the extension of your confidence and support as one candidate for the representation of this important County on the approaching election.

" After a Parliamentary life of two-and-twenty years, it is rather too late in the day for professions; and if, six years back, you thought proper to place in my hands the proud charge of watching over your rights and protecting your interests, I confidently hope that favourable opinion has not been lessened, and that the honourable trust, which was kindly reposed in me in 1812, will not be withdrawn in 1818.

" I remain, Gentlemen,

With sincere and grateful regard,

Your much obliged and obedient humble Servant,

" Krowsley, June 10, 1818.

STANLEY."

130. LANCASTER (TOWN OF.)

Mr. Gladstone, the political friend of Mr. Canning at Liverpool, and a gentleman whose principles are unequivocally decided in the support of Church and State, accepted a most flattering and unexpected invitation, from the great body of the freemen of this Borough, in the following terms (a meeting of Mr. Gladstone's personal friends at Liverpool having advised such a measure:)

"To the Worthy and Independent Freemen of the Borough of Lancaster.

"Seaforth House, near Liverpool, 4th June, 1818.

"Gentlemen,

"I hasten to express the strong and deep sense I entertain of the high honour you have been pleased to confer in selecting and inviting me to offer myself as a candidate to represent the ancient and loyal Borough of Lancaster in Parliament.

"Unconnected as I am with that town, I feel it a distinction to which I am without a claim, and such as I should not otherwise have presumed to solicit; but, thus called upon, I cheerfully accept and obey your summons, placing myself in your hands, and relying, with implicit confidence, on that support of which you have kindly given me so strong an assurance.

"Should I attain to the distinguished honour of being chosen one of your representatives at the ensuing General Election, permit me to say, that it will be my unceasing study to promote and protect the interests of my constituents, as well as to uphold the prosperity of Lancaster by every means in my power; and, whilst I avow my decided approbation of the general principles which guide the Councils of his Majesty's present Government, I am also desirous to state, that I shall always be influenced in my public conduct by the best judgment I can form of what promises to be most conducive to the welfare or essential to the honour and interests of the country.

"I propose immediately to pay my personal respects to the freemen resident at and near Lancaster; and have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, Gentlemen,

Your most obliged and faithful Servant,

JOHN GLADSTONE."

Mr. Gladstone, on his way to Lancaster was met at Scotforth, about a mile distant, by about 3000 persons, with music and a variety of flags. They took the horses from his carriage and drew him to the King's Arms Inn, from one of the windows of which he addressed, in a short speech, the immense concourse of persons assembled. It was received with the most enthusiastic applause. The whole assembly then quietly and peaceably dispersed, without the occurrence of a single accident.

The result of the Election, was a most triumphant majority in favour of Mr. Gladstone, in conjunction with whom, General Gabriel

Doveton, one of the former members, was returned. Mr. Cawthorne the unsuccessful candidate, was *once* the Colonel of the Middlesex Militia; and married the daughter of Lord Delaval.

Thanks of the new member :

" To the Worthy and Independent Freemen of Lancaster.

" Gentlemen,

" For the highly distinguished and unprecedented manner in which you have been pleased to return me one of your representatives in Parliament, permit me to offer you my most heartfelt and grateful acknowledgments.

" The honourable and independent support with which you have favoured me throughout the contest, can only be repaid by future devotion to your service: allow me then to assure you, that it will be my study, honestly and conscientiously to discharge my public duties, as well as to protect your local interests, wherever the means for doing so may be placed within my power.

" I have the honour to be,
With the greatest respect, Gentlemen,
Your most obliged and faithful Servant,

" Lancaster, 1st July, 1818.

JOHN GLADSTONE."

131. LAUNCESTON (CORNWALL.)

THIS is a return by the Corporation of the former Members, *James Brogden, Esq.* and *the Hon. P. Bastard Pellew*, (Son of Lord Exmouth.) The population of this town is about 1500, and within three miles lies the Borough of Newport, which also returns two Members.

132. LEICESTERSHIRE.

THE Elections both for the County and the Town of Leicester, appear to have been more hasty and devoid of settled plan or consistency, than we could have supposed so important a transaction to have been capable of.

Within a few hours of the day of nomination, not the smallest sign of appearance of opposition in the County was indicated. The first allusion was given in an anonymous hand bill; appointing a meeting to consider of some fit person to be brought forward. On that occasion, Mr. Babington, the late Member for the Town, who had announced his intention of retiring from Parliament, was invited, but declined the offer. Mr. C. M. Phillippa was then applied to, but refused, stating however his intention of being present on the day of nomination; and yet, subsequently, both these gentlemen became candidates, one by his own consent, the other by being unexpectedly put in nomination in conjunction with the late Members, Mr. G. A. L. Keck, and Lord Robert Manners.

On the evening of the day of nomination, Mr. Keck avowed his intention of not proceeding to a poll. It was said, this gentleman had rendered himself personally obnoxious by the part he took in favour of Oliver, and the determined and spirited manner in which he met the late disturbances of the manufacturing districts. The contest then lay between Lord Robert Manners, (brother of the Duke of Rutland,) Mr. Phillipps, and Mr. Babington; but which was very soon determined before the full sense of the County could be ascertained, and when few freeholders were polled, by the resignation of Mr. Babington. The supposed ground of which measure, was, the fear of risking the Election of Lord Robert Manners, who is now returned in conjunction with Mr. Phillipps.

Note. We have to notice an omission of the name of Mr. Babington, in the list of unsuccessful candidates; and also the state of the poll, which at its close was as under:

<i>Lord Robert Manners</i>	. . .	391
<i>C. M. Phillipps</i>	. . .	307
<i>Mr. Babington</i>	. . .	257

When the chairing took place, the town of Leicester was witness to the most disgraceful scene. No sooner was Lord Robert Manners in his chair, than he was assailed by groans and hisses, which were soon followed by missiles of every description. Mud, filth and stones were thrown at him. His Lordship was severely wounded in the head and face, and many of the freeholders were much hurt. Whilst his Lordship was thus disfigured with mud, he stood up in his chair, in the most noble and commanding manner, holding in his hand a stone, which had been thrown at him, and bowing to the disgraced populace.

Thus was a gallant officer, a hero of Waterloo, and a descendant of the noble and generous Granby, treated by the rabble of Leicester town.

133. LEICESTER (TOWN OF.)

THE same vacillation which marks the County Election, appears partially to have attended the choice of the City. As soon as the report of the dissolution of Parliament became to be considered correct, Thomas Pares, Jun. Esq. announced his intention of soliciting the representation of his native town, in the following address:

" To the Worthy and Independent Electors of the Borough of Leicester.

" Gentlemen,

" The very encouraging assurances of support which many of you have given me, induce me to offer myself as a candidate for the high honour of representing my native place in Parliament. As my nearest connexions are resident on the spot, I may hope to have the best opportunities of becoming acquainted with your local interests; and should I be placed by your favour in the distinguished situation to which I aspire, it shall be my uniform endeavour to

approve myself worthy of your choice, by paying the greatest attention to those local interests, and by giving, upon all occasions, an honest, unbiassed, and independent vote.

"Before the day of election, I hope to be able to pay my respects in person to every one of the electors.

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

With unfeigned regard, your faithful and obedient Servant,

"Temple, London, June 3, 1818.

THOMAS PARES, JUN."

The success which attended the canvass of Mr. Pares, (who is a nephew of the respectable family, bankers of the place) soon convinced the friends of the former members, that both of them could not again expect to be returned; and being considered as attached to the Corporation interest, it became a question, which of them should retire. The lot fell upon Mr. Smith to go out; but soon after this, (*strange as it may appear,*) Mr. Babington, (the unsuccessful candidate for the county,) made known to the Corporation, his intention of retiring from Parliament. Under these circumstances, there seemed no other consistent step to be taken, but to invite back into his place Mr. Smith. However, Mr. John Mansfield, (the partner of Mr. Babington) was espoused by the Corporation, and returned in conjunction with Mr. Pares, Jun. without opposition. Mr. Smith, who has been a member for the town during twenty-eight years, who had always been a sincere friend to the people, no sooner heard that he was rejected, after the resignation of Mr. Babington, than he left the town in disgust; and refused the solicitation of his friends to place him in nomination, and contest the Election.

Thus out of the four representatives from this County and town, one only of its former members is again returned to Parliament.

134. LEOMINSTER (HEREFORDSHIRE.)

A LONG purse, a strong purse, and each a purse, are here the necessary qualifications for candidates. *Sir Wm. C. Fairlie, Bart.* succeeded in supplanting John Harcourt Esq. and is returned in conjunction with *Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart.* one of the former representatives.

Three of the electors demanded Sir William's qualification; when he tendered his estates in Scotland, which was refused by the assessor, as the qualification must be in England, Wales, or Berwick-upon-Tweed.—Sir Wm. and some of his friends then retired, when they returned, and he tendered his qualification for Yoxford in the county of Suffolk, and Eyton, Byton, and Staunton-upon-Arrow, in the county of Hereford.

135. LESTWITHIEL (CORNWALL.)

Sir Robert Wigram, Knt. and *Mr. Alexander Cray Grant*, are very usefully returned by this Borough, in the room of Viscount Valletort, and John Ashley Warre, Esq. one of the losing candidates at Weymouth.

136. LEWES (SUSSEX.)

THE opposition to the former members closed in an abrupt manner. As assertions were made of great irregularities and bribery, the friends of Mr. Erskine (who started at the resignation of Mr. Scarlett) put in nomination H. Baring, Esq. and, after polling a sufficient number for that gentleman, the Hon. Mr. Erskine suspended the poll, and gave notice of his intention to scrutinize the election in the House of Commons. The returning officer declared the numbers for

<i>Sir John Shelley</i>	273
<i>Captain Shiffner</i>	258
Hon. Mr. Erskine	112
Henry Baring, Esq.	27

Sir John Shelley and Captain Shiffner were chaired round the Borough, and afterwards a similar procession paraded with the Hon. Mr. Erskine. At the dinner given by Mr. Erskine, that gentleman returned thanks, and alluded to circumstances in the contest, in a strain of brilliant eloquence, that reminded his friends of the close affinity between Lord Erskine and his son for declamation and wit.

137. LIME REGIS (DORSET.)

BRANCHES of the Westmoreland family have represented this Seaport and Borough for the last century; although many questions have been agitated as to the right and quality of the Electors. General Thomas Fane is on the present occasion succeeded by *Mr. Vere Fane*, (a new Member,) who is returned in conjunction with his relative *Major J. F. Fane*.

138. LINCOLNSHIRE.

It will be recollected that towards the close of the late Parliament, Sir Robert Heron, who was member for Great Grimsby, brought forward unsuccessfully in the House of Commons a proposition for triennial Parliaments. On the retirement of the Hon. William Cusst from the representation of this extensive County, we find the Baronet contending the County against Mr. Chaplin. This contest may be fairly said to be a contest of political opinions, and was conducted throughout with a determined spirit, but in a most gentlemanly and courteous manner. No personal accusations, or paper war, such as disgraced the county of Wilts, degraded the dignity of the proceeding, or laid the foundation of future personal animosity.

The nomination took place at Lincoln on the 24th June. J. C. Lucas Calcraft, the High Sheriff, having stated to the meeting the important affair on which they were met, Mr. Robinson read the requisition, and the notice of the present meeting. The High Sheriff then requested, that each party should receive a courteous attention, whilst delivering their sentiments, and stated his determi-

nation to preserve the utmost impartiality in the discharge of his duty. Mr. Serjeant Heywood was the assessor.

Sir Robert Sheffield then proposed the Hon. Charles Anderson Pelham, as being still a proper person to represent the County. He said, that during the many years he had represented it, he had ever been strictly attentive, both to his public duties and the immediate interests of the County, and ever ready to attend to the suggestions of his constituents. He stated his own opinion as to our domestic relations to be, the preservation of a strict faith towards the public creditor. That after so long a war, so gloriously concluded, some exhaustion of the country was unavoidable; but that its present state did not warrant the despair of gloomy apprehensions, so industriously attempted to be infused into the public mind. He stated that Mr. Pelham had voted against the property-tax, and then concluded by repeating his high opinion of the gentleman he had nominated.

This nomination was seconded by Sir Charles Anderson, who said, that when, eleven years ago, he had proposed Mr. Pelham to the choice of the County, he was willing to believe that in his support of the Church and State he would follow the principles of his noble father, Lord Yarborough; that he had not been deceived in such opinion; and he therefore the more confidently again supported him, as a fit person to represent the County in Parliament.

Sir J. H. Thorold then nominated Sir Robert Heron, in a very brief speech. He said he should come to the point, by declaring at once that the name of Heron stood high in the cause of true patriotism and independence. 'I expect (said Sir John) the County to be zealous in the good cause; and then he was confident their exertions would lead to victory.'

Charles Allix, Esq. seconded the nomination of Sir Robert, by first declaring his favourable sentiments towards both the opposite candidates as country gentlemen; but said his political opinions were directly contrary to those of Mr. Chaplin. He dwelt upon the conduct of ministers in suspending the Habeas Corpus Act, declared them undeserving the act of indemnity; accused the administration of extravagance, and the executive of harsh conduct towards the persons confined on suspicion; and of excessive taxation.

J. Cracroft, Esq. then proposed Mr. Chaplin. He pronounced him to be a kind neighbour, an excellent husband and father, and one of the best landlords in England; and with such qualities, he did not doubt of a suitable performance of Mr. Chaplin's public duties.

Coningsby W. Sibthorp, Esq. proceeded to the nomination of Mr. Chaplin. He said it was become more and more necessary to choose representatives attached to the Church and State. That the good qualities which marked Mr. Chaplin's private character, would be carried into his public one, and guarantee a faithful and conscientious discharge of its duties. He expressed his approbation generally of the measures of his Majesty's administration, and saw no cause for despondency in the situation of the country. He objected to visionary schemes of reform, and said, that as long as the freeholders performed their duty independently, so would the objects of their conscientious choice.

in the most courteous and handsome manner, towards his honourable opponents; and on the following Monday, the Sheriff declared the *Hon. Mr. Pelham*, and *Charles Chaplin, Esq.* to be duly elected knights of the shire. The members then returned their thanks, and were followed by some of their personal friends in short addresses to the freeholders.

Colonel Ellison said, "The county has been canvassed from east to west, and from north to south, and the freeholders had now solemnly registered their wishes and opinions, and, thank God, (he exclaimed) they were decidedly in favour of loyal principles."

The candidates then expressed a hope, that with the election all party feelings would cease.

"To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freemen of the County of Lincoln.

"Gentlemen,

"The distinguished honour you have this day conferred on me, by choosing me one of your representatives in Parliament, demands my earliest and most grateful acknowledgments. Throughout the whole of the arduous contest, which has led to a result flattering to my wishes, I am fully sensible how much I owe to the active and unwearied exertions of my warm and zealous friends. I value their kindness as it ought to be valued, and entreat them to accept my most sincere and cordial thanks.

"With regard to my parliamentary conduct, Gentlemen, it will be my pride as well as my duty, to serve you faithfully to the utmost of my abilities, in the high station to which your favour has raised me. On all public questions my vote shall be given conscientiously and independently, as I think most conducive to the good of the country at large. And in whatever relates more immediately to the county of Lincoln in particular, it shall be my anxious care to watch over its concerns, on all occasions, with diligence and fidelity, and to do what in me lies to advance its interests and promote its prosperity.

"With these sentiments, and with every real feeling of gratitude and respect,

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your ever faithful and obedient Servant,

"Lincoln, 29th June, 1818.

CHARLES CHAPLIN."

"To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Independent Freeholders of the County of Lincoln.

"Gentlemen,

"You have again raised me to that distinguished situation, which was the ambition of my heart in youth, and which has continued to be my greatest pride in maturer life. This repeated mark of your kindness calls forth from me my warmest and most sincere thanks. In addition to the conscientious reflection of having endeavoured to perform my parliamentary duties to your approbation, the testimony of your kindness, which you have now shewn me, proves that my endeavours have not been fruitless. A recapitulation of my political conduct since I had the honour of being elected to the

high situation of a representative of the independent freeholders of this county would be superfluous. It is known to my constituents in general ; and I am assured, that when I say my earnest endeavours have been exerted to preserve inviolate your civil rights and liberties, at the same time being equally attentive to the important subjects of economy and retrenchment ; and when I add, that I intend to keep my eye constantly fixed on the attainment of these important objects, I may feel satisfied that I shall still retain your approbation and esteem. It remains only for me to thank you, as I now do from my heart, for all your kindness ; it never can be erased from my memory, and I hope I shall never show myself unworthy of it. After you have proved so true in your attachment towards me, it would indeed be my unpardonable fault and indelible disgrace, if ever I proved false to you.

“ I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient and ever faithful Servant,

“ Lincoln, 27th June, 1818.

C. A. PELHAM.”

The following are the subsequent proceedings of the defeated party.

“ To the Freeholders of the County of Lincoln.

“ Brother Freeholders,

“ Various circumstances, which it were now useless to detail, have contributed to snatch from us a victory which you had justly anticipated.

“ Towards the conclusion of the poll on Saturday, my confidential friends were of opinion that we then had not that reasonable expectation of success, which would justify me in troubling the county with a continuation of the contest.

“ Two important lessons have been taught you. The independent freeholders now know their strength, and hereafter will profit by that knowledge ; and the friends of liberal and constitutional principles have seen that, had not the exertions of a part of them been paralyzed by a neutrality which divided them, our success must have been decisive.

“ Those who have so nobly supported my cause, I entreat to accept all I have to offer them,—the assurance of my warm and lasting gratitude : I have done my best to act as I thought it became me to do. If you approve my conduct, I have nothing to regret ; and on any future occasion I shall consider myself bound to come forward, whenever it shall again appear I am called for by your wishes.

“ I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient and faithful Servant,

R. HERON.”

“ Independence of Lincolnshire.

“ At a numerous meeting of the friends of Sir Robert Heron, held at the Rein Deer Inn, in Lincoln, on the 27th day June, 1818, it was unanimously resolved, that he had fully redeemed the pledge

he had given to the County, and that this meeting is perfectly convinced of the sound judgment and honourable feelings which induced Sir Robert Heron, by the advice of his friends, to decline the contest, at the moment when such a conduct was dictated by principle; and are of opinion that the circumstances which have attended this election, justify the most sanguine anticipations for the future independence of the County.

"Lincoln, 27th June, 1818. JOHN HAYFORD THOROLD, Chairman."

"Still Inn, Boston, June 29, 1818.

"At a Meeting of the Freeholders, Friends to the Independence of the County of Lincoln,

"Unanimously resolved, That recent events render it necessary that very vigorous and prompt measures be resorted to, to secure the return of an independent representative to Parliament at the next General Election.

"Unanimously resolved, That it is the duty of every one who wishes to secure this great and important district from the fetters of aristocracy which are now forging for it, to exert himself immediately to promote the dissemination of a knowledge of our political rights as Englishmen and men, and to arouse the Yeomanry of the County to a proper pitch of exertion, in order that they may be really and effectually represented in Parliament.

"Unanimously resolved, That in order to promote the object in view, Committees be immediately formed throughout the County.

Unanimously resolved, That the Freeholders present do form a Committee for this town; and that they exert themselves amongst their neighbours, to procure the addition of independent names to aid them in their exertions.

Unanimously resolved, That subscriptions be immediately entered into, and that every means be taken to secure the return of an independent man at the next election.

"Unanimously resolved, That these resolutions be printed and distributed throughout the County; and that this Committee do submit communications from those who are disposed to forward the object in view.

"Communications to be addressed to the Committee of Independence, Still Inn, Boston."

139. LINCOLN (CITY.)

ON the retirement of Mr. Fazakerly from any further intention of offering himself for this City, two new candidates started, with the following declarations:

"To the Worthy and Independent Freemen of the City of Lincoln.

"Gentlemen,

"The services of your worthy representative, Mr. Fazakerly, having been called for in another quarter, I have been encouraged to offer myself to you as a candidate at the approaching election, on the same interest which first introduced him to your notice.

" I am averse to professions on these occasions ; where I am known I hope it is unnecessary ; where I am not, it ought to have very little weight. During the few years that I have held a seat in Parliament I have endeavoured to do my duty on every occasion as an honest and independent man. If I should have the honour to be returned there again as your representative, I trust I shall justify your choice by persevering in the same course.

" It is my intention to pay my personal respects to you in a very short time. Meanwhile, I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen, your most obedient faithful Servant,

" Saville-row, June 6.

ROBERT SMITH."

" To the Worthy Free and Independent Electors of the City of Lincoln.

" Gentlemen,

" Having been assured, by many of your respectable body, that it is your sincere desire to support a candidate of independent principles ; and having had the gratification of receiving a requisition, signed by several of your brother freemen resident in London, soliciting me to offer myself as a candidate to represent you in Parliament, on the ensuing General Election, I beg leave to state, that I feel myself hereby called upon thus publicly to declare that I accept the invitation presented to me this morning.

" The chief merit of you, Gentlemen, I know to be a sacred love of liberty, and of those generous principles which at first gave, and have since secured to this nation the great charter of freedom ; I may appeal to my conduct for the demonstration, that such principles are deeply rooted in my heart.

" The nature and dignity of the trust, Gentlemen, which I am about to solicit strikes me very forcibly. I feel the warmest zeal for your interests and affection for your service ; I will endeavour through life to merit your approbation, the most precious reward to which I aspire. If I am honoured with so near a relation to you, it will be my ambition to dedicate myself to your service, and to discharge, with spirit and assiduity, the various and important duties of the distinguished station in which I may be placed by the favour of you, Gentlemen, the Freemen of the City of Lincoln.

" I will do myself the honour of paying you my personal respects in a few days, and in the mean time believe me, Gentlemen,

With sincerity and esteem,

Your affectionate and obedient humble Servant,

" Gailford-street, London, June 1.

RALPH BERNAL."

The election for this city took place June 17. The very Rev. the Dean, in a handsome and energetic speech, proposed Col. Sibthorp ; Mr. Philip Bullen seconded this nomination. John Swan, Esq. of Ollerton, proposed Robert Smith, Esq. ; and Mr. Alderman Robert Featherby seconded the nomination.—Mr. Rd. Gibson nominated Ralph Bernal, Esq. and was seconded by Mr. William Huddleston.—The several candidates, after their nominations, addressed the meeting, expressing their opinions and principles.—The polling

then commenced, and closed at ten o'clock at night, by the return of *Colonel Sibthorp* and *R. Bernal, Esq.* as the successful candidates.

The total number of voters polled was 1154; which is 167 more than at the contest in 1808, between Mexborough and Harcourt.

It appears by the result of this election, that the same interest which had supported the retiring member, failed in the attempt of supplying his place by a candidate of similar principles.

140. LISKEARD (CORNWALL.)

This Town, which is one of the largest in the County, having a population of 3000 persons, is confined in its elective franchises to four-and-twenty privileged persons. The *Honourable Col. Eliot*, brother of the Earl of St. Germans, and his relation, *General Sir Wm. Pringle*, are returned by this Corporation; the right hon. C. P. Yorke removing to another representation.

141. LITCHFIELD (CITY.)

General Sir George Anson, and *Mr. G. G. Venables Vernon*, are again returned for this City. On the occasion of the election, which appears to be remarkable only for its festivity and good humour, *Thomas Lister, Esq.* who proposed the members, addressed the meeting as follows:

"Years have elapsed since I had the honour of addressing you on an occasion similar to the present,—I then pledged myself, by anticipation, for the public patriotism and private virtues of my friends *Sir George Anson*, and *Mr. G. G. V. Vernon*. This pledge has been redeemed; and I have the proud satisfaction of declaring that their conduct has been such as to deserve the important trust which has been delegated them by your suffrages. They have grown in the esteem of all good men, and I have never heard that bad men have had the presumption to revile them. At this impressive moment it is of the utmost importance that we should have men to represent us, whom we not only hope, but are confident, by experience, may be entrusted with the important charge,—a charge now of more than usual magnitude, not only to the prosperity of the country, but to the vital interests of our Constitution and Government.

"I can assure you, Gentlemen, upon my conscience, that did I not feel that the gallant General, and my worthy friend *Mr. Vernon*, were peculiarly qualified to represent you, and support your best interests in the great senate of the nation, I would not, from any consideration, stand forward as their advocate.

"I stand here as a plain, and, I hope, an honest and independent freeholder of the City of Litchfield. I do not come here as a tool or agent of any party, or any set of men. I feel that I am discharging a public duty:—and I never will consent to sacrifice a public duty on the altar of private friendship.

"It may perhaps be thought necessary that I should advert to the political sentiments of our present candidates.

"I wish to observe, that as politics are mere matter of human opinion, there is no subject on which greater candour or moderation

ought to be exercised, than in forming our judgment upon the political conduct of others. Even on subjects of much higher importance, and which admit of still greater certainty, we see the world torn asunder by diversity of opinions; if, therefore, my honourable friends have occasionally differed from each other, and even in particular circumstances may have differed from myself, I do not, therefore, presume to say that they are wrong and I am right. What I chiefly require is honourable and upright intention. My friends may diverge to the right or to the left, in their political career, but of this I am perfectly assured, that they will ultimately meet on the great road that leads to public good.

"I consider the peculiar features of the times, so unusually awful, demand that our utmost vigilance should be exercised in the choice of our representatives. When I see libellers and blasphemers, men without character, without fortune, without talent, without virtue, without any knowledge but of evil, with no attachment but to vice, no admiration but of tumult, and with no other single object in view but to overturn every thing that is sacred in our religion, venerable in our laws, wise and amiable in society; when I see such men, with an audacity worthy of the worst of times, presume to thrust themselves into the councils of the nation, I own that I recoil with astonishment and horror; but still I will not despair.

"As my honourable friends are anxious to receive, and you willing to bestow upon them the important trust of becoming your representatives, I still feel there is a security left for the prosperity and welfare of the country: with these impressions, I leave the cause of my honourable friends in your hands, and I feel assured you will do them justice."

142. LIVERPOOL (LANCASHIRE.)

THE Town of Liverpool claims now to rank next to the City of London, in point of commercial greatness. Its election presents a political harmony, a member of the administration being the popular candidate. A meeting however took place of those who professed themselves "to be the friends of the Constitution, and of freedom of election, wishing to make an effort to prevent this important town from sinking into the degraded condition of a mere treasury borough."

At this meeting (a Mr. Leyland having declined an offer,) Mr. Shepherd made the following observations: That, upon the present occasion, he was equally unprepared with the chairman to address the meeting. He had nothing in the world to do with the calling of the meeting, with the calling of which, however, he most heartily concurred. He expected, however, that some of the gentlemen who had caused the meeting to be called would have been prepared to submit a resolution or resolutions to them; but, in deference to the opinion of the present company, he stood forward to promote that cause which had summoned together the present respectable assembly. He thought it was high time that some efficient steps should be taken to rescue this important and populous town from that disgraceful defect of representation in which it has been involved. He trusted that they would come forward, hand and heart, to rescue

It from degenerating, as appearances indicated it would degenerate, into a mere treasury borough. He could assure them, that great strides are taking towards this, and, in a very little time, if the people of Liverpool do not exert themselves, they will have as little to do in sending members to Parliament as any close borough in the kingdom; for, if a committee of individuals, on the one side, and the agents of Government, on the other, are to send our two representatives to Parliament, what remains to the freemen but that they submit to their disgrace? The time, however, he trusted, was approaching, when they would be relieved from this disgrace; and, in order to promote this object, it was with pride that he had the honour to name them Earl Sefton, whose conduct as an individual, and especially as a member of Parliament, claims from his country, and especially the town of Liverpool, the most respectful tribute of applause.—The noble Lord in question had frequently exerted himself personally in order to return to Liverpool honest and virtuous members of Parliament; and, “give me leave to say,” said Mr. Shepherd, “that, if other individuals had followed his example with equal zeal, we should not have been in the situation we stand in at present.” They must all recollect the earnest manner in which that noble Lord endeavoured, on former occasions, to promote freedom of election in this great and flourishing town. The least that they could do, in the present case, to show their gratitude to his Lordship and also to further their own views, (which, happily, ran currently with their inclination,) was to exert themselves to send him up as one of the representatives of this borough in Parliament. He therefore humbly moved, “That it is the opinion of the present meeting, that Lord Sefton, in virtue of his public conduct, is a fit and proper person to represent this Borough in Parliament.”

Dr. Solomon seconded the motion.

The Chairman then put the motion. It was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Shepherd observed, that it might be proper to apprise the meeting, that my Lord Sefton did not know a single word of the present meeting being called. He therefore humbly submitted, that they were not yet ripe to send his Lordship a requisition; and that, before they invited him to come and offer himself, they ought to ascertain what force they could back him with. That noble Lord never trifled with them, and they should not trifle with him.—He wished, therefore, to propose, that a committee be formed, to consider of the best steps to be taken to secure the election of the noble Lord, and to raise those means which will pay the legal expense of standing a contest, and also to consider of other steps to promote his election. And, as it was time that they should really go to business, and as, from experience, he knew that a few zealous people will do more than a great number, he would propose that that committee be a small one. He then read the following names for a committee: Mr. James Freme, Mr. Thomas Fletcher, Mr. Egerton Smith, Mr. Hugh Jones, and Mr. Robert Preston. The gentlemen who had drawn up the list, had done him the honour to place his (Mr. Shepherd's) name also on the list; but he was, at present, rather unfortunately situated, for he was under an obligation

to be at a many leagues' distance from Liverpool at the time of the actual contest. He would, however, leave with them his best wishes for success, and they might depend, that, during the short interval he should remain among them, no personal or public exertion in the cause should be wanting on his part. In the meantime, he would reverse the law maxim laid down by the late Lord Kenyon, that he who cannot pay in his purse must pay in his person. "Now," said Mr. Shepherd, "as I cannot pay in my person, I am content to pay in my purse. I shall think it a very small tribute to his Lordship's public services if I leave behind me 50*l.* to promote his election."

The result of this meeting was a determination to put Earl Sefton in nomination on the day of Election, a step to which his Lordship consented, in the following address :—

"To the Freemen of Liverpool.

"Gentlemen,

"Although in the present state of my health nothing could have induced me to offer myself to you as a Candidate for the high honour of representing you in Parliament, yet as I find that putting me in nomination has now been absolutely decided upon, I cannot risk the possibility of being supposed to be indifferent to such a distinction by abstaining from addressing you.

"Far indeed from my heart is indifference on such a subject ; and while I acknowledge that it would ill become me to urge any pretensions to your favour, I cannot refrain from assuring you, that if I should be raised to the proud situation of representative for Liverpool in Parliament, my gratitude for your unsolicited support will only be equalled by my zeal in your service.

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen and Brother Freemen,

Your most obedient and faithful servant,

"Arlington-street, June 10.

SEFTON."

The state of his Lordship's health did not admit of his personal attendance during the contest ; and his place was supplied on the occasion by his son Lord Molyneux.

The three candidates were Earl Sefton, General Gascoyne, and the Right Honourable Mr. Canning. On Mr. Canning's arrival at Liverpool, he delivered his sentiments previous to the day of nomination, in the following words :—

"Gentlemen,—They deem very lightly of the situation of a member of Parliament, who think that it is one either to be solicited or to be granted as a favour. It is an important trust which the constituents confide ; it is an arduous duty which the representative undertakes to discharge. And wisely has our Constitution ordained, that periods shall arrive at which the receiver of that delegated trust shall return it into the hands from whom he received it, not to resume it again, unless by their unchanged and unabated confidence.

"Gentlemen—There may be those to whom such a day of account is fearful. As to myself, I confess, that, if I were to compare even the day on which I was first honoured with your suffrages,

on the day on which you renewed them to me two years ago, with the present day, I should say, that, even with all the perils (be they what they may) of the menaced contest before me, your reception of me has made this day, comparatively, the happiest and the proudest of the three.

"Gentlemen, in confiding to your representative this awful trust, you impose upon him a twofold duty. The one to act in his place in Parliament according to the best of his own honest judgment for the general good of the whole kingdom. The other, to watch with diligence and fidelity over the interests of his particular constituents.

"Gentlemen, if, in the latter point, I have in any instance failed, let the man whose just and honest interests have been neglected by me, come forward and charge me to my face. I make the challenge, because I know that I can meet it. And, in making this challenge, Gentlemen, I make it not only as an amicable call upon those who are my friends, but as a call of defiance even upon those who have been my antagonists. If since I have been honoured with the name of your representative I have suffered, in any one matter of individual concern, the recollection of local politics to warp the straight line of duty, I have not performed that duty well. But I know (and therefore it is that I desire to be corrected if I am stating this proposition untruly) that there is not one, even among those who would have impeded the completion of your choice, who has not, when he wanted my services, according to his fair occasions, profited by them.

"But, Gentlemen, while I have faithfully discharged this last part of my duty, and, in this sense of impartiality, while I have considered myself, though returned by the suffrages of the majority, yet placed in the House of Commons as the representative of the whole, although I have never suffered a question as to any man's vote at the election to deprive him of any assistance which I could properly render him, whether in the way of his individual business, or in co-operation for the interests of your town; in the discharge of the other branch of my duty I have acted on other grounds. I have acted, indeed, on those subjects, in consonance to the wishes of the great majority among you who elected me, because the opinions which I held on questions of constitutional policy are the opinions which first recommended me to your notice; and those opinions I hold still unchanged; and have never qualified or compromised them by any infusion of the political opinion of your opponents.

"Gentlemen, in explaining, thus shortly, what has been the tenor of my past conduct, I entreat you to collect from that explanation, rather than from any promises or professions, the course which I am likely to pursue in future. To particular interests, to local interests, I shall give a constant attention. But it is in conformity to the constitutional principles which procured my first return to Parliament as your representative, that I shall, as heretofore, govern my political conduct.

"Gentlemen, we live in awful times, and when principles are abroad, the indulgence of which, the fostering of which, the countenancing of which, the not resisting which, strenuously and deter-

minedly, would hazard the existence of the happy establishment under which we live. With these principles I have never held communion, and never will compromise. And if, by the declarations and the stand which I have made against those principles, I have excited the fear and incurred the hatred of those by whom they are professed and propagated, I find my consolation and compensation in the additional hold which, you allow me to believe, I have obtained upon your affections."

Mr. Canning declined entering into the present state of local parties, or into the prospects of the election. He concluded by merely stating that the poll would open at eight o'clock in the morning, and that the earlier they took the field, the sooner the contest would be over.

The election was carried on with great spirit by each party: when on the fourth day, the friends of Lord Sefton believed that the parties of Mr. Canning and Gen. Gascoyne had coalesced, so that whenever a voter was wanted for either, he was supplied from the tally-room of the other. This exasperated the Sefton party, and Colonel Williams insisted on the long oath and bribery oath being taken by every elector: meanwhile Lord Sefton's friends had polled plumpers; but on this day they proposed another candidate, Mr. Heywood; the Canning party proposed another—till at one time there were absolutely 21 candidates, (among whom was Ralph Benson, Esq.), and one round of tallies was polled for these. At length the confusion of so many candidates was such, that the substantial candidates agreed to withdraw *their shadows*.

On this day's occurrence, Mr. Canning made the following humorous address at the close of the poll, truly indicative of the spirit with which it was conducted.

"Gentlemen,—If I have been longer than usual this evening in reaching the place from which I am to address you, you are to attribute it to the accident of my being, according to an arrangement agreed to by all the candidates, the last to leave the hustings this day; and, under these circumstances, you will be rather surprised that I am not later still, when I tell you, that the number of candidates for the honour of representing you in Parliament has been, in the course of this day, not less than *twenty-one*. (*A loud laugh.*)

"Gentlemen, you have all read, no doubt, the letters of Lord Chesterfield. It is upon the authority of that polite writer, I think, that it has been laid down as a maxim, that, for the perfect enjoyment of social comfort, a company ought not to be less numerous than the Graces, nor more numerous than the Muses. Gentlemen, your candidates, when we set out, were equal in number to the Graces only; and, so long as that analogy was preserved, we went on most courteously together. On Saturday that analogy was abandoned by the addition of two candidates. Disorder immediately ensued; but we had no sooner reached the hustings this morning, than an attempt was made to repair it by raising our number to nine. Bars were actually opened for candidates equal in number to the Muses; but not, that I could see, with any great increase of harmony from that association. (*Laughter.*)

" Gentlemen, having tried that mystical number for one round, (just time enough to induce Lord Sefton's friends to inscribe 'Harmony and Sefton' on their flag), it was found that the Muses were any thing but a security for harmony. The harmony which followed the adoption of their number was, indeed, of that species for which certain concerts, called, I know not how justly, after our neighbours the Dutch, are celebrated, where every man is said to play his own tune upon his own instrument. (*Much laughter.*)

" Unluckily, the effort to escape from this confusion was not as well considered as it was, no doubt, well intended. By adding to the number nine, nine more, and three more to that, till, by regular progression, we rose to the number that I have stated—twenty-one—I cannot help thinking that we rather augmented than diminished the complication of our affairs. (*Laughter.*)

" The list, however, of twenty-one, which I hold in my hand, but which the excessive state of pressure in which I see you prevents me from reading to you, contains many names of individuals which you would hear with kindness and respect. (*Cries of read, read.*) But then, Gentlemen, there are others of a different description. (*Cries of read, read.*) No, Gentlemen. The concert which I have described is happily terminated! and as many of the performers were advertised without their own consent, and were never persuaded to take a vocal part in it, I should do unfairly in bringing their names before you for criticism and comparison. (*A loud laugh.*)

" But, Gentlemen, I say seriously and sincerely, it was a great satisfaction to me to find, that, in case of real necessity, there were so many men in this town, of the principles which you approve, who could have been brought forward to put down any combination against your interests and freedom. Among these names, as I told you on Saturday, my respected host (who stands near me) was one; and as I then announced to you this fact, and the motive of his allowing himself to be put in nomination, I owe it to him to say, that that motive having ceased, he has lost no time in relinquishing his short trial of public life; and, giving up all claim to your suffrages, has gladly withdrawn again into that privacy which he loves, and which you all know he adorns.

" Gentlemen, I was for some time at a loss to conceive what could possibly have put it into the head of that venerable magistrate, Colonel Williams, (for it is he who started this extraordinary arithmetical progression to-day, by presenting himself as an additional candidate;)—I was at a loss, I say, to conceive what could have suggested it to his imagination, that, amongst all the things that were wanting in this contest, and on his side, candidates were the materials in which they were most deficient. (*A laugh.*) From all I had before heard, I had reason to suppose that of candidates they had enough, and that voters were principally wanting. (*Loud laughter.*) But it seems it was reserved for this sagacious politician, not only to discover where the want really pinched, but who was the fittest person to supply it. My difficulty, however, was in a great measure solved, when I recollected the worthy Colonel's passion for parliamentary reform. The fashions of London travel down to the country, and are sometimes

highly gifted man whose memory, I am sure, is revered by all who are here present, Mr. Pitt. From his public principles and conduct, whether in or out of office, I was never severed during his life. At that awful crisis, when the nation trusted its whole energies to his guidance, I also reposed in him the confidence of inexperience; and since time and maturity have somewhat improved my faculties of judging, that confidence has been progressively strengthened. The rays of his genius still illuminate our councils, as the light of the solar planet is perceptible for some time after his orb has disappeared. The twilight of that political sun still enlightens our cabinet, and whilst it continues we can have no dread of darkness. The experience of succeeding periods confirmed me in the same line of principles, and your repeated approbation satisfied me that my conduct was in unison with your opinions. The severe and memorable struggle in 1812 is still so recent, that I need not recall it to your recollection. On that occasion, a gentleman presented himself to your choice, of the highest attainments, of distinguished eloquence, and the most merited celebrity. I am not ashamed of paying a deserved compliment to an adversary, and I need not ask your excuse for thus speaking of Mr. Brougham. You still continued true to your principles and kind to me. I was again returned as your representative. The contest from which we have just emerged is of a character more novel and peculiar. I came with an illustrious colleague whom I respect and esteem: that colleague, by his eminence, his influence, and his eloquence, was naturally calculated both to confirm the attachment of his friends and to excite opposition. On this occasion, if I may be allowed to speak out, I was supposed not to have the entire support of some of the opulent merchants, who are thought to guide the commercial influence of this Town. It was even suggested, that I ought not to have presented myself; but, conscious that I had so discharged my duty, that not even my opponents could bring forward a charge against me that would give me a moment's pain; that during a representation of twenty-two years, I had never asked a personal favour, and never received one, and that I could, at all times, enter the House of Commons with a feeling of independence, which was my firmest support: animated by this consciousness, I again came forward: numerous friends, active and ardent friends, rallied round me: offers of service and assistance rose up on all sides as it were from the ground, and we are now here to commemorate the result. I am aware, that reports were in circulation of a projected compromise, in which I was to be the sacrifice. It is not for me, situated as I now am, to investigate the source or the effect of such a rumour. Let those who feel a concern in it, examine it; let those who can rebut it, refute it. Able and active canvassers appeared on every side; they took their ground on principles ascertained and independent: if a compromise existed, it was quickly denied, and your extraordinary kindness and exertions soon suppressed the very idea. I am well aware that our antagonists, in levelling their opposition against me, did not assail me as the most obnoxious, but as the weakest. My colleague might, perhaps, have been the preferable object of attack, but he was too well entrenched to afford any hope of being dislodged.

I have, however, heard from some of those concerned in the nomination of my opponent, that our strength was found, on experiment, at least not inferior to that of my right honourable colleague. Where that strength had been previously hid, seemed, indeed, the only wonder. But, if it could not be seen, it was soon felt, and especially when the adversary opened an additional bar, and opened it in a way which left no doubt of its intended direction. A cry of another and a different coalition was then raised; but those whom I now address can sufficiently attest their ignorance of any coalition, except that confederacy in principle and that unity of sentiment, which may and ought to produce their proper influence on the minds of the voters. For my own part, I never once opened my lips on the subject, except to say, follow your own plans; do your own way; and, after you have done it, you will soon see the fallacy of all that has been urged against us. Happily the contest is now over, and our triumph is complete. Gentlemen, it has been suggested to me that a power so efficient and yet so diffuse as that which has now supported us, ought to be drawn into form and shape, so as to consolidate and perpetuate its union. On such occasions, to devise suitable names and symbols is a matter of importance, and we may be guided by the consideration that the names of representatives, or of other individuals, are transient and variable; those of colours are steady and permanent. The colour of blue has always distinguished the patriotic efforts of Liverpool. A regiment formerly raised here was called the Liverpool Blues. Blue was always the emblem of loyalty, and to that colour, I am sure, our friends will always remain true. One only difficult task remains for me now to perform: to express my strong and grateful sense of the persevering and active friendship which has placed me in the situation to which you have again raised me. There are times and circumstances in which words are unavailing and when the imagination must supply the deficiency. Even if I were to endeavour to say all that I think, I might be suspected of flattery. This, therefore, I will only say, that as much as man can feel, I feel on this occasion, of gratitude for the honour you have conferred upon me by your zeal and activity; and, without further trespassing on your time, I beg leave to return you my heartfelt acknowledgments." General Gascoyne concluded by proposing the ninth toast, viz. The active canvassers, &c.

As no public character has been so attacked during the late sessions of Parliament, we feel no apology necessary for giving the whole of Mr. Canning's speech on the celebration of his present re-election.

Mr. Canning rose, and spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen, it was at my suggestion that your worthy Chairman had the goodness to make a slight alteration in the order of the toasts as they stand on the printed card, and to propose, before my health, which you have just done me the honour to drink, the health of those persons by whose suffrages I have been elevated to the situation of your representative, and of those who, had their suffrages been wanted, would have contributed to that elevation. It is in the natural order of things, Gentlemen, that cause should precede effect; and before you expressed your rejoicings on my return, I was anxious that due acknowledgment should have been paid to those whose votes, or whose intentions to come forward, intentions as notorious and as effi-

cacious as their votes, gave effect to the wishes of this great community in my favour. Gentlemen, six years have elapsed since I was first placed in that envied situation. Search the records of history, where shall we find six years so fertile in events; and in events not only of such immense importance, but of such various character; at one time so awful and appalling, at another so full of encouragement and of glory? We have within this period of time, had war—peace—war again—and again a peace, which I flatter myself is now settling itself for a long duration. In many of those changes, Gentlemen, as they were taking place, and with respect to all of them, while they were yet in doubtful futurity, the opinions which I hold with you, and by holding which with you I am alone worthy to represent you, have been controverted by prediction which, in prospect, it would have been presumptuous to dispute, but which, in retrospect, it is now pleasant to contemplate.

“ When I first, in obedience to your call, presented myself before you, it was in that period of a war, already of twenty years duration, in which the crisis of the fate of nations seemed to be arrived. It was at that period of the campaign, destined to be decisive of that war, in which the enemy appeared in all his most gigantic dimensions, and had begun to run his most extravagant career. It would be little disparagement to the stoutest heart to say, that it shrunk from the contemplation of a might so overwhelming; and it required, perhaps, as much courage as sagacity to derive, from the ill-compounded materials of the Colossus, a hope or an expectation of its fall. We were, indeed, loudly told, at that time, that resistance was hopeless; and you, Gentlemen, were encouraged to believe, that if, by rejecting me, whose politics were supposed to be identified with the prosecution of the war, and by returning to Parliament as your representatives those who then solicited your suffrages in opposition to me, you would mark your disapprobation of the continuance of so hopeless a contest, you would, by this demonstration of the opinion of so considerable a part of the British Empire, infallibly produce a peace, with all its attendant blessings. Against these fallacious, but inviting assurances, with all the responsibility that belonged to the anticipation of brighter prospects in the midst of overwhelming gloom, and to the denial of associations familiar in the mouths and in the minds of men, I ventured: to tell you, that peace was not in your power, except through the road of victory: and I ventured to tell you further, that peace, if sought through any other path, would not be lasting, and that, come when it might, it would not come, in the first instance, with all the blessings of ordinary peace in its train. At the end of the period which has elapsed, compare what I then said to you with what has actually taken place. If, at the time of which I am speaking (1812) this great Town had contributed its share towards forcing a change in the national councils, by rejecting the man whose political existence was identified with the success of the war, and by choosing others in his room whose reputation depended upon its failure; and if, Gentlemen, you had had the misfortune to succeed in forcing such a change, I ask you, whether you believe that England would have stood erect, as she has done, with her enemy prostrate at her feet, and with Europe saved by her assistance? But, Gentlemen, as if to defeat and

discredit the professors of political prophecy, you have had also a trial of peace, not wholly corresponding with their anticipations. I told you in 1812, that nothing was easier than to draw flattering views of distant prospects; but that there were circumstances to be taken into account in the estimate of war and peace which baffled calculation. I told you, that the war (not war generally, as has falsely been imputed, but the war in which we were then engaged) was, from its peculiar character, one in which, though the common characteristics of peace, such as tranquillity and absence of bloodshed, and freedom from alarm, were necessarily suspended, yet the springs of enterprise were not cut off, nor the activity of commerce altogether paralysed. Nor would the restoration of peace necessarily and at once restore the state of things which so long and so extraordinary a war had interrupted. And why, Gentlemen? Because I was desirous, as was, I say, falsely imputed to me, of dissociating the natural combinations of war and peace from their respective attributes—of holding out war as, for its own sake, desirable, and peace, as in itself, unlovely? No, Gentlemen; but because I wished to represent to you things as they really were, or, at least, as in my own honest judgment I saw them; because I wished to dissipate the prejudices which were attempted to be raised against a war on the issue of which our national existence depended, by pressing into the service these common-place arguments against war, which, however abstractedly true, were not true as to the war in question; and by holding out all those common-place inducements to peace, which, though also true in the abstract, could not have been true of any peace concluded on ignominious terms, and have not been found true of the first years of a peace succeeding to a war of such unexampled effort and protraction. That the war had had the effect of opening unusual channels of commercial enterprise; and it had given a new and extraordinary stimulus to commercial activity and enterprise; that the war had created—I do not say a wholesome—I do not say a substantial—I do not say a permanent—prosperity; but that it had created a prosperity peculiar to itself, and which atoned, in some measure, for its evils, and enabled the country, in some measure, to bear up against the difficulties incident to war; all these were matters of fact, which, as such, I stated to you, and stated them as affording not motives, but consolations; not inducements to prolong, beyond necessity, a war which might be safely terminated at will, but reasons for bearing patiently evils to which it was not in our power to put an end. That this was a forced and unnatural state of things, neither I nor any man pretended to deny; but whether we alone could enjoy a sound and natural repose, in the forced and unnatural state of Europe: whether any peace which could be made by us while all Europe remained under the control of our enemy, would be a peace worthy of the name; this was a question which might fairly be mooted, without depreciating the blessings of peace, or denying the general preferableness of peace to war. Our adversaries represented the war as uncompensated evil, and voluntary self-inclination: peace, as unqualified prosperity, and as immediately within our grasp. My business; the business of truth; was to shew, that the war, though all war was full of evil, had yet mitigations,

and, besides would not cease at our bidding, and that peace would not come at our call; and besides, that when it came, it would bring with it its privations. The stimulus of the war withdrawn, manufacturing industry would necessarily languish; the channels of commerce forced open by the war having closed, commercial enterprise must necessarily be checked, till new channels were explored; and the mere cessation of the trade of war itself, and all its various branches, must both discontinue the occupation of a population which it had created, and throw additional crowds on occupations already over-stocked. Here were causes sufficient for the inevitable privations and derangement of a first year of peace, after any war; but much more after a war of such extraordinary magnitude and extension. (*Applause.*) It required no great sagacity to foresee these things; but, in those who did foresee them, it would have been, at least, disingenuous to assert, or to suffer the assertions to go uncontroverted, that the war was our single and voluntary suffering; and that peace was not only attainable, but would be an instant and perfect cure. Such, Gentlemen, is the true account of that temporary stagnation of commercial industry and enterprise which have been assiduously imputed to national exhaustion; of the difficulty in providing employment for an exuberant population (the harvest of a long war) upon the sudden return of peace, and before the world had yet righted itself after all its convulsions.

" Either our antagonists foresaw these immediate and necessary consequences of the discontinuance of war, or they did not. If they did foresee them, would it not have been fair to have shaded a little more carefully the bright prospects which they painted of the peace to come? If not, would it not be fair in them to acknowledge, that they had been too sanguine in their anticipations? But, what surely is not fair nor reasonable is, that no sooner was the peace which they had so long clamoured for obtained, than they proceeded, with as much pathos as they had bestowed upon the evils of war, to deplore the sufferings of that moment which they had predicted as one of unqualified happiness!

" Then began their lamentations over languishing industry, and stunted commerce, and unemployed population, as if these evils were not the natural and necessary consequences of unavoidably operating causes; as if they were the creation of some malignant influence, which, whether in war or in peace, blighted the destinies of the country.

" It is intended to maintain this proposition, that, in order to produce the blessings with which peace ought to be accompanied, the war ought to have been concluded with defeat, and the peace to have been a peace of humiliation! If so, I can understand the arguments and acknowledge the consistency of those who pretend to have been disappointed at the tardy re-appearance of the blessings which they promised us; for undoubtedly the war was concluded with triumphs which must have deranged all the anticipations which were founded on the basis of unconditional surrender and submission.

" But, Gentlemen, labouring as I do under the imputation of being a great lover of war, I am almost afraid to say, that there are

some things in the war which I regret, and some things in the peace which I like as little as even those privations of which we have been speaking, but which are happily in a course of daily diminution. The war divided the political parties of the country on one great question, which involved and absorbed all minor considerations. With war, party has not ceased; but our differences are of a sort more ignoble and more alarming. The line of demarcation during the war was resistance, or non-resistance, to a foreign enemy; *the line of demarcation now, is—maintenance or subversion of our internal institutions.*

“Gentlemen, it does seem somewhat singular, and I conceive that the historian of future times will be at a loss to imagine, how it should happen, that at this particular period,—at the close of a war of such unexampled brilliancy, in which this country had acted a part so much beyond its physical strength and its apparent resources!—there should arise a sect of philosophers in this country, who begin to suspect something rotten in the British Constitution. The history of Europe, for the last twenty-five years, is something like this. A gigantic power went forth, animated with the spirit of evil, to overwhelm every community of the civilized world. Before this dreadful assailant, empires and monarchies, and republics, bowed: some were crumbled into dust, and some bought their safety by compromise. In the midst of this wide-spread union, among tottering columns and falling edifices, one fabric alone stood erect, and braved the storm; and not only provided for its own internal security, but was enabled to send forth at every portal armed aids to whoever wanted support. On this edifice floated that ensign, [pointing to the English ensign,] a signal of rallying to the combatant, and of shelter to the fallen.

“To an impartial observer—I will not say to an inhabitant of this little fortress—to an impartial observer, in whatever part of the world, one should think something of this sort would have occurred: Here is a fabric constructed upon some principles not common to others around it: principles which enable it to stand erect while every thing is prostrate, or tottering around it. In the construction of this fabric there must be some curious felicity, which the eye of the philosopher would be well employed in investigating, and which its neighbours may profit by adopting. This, I say, Gentlemen, would have been an obvious inference. But what shall we think of their understandings who draw an inference directly the reverse? and who say to us, ‘You have stood when others have fallen; when others have crouched you have borne yourselves aloft; you alone have resisted the power which has shaken and swallowed up half the civilized world. We like not this suspicious peculiarity. There must be something wrong in your internal conformation!’ With this unhappy curiosity, and in the spirit of this perverse analysis, they proceed to dissect our Constitution. They find that like other states we have a Monarch; that a Nobility, though not organized like ours, is common to all the great Empires of Europe; but that our distinction lies in a popular assembly, which gives life and vigour, and strength, to the whole frame of the Government. Here, therefore, they find the seat of

our disease. Our peccant part is, undoubtedly, the House of Commons. Hence our presumptuous exemption from what was the common lot of all our neighbours; the anomaly ought forthwith to be corrupted, and therefore the House of Commons must be reformed.

" Gentlemen, it cannot but have struck you as somewhat extraordinary, that, whereas, in speaking of foreign sovereigns, our reformers are never very sparing of uncourtly epithets; whereas, in discussing the general principles of Government, they seldom omit an opportunity of discrediting and deriding the privileged orders of society: yet, when they come to discuss the British Constitution, nothing can be more respectful than their language towards the Crown,—nothing more forbearing than their treatment of the aristocracy. With the House of Commons alone they take the freedom of familiarity; upon it they pour out all the vials of their wrath, and exhaust their denunciations of amendment.

" Gentlemen, this, though extraordinary, is not unintelligible. The reformers are wise in their generation. They know well enough, and have read plainly enough in our own history, that the prerogatives of the Crown, and the privileges of the peerage would be but as dust in the balance against a preponderating democracy. They mean democracy, and nothing else. And give them but a House of Commons, constructed on their own principles, the Peerage and the Throne may exist for a day, but may be swept to the earth by the first angry vote of such a House of Commons.

" It is, therefore, utterly unnecessary for the reformers to declare hostility to the Crown; it is, therefore, utterly superfluous for them to make war against the Peerage. They know that, let but their principles have full play, the Crown and the Peerage would be to the Constitution which they assail, but as the baggage to the army—and the destruction of them, but as the gleanings of the battle.—They know that the battle is with the House of Commons, as at present constituted;—and that that once overthrown, another popular assembly constructed on their principle—as the creature and depository of the people's power, and the unreasoning instrument of the people's will,—there would not only be no choice, but (I will go further for them in avowal, though not in intention, than they go for themselves) there would not be a pretence for the existence of any other branch of the Constitution.

" Gentlemen, the whole fallacy lies in this: the reformers reason from false premises, and therefore are driving on their adherents to false and dangerous conclusions. The Constitution of this country is a monarchy controlled by two assemblies: the one hereditary, independent alike of the Crown and the people; the other elected by and for the people, but elected for the purpose of controlling and not administering the Government. The error of the reformers, if error it can be called, is, that they argue as if the Constitution of this country was a democracy, inlaid (for ornament's sake) with a Peerage, and topped (by sufferance) with a Crown.

" If they say that for such a Constitution, that is, in effect, for an uncontrolled democracy, the present House of Commons is not sufficiently popular, they are right: but such a Constitution is not

what we have or what we desire. We are born under a monarchy which it is our duty, as much as it is for our happiness, to preserve; and which there cannot be a shadow of doubt, that the reforms which are recommended to us would destroy.

"I love the monarchy, Gentlemen, because, limited and controlled as it is in our happy Constitution, I believe it to be not only the safest depository of power, but the surest guardian of liberty. I love the system of popular representation, Gentlemen—who can have more cause to value it highly than I feel at this moment—reflecting on the triumphs which it has earned for me, and addressing those who have been the means of achieving them?—But of popular representation, I think, we have enough for every purpose of jealous, steady, corrective, efficient, control, over the acts of that monarchical power, which, for the safety and for the peace of the community, is lodged in one sacred family, and descendible from sire to son.

"If any man tell me that the popular principle in the House of Commons is not strong enough for effective control, nor diffused enough to insure sympathy with the people, I appeal to the whole course of the transactions of the last war; I desire to have cited to me the instances in which the House of Commons has failed either to express the matured and settled opinion of the nation, or to convey it to the Crown. But I warn those who may undertake to make the citation, that they do not (as in fact they almost always do) substitute their own for the national opinion, and then complain of its having been imperfectly echoed in the House of Commons.

"If, on the other hand, it be only meant to say, that the House of Commons is not the whole government of the country,—which, if all power be not only for but in the people, the House of Commons ought to be, if the people were adequately represented,—I answer, 'Thank God it is not so—God forbid that it should ever aim at becoming so.'

"But they look far short of the ultimate effect of the doctrines of the present day who do not see that their tendency is not to make a House of Commons such as, in the theory, it has always been defined—a third branch of the legislature, but to absorb the legislative and executive powers into one; to create an immediate delegation of the whole authority of the people—to which, practically, nothing could, and, in reasoning, nothing ought to stand in opposition.

"Gentlemen, it would be well if these doctrines were the ebullitions of the moment, and ended with the occasions which naturally give them their freest play; I mean with the season of popular elections. But, unfortunately, disseminated as they are among all ranks of the community, they are doing permanent and incalculable mischief. How lamentably is experience lost on mankind! for when,—in what age, in what country of the world,—have doctrines of this sort been reduced to practice, without leading through anarchy to military despotism? The revolution of the seasons is not more certain than is this connexion of events in the course of moral nature.

"Gentlemen, to theories like these you will do me the justice to remember, that I have always opposed myself, not more since I have

had the honour to represent this community than when I was uncertain how far my opinions on such subjects might coincide with yours.

"For opposing these theories, Gentlemen, I have become an object of peculiar obloquy: but I have borne that obloquy with the consciousness of having discharged my duty;—and with the consolation, that the time was not far distant when I should come here among you—to whom alone I owe an account of my public conduct) when I should have an opportunity of hearing from you whether I had (as I flattered myself) spoken the sense of the second commercial community in England, and when, if—unfortunately and contrary to my belief—I had separated myself in opinion from you, I should learn the grounds of that separation.

"Gentlemen, my object in political life has always been, rather to reconcile the nation to the lot which has fallen to them—(surely a most blessed and glorious lot among nations)—than to aggravate incurable imperfections,—and to point out imaginary and unattainable excellencies for their admiration. I have done so;—because, though I am aware that more splendidly popular systems of government might be devised than that which it is our happiness to enjoy, it is, I believe, in my conscience, impossible to devise one in which all the good qualities of human nature should be brought more beneficially into action,—in which there should be as much order, and as much liberty—in which property (the conservative principle of society) should operate so fairly with a just but not an overwhelming weight, in which industry would be so sure of its reward, talents of their due ascendancy, and virtue of the general esteem.

"The theories of preternatural purity are founded on a notion of doing away with all these accustomed relations, of breaking all the ties by which society is held together. Property is to have no influence, talents no respect, virtue no honour among their neighbourhood: naked, abstract political rights are to be set up against the authorities of nature and of reason; and the result of suffrages thus freed from all the ordinary influences which have operated upon mankind from the beginning of the world, is to be the erection of some united system of politics, of which it may be sufficient to say, that it could not last a day; that, if it rose with the mist in the morning, it would dissolve in the noontide sun.

"Gentlemen, one ill consequence of these brilliant schemes, even where they are the visions of unsound imagination rather than the suggestions of crafty mischief, is, that they tend to dissatisfy the minds of the uninformed with the actual Constitution of their country.

"To maintain that Constitution has been the unvarying object of my political life: and the maintenance of it, in these latter days, has, I have said, exposed me to obloquy and to hatred; to the hatred of those who believe either their own reputation for sagacity, or their own means of success, to be connected with a change in the present institutions of the country.

"We have heard something of numbers in the course of the present election; and there is in numbers, I confess, a coincidence

which gratifies and pleases me. The number Three Hundred, was that of the majority which assured my return. It is the number, I am informed, of those who are assembled here to greet me this day. The last time that I had heard the number Three Hundred, in a way at all interesting to myself, was in an intimation publicly conveyed to me, that precisely that number of heroes had bound themselves, by oath to each other, to assassinate me.—Gentlemen, against my three hundred assassins I put my three hundred friends, and I feel neither my life nor my popularity in danger."

Mr. Canning concluded by expressing his acknowledgments for the honour done him in drinking his health, and proposing that of the worthy Chairman.

The opposite party, or the friends of Lord Sefton, appear to have considered the oratorical part of the business, almost exclusively, to belong to their antagonist. But on the evening of the fifth day, when it had been determined to withdraw the long oaths,

Lord Molyneux addressed the populace in an energetic speech, which, among many other neat and spirited remarks, contained the following:—"True it is, we cannot have all the brave freemen of the town enrolled in our ranks; our antagonists get the *hands* of some, but I am happy to see that my father has the *hearts* of all."

His Lordship was followed by Mr. French, Mr. Booth, and Mr. Sanders: the latter, after some good-humoured observations respecting General Gascoyne, proceeded as follows:—

"We have been accused, (said he,) of reviling Mr. Canning; but this gentleman appears before us as a public character, and we have a right to speak of his public conduct: of his private character I know very little; but I must do him the justice to state, that I never heard the tongue of calumny raised against it; and I will also bear testimony to the attention which he has uniformly paid to the applications of his constituents, let them proceed from what party they may. But at the same time I shall use the freedom of saying, that as regards his general political conduct, I can offer no such tribute: I differ from him in principle, and I believe he has very little public principle unconnected with his own personal aggrandizement. I speak this in the presence of some of his warmest friends, and it is for this reason that I speak plainly.

"Before the election commenced, some of these his most zealous partisans made repeated overtures to the heads of our own party; they expressed themselves tired of the old General, and requested we would put in nomination a respectable Whig; nay, I will go further and state, that we were absolutely courted into the nomination of my Lord Sefton, and you now see how they have used us.—The plain and intelligible inference is this, that when Mr. Canning came amongst his friends here, he merely discharged his duty to the Government, and told them that it was necessary General Gascoyne should be returned with himself. If this inference is unfounded in fact, I call upon those gentlemen as honest and faithful men to deny it by their acts, and not by their professions. If we accuse them of coalition they deny it, and if we accuse them of voting together, they say that is another affair.—They are like the man who had

are as short as the other, and when he was told of it he denied it, and he admitted he had one longer than the other.

I, then, Gentlemen, this coalition be a dictation of the Treasury, or is it a suggestion that we should submit to it? In order to determine this, let us look at the nature and practice of the House of Commons. A House of Commons should be the express image of the people, and not the puppet and tool of the Crown; it should control the Crown, and not overawe the people; it is not a court of appeal, it is not a court of appeal: whilst I stand between them and posterity, I will for ever raise my voice against this aggression of the crown against the people; it is not a place where the stern voice of prerogative should be raised under the specious name of influence; it is not a tribunal where the petitions of the people should be adjudged as latent conspiracies against the state. But mark its practice. It has been the puppet and tool of the Crown; it has overawed the people, and not controlled the Crown; prerogative has been exercised under the name of influence; it has been a tribunal where the petitions of the people have been regarded as conspiracies. If, Gentlemen, you will refer to the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, you will at once discover the truth of these declarations, and I do not refer to this Act because it is a captivating subject, but because I profess to feel a sentiment of gratitude and veneration to our forefathers, for the inestimable blessings they have handed down to us; it is an event which should convince every Englishman, that our Constitution depends more upon our own wisdom, our own integrity, and our own courage, than on the fluctuating and uncertain law of the land."

On quitting Liverpool, Lord Molyneux was greeted by the cheers of a numerous populace; and the whole conduct of the election was honourable both to the candidates, and the contending interests.

143. LONDON.

A CONTESTED Election in the country, throws during its continuance all other concerns into the back ground. It influences the pursuits, fixes the attention, and occupies the conversation of every one. But in the great Metropolis of the Empire, its bustle appears confined to the hustings and the committee rooms; the whole affair is less felt, and becomes lost in the vortex of more personal considerations. The real man of business spares his hour to go to the poll, begrudging the time lost to him on the occasion. Nor does the metropolis now convey to the country at large, that *political influence* which once emanated from it.

During the last sessions, Harvey Combe, Esq. finding in certain quarters a restlessness for a situation of the duties of which a protracted illness prevented his performance, a restlessness unchecked by a remembrance of his long services and former popularity, declared his resignation of the trust reposed in him. The then chief Magistrate was in the second year of his mayoralty; and the duration of Parliament was drawing towards its legal termination. His Lordship therefore succeeded, unopposed and undisturbed, to

the vacant representation of the City. At this particular juncture, and under the impression of great respect towards Mr. Combe, and a general feeling of regret that he should have been so uncourteously pressed into a resignation, no other candidate appeared.

It was also intimated by many, that the same qualifications which had produced so active, so zealous, and so shrewd an administration of the local interests of the metropolis, might not find so suitable a field of operation in the House of Commons. An opposition, at the dissolution of Parliament, was therefore contemplated; and a secret but active canvass immediately arranged for further security. Thus whilst the sitting members were closely engaged in their Parliamentary duties, relying too firmly upon their own merits, the seeds of a complete change of persons were sown, and subsequently ripened.

Before we enter upon the busy scene of the Hustings, it will clear the ground to notice the preliminary proceedings.

Sir James Shaw first addressed the following notice of his intention, not again to solicit the suffrages of the city.

" To the Worthy and Independent Livery of London.

" Gentlemen,

" It was my wish and intention to have offered myself as a candidate for the honour of again representing you in Parliament whenever a dissolution should have taken place; but the very indifferent state of my health, combined with considerable disappointments in winding up my concerns in America, has determined me to abstain from soliciting a renewal of that important trust with which, during three successive Parliaments, your partiality has honoured me.

It is not necessary, I am persuaded, to repeat upon this occasion my assurances of the affection which I bear you, and of the gratitude which I feel for the innumerable kindnesses I have received from your hands: these recollections, so long as the powers of memory remain, will be to my mind a source of the highest gratification.

" That the city of London may continue to prosper, and that the blessing of Heaven may rest upon you, your families, and your affairs, will ever be the fervent prayer of,

Gentlemen, your obliged and faithful Servant,

" America-square, June 1.

JAMES SHAW."

It appears, that upon this declaration of the Baronet, the impression made by it was, the necessity of fixing upon some eminent mercantile character, to form one of the representative powers; and Mr. Rowcroft seems to have been actively engaged in this search, and at last to have turned some personal compliments into a serious cause for submitting himself to the opinion of his fellow-citizens; like Diogenes, going about with a lantern in search of an honest man, yet wishing it to be believed that the bearer of the light was the very person sought for. However, this gentleman ended his canvass in the following manner:

"At a general and very numerous Meeting of the Livery of the City of London, convened by public advertisement, held at the London Tavern, June 15,

Colonel Wilson, in the chair:

1. Resolved, with one dissenting voice, That this Meeting approves of Mr. Rowcroft as one of the Candidates to represent the City of London in the Parliament now about to be chosen; and that the Liverymen and other Gentlemen present will support him by their votes and interest.

2. Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Mr. Rowcroft, for the candid proceedings with his friends, in endeavouring to bring forward some highly proper and suitable candidate to solicit the honour of representing this great commercial city.

3. Resolved unanimously, That this Meeting highly approves of Mr. Rowcroft's conduct on this occasion, and recommends him to the favour and support of all their brethren of the Livery.

4. Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of the Meeting be given to Colonel Wilson, for his able and impartial conduct in the chair.

(Signed)

MATTHEW WILSON, Chairman."

"To the Loyal and Independent Livery of the City of London.

"Gentlemen,

"Notwithstanding the highly flattering testimony, the promise of support, and the strong recommendation to the general body of the Livery, which I have this day had the honour to receive from a very numerous and respectable meeting, I am induced, by a decided opinion of my friends, in contradiction to the conclusion my own unassisted judgment would form, to decline a contest for the high honour of a share in the representation of this great city in Parliament.

"The impossibility at this time of a personal canvass of your numerous body, and the offer to which my own proceeding has led, of another candidate, highly respectable and agreeable to the Commercial Interest, have together influenced my reluctant decision.

"I have the honour to be, with grateful respect,

Gentlemen, your obliged and obedient humble Servant,

"Lombard-street, June 15.

THOMAS ROWCROFT."

Aldermen Bridges and Heygate declined the invitation of their several friends,—the latter gentleman is returned for Sudbury. Mr. Alderman Birch appeared disposed to enter upon the contest, but did not persevere in his intention. The following are the public declarations connected with these incidents.

"To the Worthy and Independent Livery of London.

"Gentlemen,

"After the dissolution of Parliament, which has this day taken place, I should be wanting in respect to you did I longer hesitate to address you: I should long since have stood forward, conformably to my advertisement of last year, as one of the candidates for the

representation of this City in the great Council of the nation; but from an apprehension I might only injure the general cause I wished to support, by dividing the interest; and since the secession of my friend Sir James Shaw from the high situation of one of your representatives, I have repeatedly declared my willingness to enter the contest, if the nature of the support which on such an occasion is indispensable, manifesting itself in activity and zeal, had seconded my declaration, on the part of those who have acted in the same line of political conduct with myself. What may be their policy or views, in declining to take decided measures in behalf of a third candidate, is not for me to guess at; but I feel it my duty and gratitude to the Livery of London at large, after the repeated marks of favour I have received at their hands, during the arduous, expensive, and important offices to which I have graduated in my corporate capacity, up to the high dignity of your chief magistrate, to declare, that if my long services are considered by you worthy of such a reward and distinction as to place me in the ensuing Parliament, I will proceed with all perseverance in the uniform exercise of those principles which have hitherto guided my public conduct.

"I know, Gentlemen, under what disadvantages any candidate presents himself to your notice, who cannot undertake the laborious duty of a personal canvass of your extensive body, and who is not furnished with the suitable mechanism, if I may use the phrase, for carrying on a contest; but pressed on all sides, I can only add, that my name will be offered to you on the day of Election as an Alderman known to you, and whom you have been pleased to approve; and the only recommendation I can refer you to is, the uniformity of my political principles and public conduct of 36 years, which I flatter myself is not altogether forgotten.

"If you shall elect me one of your representatives, I will devote myself to your local interests and the general welfare; if not, as I have no personal ambition to gratify beyond that of rendering you my best services in a more extended sphere of action, I shall feel I have discharged my duty in placing my name before you for your approbation on this very important occasion.

"With the sincerest acknowledgments of all the repeated kindnesses I have experienced at your hands, and grateful for the numerous and unsolicited promises which have been made to me, I beg to subscribe myself, with all respect and esteem,

Gentlemen, your very faithful humble Servant,

"Guildford-street, June 10.

SAMUEL BIRCH."

"To the Worthy and Independent Livery of London.

"Gentlemen,

"Having been repeatedly solicited by numerous commercial friends to offer myself as a candidate for the honour of representing you in Parliament, in consequence of my respected friend Sir James Shaw having retired, I feel it incumbent on me to state the reasons which prevent me, at least for the present, from endeavouring to avail myself of such flattering consideration. In the first place, it does not seem probable that the object would be attainable without injuring the cause of those whom I wish to support; and, secondly,

I fear that, from the pressure of other business, it would be scarcely possible for me, at any early period, to devote so much of my time to the duties of that important situation as would be indispensably required. On some future occasion I hope to be more fortunately circumstanced; and on all occasions I shall be most happy to prove to you the sincere respect with which I am,

Gentlemen, your most obedient humble Servant,

"Trinity-square, Friday, June 5.

GEORGE BRIDGES."

"To the Worthy and Independent Liverymen of the City of London.

"Gentlemen,

"Since the period when I expressed my hope of attaining the distinguished honour of being one of your representatives in Parliament, circumstances have occurred which induce me to relinquish the intention of becoming a candidate for this City, at the approaching General Election.

"Without entering at length into the reasons which have induced me to come to this decision, it may not be improper to mention, that subsequently to that period, two additional candidates have unexpectedly come forward; and that a canvass, more early and active than usual, has for a considerable time been carried on, in which, from various causes, it has not been in my power to take a part.

"I cannot relinquish the hope of being one of your representatives, without expressing how sensibly I feel the repeated instances of your favourable opinion, and without returning my warmest acknowledgments to those numerous friends who have been pleased to convey to me the assurance of their support, and their approbation of that line of independent political conduct which, in the corporation, I have ever thought it my duty steadily to pursue.

"Allow me, Gentlemen, to add, that should I possess the honour of a seat in the House of Commons, it will afford me the highest gratification to be in any degree instrumental in maintaining your rights and franchises, as well as in upholding the principles of that free Constitution to which, more than to any other cause, the city of London owes her commercial greatness and prosperity.

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your faithful and obedient Servant,

"Chatham-place, May 23.

WILLIAM HEYGATE."

About this period, the following Address, inserted in the Times newspaper, appears to have excited the attention of the commercial interests; for very soon after Mr. Wilson was invited to come forward, precisely upon such grounds.

"To the Livery of London.

"Gentlemen,—The approaching dissolution of Parliament again affords you the opportunity of exercising your elective franchise; and the unexpected resignation of your valuable friend, Sir James Shaw, releases you from engagements you would otherwise have faithfully, nay honourably, fulfilled. Several days have elapsed since the vacancy was announced; meetings have been held, festive entertain-

ments given, and application made to leading characters ; but still no candidate has offered as a successor to the worthy Baronet. The reasons, I fear, are notorious. If civic honours are to be made the condition precedent to your choice, and those you send to Parliament, instead of being the advocates and protectors of the united interests of the metropolis, are to continue the representatives of the Corporation only, which has hitherto been too much the case, the best hopes and anxious expectations of this great commercial city will be disappointed. Will you, under such circumstances, continue to render yourselves, by your votes, instrumental in hazarding the best interests of the greatest city in the world, renowned for commercial glory, alike the pride of the empire and envy of the world ? If not, rouse ere it is too late, or on your heads may rest the consequences. The commercial and manufacturing interests of this metropolis have never been effectually represented, nor will they ever so long as your choice is *exclusively* confined to the Court of Aldermen. Dear-bought experience affords a salutary lesson : look at the declining state of the trade of the port of London. Has not the greatest proportion been driven to other places, by innumerable and vexatious obstacles, and impolitic local taxation ? What has been done to relieve you from those difficulties ?—*Nothing*. What has been done to secure the still remaining portion of your expiring commerce ?—*Nothing*. Have your just complaints and respectful remonstrances, touching the evils complained of, or your prayers for the removal of revenue and other objectionable regulations affecting your trade, been advocated successfully ? Nay, have they been even attended to ? or is it not more likely that your interests have suffered in having been consigned to persons, some of whom are willing but incompetent, and others competent but unwilling for want of sufficient independence, to press your claims ? If you still continue to subject your interests to corporate influence, you cease to have cause of complaint, seeing that the remedy is in your hands.

“ The commercial and manufacturing interests of this metropolis are sufficiently important to have *one* out of the four representatives almost exclusively devoted to them, and if they will but exert their influence, that object is within your reach. Select, therefore, a practical experienced mercantile man, of talent, integrity, and industrious habits, whose attachment to our beloved Monarch and glorious Constitution is known ; let him, moreover, be a man who has independence of mind sufficient to reject all party attachments, and who will never sacrifice the interests of his constituents to objects of personal advantage or ambition. Such a man cannot fail to have weight ; his voice will be listened to in Parliament ; his services will be invaluable ; and will contribute to rescue the city of London from the indifference with which its representatives and best interests in Parliament are treated.

“ A COMMERCIAL LIVERYMAN.”

The candidates were now, Aldermen Sir William Curtis, Atkins, Wood and Thorpe, and Messrs. Waithman and Wilson, who were severally supported by their personal friends, in the following public resolutions :—

" At a most numerous and respectable Meeting of the friends of Alderman Sir William Curtis, Bart. at the City of London Tavern, on the 10th of June ;

Mr. Alderman Bridges in the Chair ;

The following Resolutions were moved by Alderman Sir Charles Flower, Bart. seconded by Sir Robert Wigram, Bart. and unanimously adopted :—

1. That it is at all times highly expedient that the representatives of this great City should be men of sound judgment, strict integrity, of truly loyal and independent principles, and possessing an elevated rank amongst their fellow-citizens.

2. That these qualifications are most essentially important at the present period, to uphold the dignity, and secure the constitutional happiness and tranquillity of this metropolis.

3. That freedom of discussion and deliberate judgment, with their beneficial effects to the community, can only be obtained by unfettered Parliamentary representation.

4. That Sir William Curtis has, for the last six Parliaments, practically evinced, and fearlessly acted upon, those truly constitutional principles which originally entitled him to the confidence of his fellow-citizens.

5. That Sir William Curtis is, therefore, highly deserving of, and justly entitled to, the unanimous approbation and support of this meeting, to secure his election for the seventh time to be one of our representatives in the ensuing Parliament, and that this meeting will individually and collectively use their best endeavours towards the accomplishment of that object.

6. That the above resolutions be signed by the Chairman, and published in the morning and evening papers.

(Signed) GEORGE BRIDGES, Chairman."

" At a very numerous and respectable Meeting of the Livery of London, held at the City of London Tavern on Tuesday, June 9;

Robert Williams, Esq. M. P. Citizen and Goldsmith, in the Chair ;

Resolved, That it having been the opinion of a very large and respectable meeting of the Livery of London, held at the London Tavern, on the 30th day of September, 1812, (Sir Robert Wigram, Bart. in the Chair,) that the representatives in Parliament of this great and opulent city should, from long habit and experience, possess an intimate knowledge of the commercial, shipping, and trading interests of the city and port of London, and the kingdom at large; that they should be persons of unquestionable loyalty, and firm attachment to the true and genuine principles of our most excellent Constitution ; and that they should also be persons who had, by their conduct, shown a lively zeal and interest for the rights and privileges of their fellow-citizens ; and who had by their active personal attendance, supported the chartered rights and municipal regulations of the city of London. And at the same meeting it was

Resolved, That Mr. Alderman Atkins, from his long and extensive experience in the commercial, shipping, and trading concerns

of this city, from his acknowledged talents, and from his tried and well-known loyalty to his Sovereign, and firm attachment to the true and genuine principles of our most excellent Constitution, appeared to that meeting peculiarly fitted to be one of the representatives in Parliament for the city of London :

It was now moved by Sir Robert Wigram, Bart. and seconded by Job Matthew Raikes, Esq.

And unanimously resolved, That Mr. Alderman Atkins has, by his conduct in Parliament, fully justified the opinion which was thus entertained of him in the year 1812 ; and that he has, by his invariably unwearied and persevering attendance in his place in the House of Commons, used his utmost exertions to secure to the city and port of London that preponderating share and influence in the commerce of the kingdom at large, to which the metropolis of this vast empire is so justly entitled :

That Mr. Alderman Atkins has, by his uniformly affable conduct to the Livery of London, and by the readiness of personal access at all times afforded to his constituents, shown himself alive to the duties of their representative.

Resolved, That the conduct of Mr. Alderman Atkins in Parliament has been such, as not only to justify this Meeting in recommending the worthy Alderman a second time to the warm support of the Livery of London ; but that it will be an act of justice to this intelligent and indefatigably industrious representative of their best rights, interests, and privileges, to return him again to the House of Commons as one of the members for the City of London ; and that this Meeting will collectively and individually use their utmost and most strenuous exertions to effect that object.

(Signed) ROBERT WILLIAMS, Chairman."

" At a Meeting of Liverymen of London, friends of Mr. Alderman Wood, held at the London Tavern, on Tuesday, May 19, Mr. Alderman Goodbehere in the chair, in consequence of the unavoidable absence of William Smith, Esq. M. P.

It was unanimously resolved, 1. That in these arduous times, when the return of intelligent, active, and upright representatives to Parliament is peculiarly important ; this Meeting, desirous only of the prosperity of their country, would not permit their suffrages to be determined by mere personal attachment, and that from principle therefore they declare their opinion that Mr. Alderman Wood is a most eligible candidate to be re-elected to that situation at the expected dissolution of Parliament.

2. That, to the Citizens of London, Mr. Alderman Wood may be recommended with peculiar confidence, for his meritorious conduct in the office of Sheriff, and in the situation of Alderman, for his intimate acquaintance with their local interests and municipal rights, and especially for his performance of the duties of Chief Magistrate during two successive and most distressful years, in a manner which has never been surpassed, which conciliated all parties, and which obtained concurrent and unprecedented demonstrations of approval and esteem.

different situations which he has held in the Corporation, as one of its common council ; as sheriff, wherein he manifested the utmost solicitude to alleviate the distresses of the prisoners under his care ; his exemplary discharge of the duties of that office, as testified by the recorded and unanimous approbation of the Livery at large ; and as an upright and indefatigable magistrate at all times, supporting every measure calculated to protect the rights and privileges of his fellow-citizens ; his general knowledge of the commercial interest of this his native city ; his exertions as a member of the Irish Society, for which he was unanimously elected its governor ; and particularly for his benevolent disposition, evinced by his support of numerous charitable institutions of this metropolis, combined with his unimpeachable integrity, and consistency of political conduct in opposing all unnecessary expenditure, and using his utmost endeavours to secure retrenchment and economy : this Meeting is of opinion that Alderman Thorpe is eminently qualified to become one of the representatives of this city in Parliament, and is fully entitled to the support of the Livery of London.

4. That the present Meeting do act as a General Committee, with power to add to their number, and meet daily at the King's head Tavern, Poultry, for the purpose of securing Alderman Thorpe's Election."

" At a numerous and respectable Meeting of the friends of Mr. Waithman, held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Thursday, June 11 ;

Mr. Alderman Goodbehere in the Chair :

The following resolutions were all carried, without a dissenting voice :—

That this Meeting most cordially concurs in the sentiments expressed at the meeting of Mr. Waithman's friends, held on the 12th of March last, when it was resolved,

That in a representative of the British empire ought to be united the pure principles of unsullied integrity, disinterested patriotism, superior intelligence, and mental capacity, with habits of industry equal to the multifarious duties of that high office.

That Mr. Waithman, since his entrance into public life, and during a period of difficulty unparalleled in the history of nations, has been the uniform and strenuous supporter of the rights of the people ; that he has constantly opposed corruption in all its forms, and upheld the principles of the British Constitution as established at the glorious Revolution of 1686.

That among the many acts of importance tending to promote the happiness of his fellow-citizens, and the interest of the country, the rejection of that odious inquisition, the income-tax, is mainly to be attributed to his exertions and perseverance, as well as the correction of the long-existing abuses in the admission of children into Christ's Hospital.

That by the integrity of his principles, the consistency of his conduct, his accessibility on all occasions, his talent in debate, his indefatigable application to public business, his knowledge of commerce,

3. That by his public conduct, his genuine loyalty, his attachment to the Constitution, his protection of prisoners and the poor, his unbending firmness, his efforts for the distribution of the Scriptures, his labours in the cause of universal education, and his persevering efforts in every case which could diminish misery, restore peace, and promote the general good, Mr. Alderman Wood has acquired peculiar claims to the confidence and support of all who regard moral excellence and political integrity in the character of a representative.

4. That the constant attendance of Mr. Alderman Wood upon his duty in Parliament, his accessibility to his constituents, his attention to their wishes, and his watchfulness over their interest, entitle him to especial commendation; and that his votes, always favourable to freedom, economy, and reform, and his successful efforts to exempt his constituents from several measures to them obnoxious and alarming, present well-founded expectations that his re-election to Parliament would be favourable to the local advantage of this city, and contribute to the welfare of the state.

5. That the present Meeting do therefore now form themselves into a General Committee, for the purpose of ensuring the re-election of Mr. Alderman Wood as one of the representatives of this city in Parliament, with power to add to their number: that they invite communications, addressed to them, at Mr. Alderman Wood's, Falcon-square; that they recommend the formation of district and subordinate committees; that they especially entreat all the Livery to favour him with a vote on the ensuing election; and thereby to encourage other and future magistrates to disregard personal interest and titular distinctions, and to cherish a laudable desire to merit the love and esteem of their fellow-citizens.

6. That the cheerful promptitude with which Mr. Alderman Goodbelhere has consented to preside upon this occasion, and the sentiments and principles which he has expressed, are consistent with the character he has justly obtained, as an enlightened, independent, and patriotic magistrate of this great city, and entitle him to the cordial acknowledgments of this Meeting.

SAMUEL GOODBEHERE, Chairman."

"At a very numerous and respectable Meeting of the Livery of London; friends of Alderman Thorpe, held at the London Tavern, on Friday, June 5;

Boyce Combe, Esq. in the Chair;

Resolved unanimously, 1. That a free representation of the people in Parliament is essential to the stability of the Throne, to an impartial administration of justice, and to the security and welfare of the community.

2. As Parliament is now about to be dissolved, it is desirable that the Livery of London should demonstrate to the kingdom at large their reverence for the principles of the Constitution as established at the glorious Revolution of 1688, by conferring their suffrages on those candidates whose disinterested exertions, firmness, and independence, have proved their anxious desire to promote the public good.

3. That, contemplating the services of Alderman Thorpe, in the

different situations which he has held in the Corporation, as one of its common council; as sheriff, wherein he manifested the utmost solicitude to alleviate the distresses of the prisoners under his care; his exemplary discharge of the duties of that office, as testified by the recorded and unanimous approbation of the Livery at large; and as an upright and indefatigable magistrate at all times, supporting every measure calculated to protect the rights and privileges of his fellow-citizens; his general knowledge of the commercial interest of this his native city; his exertions as a member of the Irish Society, for which he was unanimously elected its governor; and particularly for his benevolent disposition, evinced by his support of numerous charitable institutions of this metropolis, combined with his unimpeachable integrity, and consistency of political conduct in opposing all unnecessary expenditure, and using his utmost endeavours to secure retrenchment and economy: this Meeting is of opinion that Alderman Thorpe is eminently qualified to become one of the representatives of this city in Parliament, and is fully entitled to the support of the Livery of London.

4. That the present Meeting do act as a General Committee, with power to add to their number, and meet daily at the King's head Tavern, Poultry, for the purpose of securing Alderman Thorpe's Election."

" At a numerous and respectable Meeting of the friends of Mr. Waithman, held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Thursday, June 11;

Mr. Alderman Goodbehere in the Chair :

The following resolutions were all carried, without a dissenting voice:—

That this Meeting most cordially concurs in the sentiments expressed at the meeting of Mr. Waithman's friends, held on the 12th of March last, when it was resolved,

That in a representative of the British empire ought to be united the pure principles of unsullied integrity, disinterested patriotism, superior intelligence, and mental capacity, with habits of industry equal to the multifarious duties of that high office.

That Mr. Waithman, since his entrance into public life, and during a period of difficulty unparalleled in the history of nations, has been the uniform and strenuous supporter of the rights of the people; that he has constantly opposed corruption in all its forms, and upheld the principles of the British Constitution as established at the glorious Revolution of 1686.

That among the many acts of importance tending to promote the happiness of his fellow-citizens, and the interest of the country, the rejection of that odious inquisition, the income-tax, is mainly to be attributed to his exertions and perseverance, as well as the correction of the long-existing abuses in the admission of children into Christ's Hospital.

That by the integrity of his principles, the consistency of his conduct, his accessibility on all occasions, his talent in debate, his indefatigable application to public business, his knowledge of commerce,

and the trade of the metropolis, and especially by his thorough acquaintance with every thing pertaining to the chartered rights and privileges of the city of London, Mr. Waithman has proved himself eminently qualified to represent this city in Parliament.

The Chairman having reported the progress of the canvass, it was further unanimously resolved,

That this Meeting rejoices at the unbounded success which has attended Mr. Waithman's canvass; and that the ardent zeal manifested on his behalf by his fellow-citizens, affords an incontrovertible testimony in favour of his pretensions to represent this city, and a sure presage that the object of our wishes will be honourably attained.

That, consistently with the pure principles of the British Constitution, representatives ought to be returned to Parliament free of expense, and that a subscription be immediately opened to defray the necessary charges attending Mr. Waithman's election.

That Mr. Samuel Favell, of St. Mary-Axe; Mr. Joseph Hurcombe, of St. Paul's Church-yard; and Mr. Thomas Reeve, of Ludgate-hill, be appointed to receive the subscriptions, and to act as treasurers.

That this Meeting pledges itself collectively and individually not to relax its exertions till Mr. Waithman's election is secured; and it earnestly recommends his friends to attend in support of his nomination on Tuesday next, the day of election, and to give him their early votes upon the poll.

SAMUEL GOODBEHERE, Chairman."

" City of London Tavern, June 12. — At a meeting of Liverymen, Merchants, and others, connected with the Mercantile, Manufacturing, and Shipping Interests of the City of London, held at the City of London Tavern, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of proposing a mercantile gentleman, of practical experience, eminence, and integrity, as a candidate for the representation of this great commercial city in Parliament;

Baden Powell, Esq. in the Chair;

Resolved, That this Meeting is of opinion that it is highly expedient that the commercial, manufacturing, and shipping interests of this great city, should be represented in Parliament by men who combine, with the other necessary qualifications, those of commercial experience, ability, and independence.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that Thomas Wilson, Esq. of the firm of Wilson, Agassiz, and Co. from his known loyalty, his attachment to our valuable constitution, his commercial experience, mercantile eminence, known integrity and independence, is eminently qualified to represent this city in Parliament.

Resolved, That this Meeting entirely disclaims any wish to separate itself from, or treat otherwise than with high respect, the corporation of the city of London, being fully sensible how great are the obligations which their fellow-citizens are under to its members, for their attention to their local duties, and to the general interests of

the city; and that it therefore hopes for the friendly and zealous co-operation of that respectable body, in the furtherance of the important object of the present meeting.

Resolved, That a deputation do immediately wait upon Thomas Wilson, Esq. to invite him to allow his name to be put in nomination for that high and distinguished situation.

A deputation having been appointed, and waited upon Mr. Thomas Wilson, they reported that he had expressed himself highly honoured by the flattering testimony of his friends, and that if it should be their opinion that his services could benefit the interests of the city of London, he was ready to embark in their cause.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting are due to Thomas Wilson, Esq. for the handsome manner in which he has been pleased to accede to the wishes of this Meeting, and that he be proposed as a candidate for one of the representatives of the city of London.

Resolved, That this Meeting will individually and collectively use their best endeavours to secure the election of the said gentleman.

Resolved, That the resolutions of this Meeting be published in all the morning and evening papers, and be signed by the Chairman.

Resolved, That committees be immediately formed to carry into effect the determination of this Meeting, and that they do now adjourn to the adjoining room, and proceed to business forthwith.

(Signed) BADEN POWELL."

It would be tedious to follow the daily speeches and declarations which were made at the usual display of the poll. The good-humour of Sir William Curtis sometimes procured him a partial hearing; but Mr. Alderman Atkins never could obtain the smallest attention. The printed addresses of the second day, may be selected as indicative of the tone of the election, and the hopes and fears of the different candidates.

Sir William appears a little piqued at not being at the head of the numbers.

Mr. Alderman Atkins recounts his services, and writes rather urgently.

Mr. Wood redoubles all his promises.

Mr. Thorpe expresses a strong hope of success, and appears to feel that the poll has exceeded his expectation.

Mr. Wilson writes independently; and Mr. Waithman, cautiously, but ready to catch a triumphant moment. One state of the numbers will suffice, and the addresses now follow.

"To the Worthy and Independent Livery of London.

"Gentlemen,

Old South Sea House, June 16.

"The kind reception which I experienced this day, in the Common Hall, at the nomination of fit persons to represent you in the ensuing Parliament, demands my warmest acknowledgements. I hail it as a convincing testimony of general approbation of my past conduct.

"I therefore most earnestly request the favour of your early at-

tendance at the poll, to replace me for the seventh time in the distinguished situation of one of your representatives.

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient and obliged Servant,
WILLIAM CURTIS "

SECOND DAY'S POLL.

Curtis.....	742	Waithman.....	848
Wood.....	1047	Thorpe.....	773
Wilson.....	852	Atkins.....	493

"To the Worthy and Independent Livery of London.

"Gentlemen,

"The result of this day's poll has not caused me the smallest dismay. My opponents have been indefatigable in bringing their greatest strength thus early to the poll; whereas my friends, from a confidence in the certainty of my ultimate success, have reserved their votes to a future day.

"Too great confidence may, however, prove fatal to my cause; I therefore earnestly entreat my friends upon the Livery to come immediately to the poll. My cause is theirs,—my firm loyalty and unfeigned attachment to the best principles of our glorious Constitution,—my attention for ten years to the duties of a magistrate,—my exertions when sheriff of your ancient city,—and my unwearied attendance in Parliament in support of your rights, your privileges, your trade, and your commerce, are the grounds upon which I have ventured, with every degree of confidence, to solicit your countenance and your support.

"The cause is now in your hands, and I do not fear the final result.

"I have the honour, to be, Gentlemen,

Your devoted and obliged Servant,

"Walbrook, June 17.

JOHN ATKINS."

"To the Worthy and Independent Livery of London.

"Gentlemen,

"For the liberal and unabated support afforded me this day, accept my renewed thanks; let it but be continued, and my success will be complete; favour me at the earliest convenient moment with your votes: be my advocate among your friends; and assure them, that I never will be surpassed in genuine loyalty, in real love to the Constitution, in respect and deference for your opinion, or in the desire to ensure the freedom and happiness of our country; to render it, indeed, the ornament and blessing of the world: and believe me to remain, Gentlemen,

"Your grateful and devoted Servant,

"Wednesday night, June 17.

MATTHEW WOOD."

"To the Worthy and Independent Livery of London.

"Gentlemen,

"Accept my most grateful thanks for the honour you have conferred upon me this day, in placing me by your numerous and inde-

pendent votes so respectably upon the poll; at the same time I trust that the flattering prospect of success which this circumstance affords will not induce you in the smallest degree to relax your exertions in my favour.

" I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,
Your faithful and obedient Servant,

" Guildhall, June 17.

JOHN THOMAS THORPE."

" *To the Worthy and Independent Livery of the City of London.*

" Gentlemen,

" The highly flattering situation in which my friends have to-day placed me upon the poll, impresses my mind with feelings which I am unable to express. A continuance of your kind exertions must be successful. Permit me therefore to renew my urgent solicitations for the early appearance of my friends at the hustings.

" I embarked originally as an independent candidate, and as it would but little become me to presume to identify myself with the gentlemen who are also candidates for your favour, so I beg it to be understood that the publication of my name, with those of the candidates, as though an union of interest had been formed, is not to be attributed to me. While I feel it a duty to make this known, I hope I shall not be deemed to be arrogating to myself an improper importance, or to be offering to those gentlemen the smallest slight by this declaration.

" I have become a suitor for your suffrages for myself. I shall be truly grateful for the favours you may confer, and I renew my pledge of fidelity to every interest which the worthy Livery of London may intrust to my care.

" I am, Gentlemen, your most obliged and obedient Servant,

" Jeffery's-square, June 17.

THOMAS WILSON."

" *To the Worthy and Independent Livery of London.*

" Gentlemen,

" I congratulate you upon the successful result of your exertions this day; the distinguished situation in which you have placed me upon the poll demands my warmest thanks, and affords the most certain presage that nothing but an active perseverance and an immediate poll is necessary to accomplish our object, and render the triumph complete; I therefore earnestly entreat my friends to persevere in their exertions, and to favour me with their votes as early as possible.

" I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your faithful and devoted Servant,

" Committee Room,
Guildhall Coffee-house, June 17.

ROBERT WAITHMAN."

Few incidents occurred to heighten the vivacity of the proceedings. Numerous flags and placards were exhibited, one of the latter of which, conspicuously displayed, bore the following inscription:—

" To the admirers of *Green Bags* !—Messrs. Curtis, Atkins, Oliver,

Carter, and Co. will manufacture Green Bags at any moment the Ministers may direct."

On the fourth day, the following whimsical dialogue took place. One of the Society of Friends appeared before the hustings to give his vote, and spoke as follows :---

"Friend Alderman Wood, I have come to vote for thee, because thou hast been a good magistrate, a friend to the poor, and hast kept thy word with the people in Parliament. Thou art not like the LARGE candidate who stands beside thee, for he hath deceived the people, and even hath no mercy upon females. He hath in his magisterial capacity called a woman an Amazon."

Sir W. Curtis—"Friend, dost thou mean me?"

Friend—"Yea, verily, that I do."

Sir W. Curtis—"Then, Friend, I tell thee thou liest, and art a wicked one; and the information thou hast derived is false—it is from a newspaper."

Friend—"Friend William, I do not like thee."

Here the worthy Baronet was treated with little ceremony by the Livery.

Friend—"Friend Waithman, I give thee my vote, trusting that thou wilt perform one half of what thou hast so long promised. Friend Thorpe, I do the same for thee, though thou hast promised less—but I have known the most virtuous and patriotic of thy name. —Friend Wilson, I know thee not, but thou hast been recommended, and I trust thou wilt merit the future support of thy fellow-citizens." The quaker then retired amidst the most uproarious applause.

During the election, Mr. Waithman's private conduct towards an aged mother was brought into question; which appears to have been satisfactorily explained on his part.

On the sixth day, Mr. Alderman Atkins declined, having polled the votes of 1688; the numbers of which by a singular coincidence, mark the year of the Revolution.

On the last day of the poll, the difference between Sir William Curtis and Alderman Thorpe was 129 in favour of the former; but the industry of Mr. Thorpe's committee, or rather, it is supposed, of the committees of such candidates as were favourable to his principles, turned the scale in a manner never experienced in the annals of elections; every minute increased the triumph of his friends, and equally depressed the spirits of those of Sir William. At half past 11, Mr. Thorpe had brought his numbers on the gross poll to an equality with those of his antagonist. At 12 o'clock he was 35 ahead of Curtis. A placard was then exhibited, announcing this intelligence to the spectators in the hall. Every elector who now came forward with his vote in his favour, was received with thunders of applause, and the name of Thorpe was every moment hailed with an unanimous shout. Thorpe advanced above Curtis 51 at one o'clock, 64 at half-past one, 76 at two, and 81 at half-past two, and eventually 113. At the final termination of the contest the following numbers were displayed :---

Wood.....	5715	Thorpe.....	4349
Wilson.....	4246	Curtis.....	4238
Waithman....	4647	Atkins.....	1693

Subsequently at a Common Hall, held for the purpose of the official return of the members, and declaration of the poll, the proclamation for the object of the meeting was read; after which the numbers, which had been subject to the usual scrutiny, were stated as follows, and will be seen to differ a little from the first announcement:—

For Mr. Alderman Wood.....	5,700
Mr. Wilson.....	4,829
Mr. Waithman.....	4,603
Mr. Alderman Thorpe.....	4,335
Mr. Alderman Curtis.....	4,224
Mr. Alderman Atkins.....	1,688

The first four were then declared duly elected, and the sheriffs signed the returns.

The commemoration dinner of Mr. Thorpe is rendered remarkable by having for its chairman (though it appears accidentally) His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. Upon this occasion the Royal Duke thus expressed himself. "He rose to propose the health of the honest, independent, and popular Gentleman on his right hand. He felt deep regret at that moment, on two accounts: first, because of the absence of a chairman, who would have done ample justice to this subject, and next, because he felt himself unable to express the satisfaction he felt for the triumph of independence. But coming thither, as he did, with the prospect of being only a visitor, he could say, that none could feel more sensibly than he the success of their late conquest, and none could more cordially congratulate the City of London and the country at large on their triumph than he. It did appear to him the greatest constitutional question that had been tried for a long time. He was a man of few words: but he possessed the powers of reflection as well as any one, and none could enter more sincerely into the welfare and interests of his country than he did. At present it was the duty of every man to consider what were the true interests of his country, and to support them. It was not for him to enter into a long detail of the acts of the last Parliament, but he would mention the results. After a long war, of which he would mention neither the merits nor the demerits, for that was not the question; when he saw not economy, not the diminution of the army, (every diminution of taxes or burdens had been effected by very arduous contests), not relief to the people, or benefit to the general prosperity of the nation, to be the result, he must say that there was something wrong. It was their duty to inquire who they were who had assisted in the contests in favour of the people, and who had supported economy and reduction of unnecessary expense during the war and after its close. Their contest for the City was now over. He

congratulated them on the result. He would indulge no asperity towards those who, thank God, were now politically dead. It was awkward for him as a peer to talk of elections; but their election was now accomplished, and none could be more constitutional than he was on those subjects. He had his friends and his predilections; and he felt it extremely pleasant when his natural friend was his political friend, for then there was a double tie. But if he should have a friend who differed from him in politics, (and there were many whose politics were different from his, whom he respected and esteemed,) and if he were asked to give his vote for them, he should answer, No. On the same principle on which he condemned the man who over-reached the tax-office, because he by so doing encouraged the extension of an old tax, or the creation of a new one; on the same principle he would refuse his vote to a man who would support a new tax, or a new measure at the pleasure of the minister. Was he to give his support to a man who would sanction a legislative measure that might perhaps go to hang him up if the minister pleased? He took care of himself, and when he did so he might be expected to do justice to his neighbour. So they had done, and he congratulated them for having done so. They had taken care of themselves, and taken care of their country, by increasing the number of those who consulted their interests. He had been acquainted with Alderman Thorpe as Sheriff; the Alderman had assisted him in works of charity; his services in the City had been well known; though last, not least, his professions were known to them; professions grafted on his father's character, who had been the steady friend of the illustrious relation of a noble Lord near him; he meant Charles James Fox; and who had also been the friend through life of Mr. Combe, whose death was now lamented. He proposed the health of Mr. Alderman Thorpe, and might he long live in the affections of his fellow-citizens."

Mr. Alderman Thorpe, in returning thanks, said "that if the manner in which their illustrious Chairman had proposed his health, or if the enthusiastic manner in which they had received it, had proceeded from any individual attachment, he should have been deeply embarrassed; but proceeding, as it did, from attachment to the cause of liberty and independence, he was much relieved. He was but the humble instrument in their hand. In his canvass he felt that he must be successful. He should make no allusion to others; but one allusion he must make for a moment, as to the remark made at a late meeting of Sir W. Curtis's friends. Whatever the present representatives of the City were, the blame, if there was any, must attach to the Livery, who had repudiated their former members, and elected new representatives. He lamented most sincerely the death of the near friend of the Gentleman who was to have been in the chair. He had always acted conscientiously, honourably and fairly, for the good of his country, and for the advancement of what he conceived beneficial to mankind; he died, he believed, with the good wishes of all his fellow-citizens. The pledges he had given on the hustings he should redeem, and meet them hereafter to say he had done so. He would always oppose every unnecessary expense of the public money, and every proposal to suspend the great bulwark of our liberties, the Habeas Corpus; he should always support the liberty and prosperity of his fellow-subjects."

At the dinner of Mr. Wilson's friends, Mr. Alderman Hunter (the chairman) begged to recall their attention to the immediate object of their meeting. They had testified their respect and veneration for His Majesty; they had shown their respect to the Prince Regent, acting for and on behalf of His Majesty; they had done proper honour to the Queen, and the rest of the Royal Family, and they had drunk other loyal and patriotic toasts. He had now to propose the health of a Gentleman of the highest respectability, of great commercial knowledge, of high honour and independence in private and public life. He had said in public life, because Mr. Wilson, although not known to the public, has contributed essentially to the public good. He was of that most important class in society the merchants of Great Britain. The nation had sometimes been vilified as a nation of shopkeepers; but the highest and noblest families in the land had been shopkeepers in former times; their descendants now forgot it, and let them forget it; to their credit and honour let them forget it; but he doubted not, that the glory and pride, as well as the strength and security of Great Britain, would in after-times arise from the merchants of London. It was the practice from the oldest times, even among the Romans, that triumphs, whether for achievements by their armies, or for political victories, should be celebrated by a good dinner. In this good City that practice was well retained. A good dinner buried all differences of political opinions in oblivion, and made harmony and good-humour prevail. He was sure they would drink to Mr. Wilson's health with great cordiality and satisfaction.

Mr. Wilson, after repeated rounds of enthusiastic applause, rose considerably agitated, and spoke to this effect: "Gentlemen, I believe the longer I delay to return thanks to you, the worse qualified I shall become to do it. I have always courted retirement, and never till now, held a public character. When my friends brought me forward as a candidate for the representation of the City, I had so little right to expect success, that had I on the second or third day been fifth or sixth on the poll, I should have retired not only without disappointment, but with the utmost gratitude to those who had so zealously proposed me. I have been supported by the livery beyond all expectation, and to them I feel the deepest gratitude. When speaking as a public character, I should much rather be considered as a commercial than as a political character. At the same time, as I am placed in a political situation, I feel it necessary to say something upon that subject. I am, then, a friend to the Government of the country: I do not mean that I will support this government or that government; but in supporting the Government, I consider that I support the Constitution. He that always votes with the Opposition in Parliament, cannot act faithfully; he that votes always with Ministers must act unfaithfully; they renounce the dearest right of a good man, the exercise of an independent judgment. I am afraid I have trespassed too long on your patience. With the chairman's leave, I propose the health of the Livery of London."

At Mr. Waithman's celebration dinner, Mr. Alderman Goodbehare was in the chair.

Mr. Waithman thus addressed his friends : " Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen, were I to attempt to decribe my feelings at this moment I know the attempt would be vain, I never felt so oppressed, if I may use the term, with the kindness of my friends as at this moment. I feel the triumph of this moment; I feel it for myself; I feel the honour which you have conferred upon me, I feel the higher ground to which you have raised me for defending your rights; but I feel much more the general, cordial, and successful support which you have give to the principles which I always wished to advocate. With your support, and with your support alone, I now console myself, and did console myself, when otherwise I must have sunk under the difficulties which opposed me. Courage is, perhaps, a virtue in which you may think me least deficient, and yet my courage would have failed me without your approbation and support. I believe I have your esteem and friendship; I believe you think well of my principles and of my conduct. For this I thank you: but if you weremet here this day merely from personal attachment to me, I should feel great difficulty indeed in addressing you; but knowing, as I do, that you are assembled to celebrate the signal triumph of the cause of truth and freedom in the election which returned me as one of your representatives, I summon fortitude to speak, and to congratulate you on your success, on the success of the City of London, on the success of the whole British empire. For myself, if I may be allowed to speak on so important a subject, I have to thank you for placing me in the proudest situation in which an individual can be placed; a situation in which he can advocate the rights and liberties of the first nation in the world; and you have placed me in this situation, not by the powerful friendship of any particular person, but by your own independent choice, for the purpose of supporting your independence, and restraining the tyranny introduced and supported by ministers and their agents. Their gigantic efforts to establish a system of opinions and of public conduct foreign to the feelings and to the habits of this nation, I hope to see not only shaken, but overthrown, absolutely overthrown, and that for ever. From my boyhood my opinions of public liberty have been unaltered; I hope my information has been increased, and my judgment has been ripened, but my opinions of public liberty have been unaltered. I remember the American war, and my opinions were then formed by the doctrines of Mr. Fox. Upon those opinions I acted then, upon those opinions I have acted all my life since, and I now see no reason to change my opinions. In the year 1793, a war was commenced, the same in principle as the American war; it was a war to support taxation without representation. Against this war, this cruel and destructive war, this war which has been the cause of all the difficulties and evils we now feel, against this war I was the first man who publicly stood forward out of Parliament, and was the first who proposed to petition against it. I pass over all the intermediate events, and say that I was the first to oppose the income tax, and not only to oppose that abhorred tax, but to overthrow it. These efforts, if they were not in themselves of much value, at least tended to keep alive the flame of liberty which has led to this victory which we now celebrate. It is indeed a great victory for the City of London—for the friends of liberty all over the world.

This victory has been achieved by you ; the whole credit of it belongs to you. Waterloo was nothing to this victory. Waterloo was honourable to the British character ; it was honourable to the skill and bravery of our arms ; but what were its results ? Were not the French nation subjected to chains of steel, in order to compel them to bear a system of government suited to the views of tyrants ? In our own country was not a standing army kept up in time of peace, only for the purposes of oppression ? No retrenchment was adopted—no reform was admitted. The battle of Waterloo was the Minister's battle, in which neither this country nor the continent gained any benefit. It was not, therefore, to be compared to the victory gained in Guildhall ; for till then the City of London had been the Minister's strong hold ; it was, as they knew, strong and unassailable. In the City the Minister had his tools as ready and as active as in the House of Commons. It is now gratifying, at the end of twenty years, to remind those who insulted us, and whose power we contended against in vain ; who laughed at us, cajoled us, and abused us till the British lion was roused and hurled them from their station ; it is gratifying to remind them, that their power was founded in falsehood and oppression, and is therefore shortlived. When I first entered into the corporation of London, there was none to support me except the excellent and tried friend who has now done me the honour to fill the chair : under whose banners I listed, and whatever differences of opinion we may have had, our friendship has never been interrupted. The Common Hall was then a servile instrument in the hands of Ministers. They had only to send one thither to propose a favourite measure, and it was adopted. Every thing was carried on with shut doors, and no talents were even allowed to be brought into action. The Livery have now felt their own strength, and I hope they will never renounce the power they have acquired. In Westminster, aristocratical influence was powerful, but it was nothing to what it was in the City ; for the Minister never attempted any measure without first paving the way in the City by a meeting of merchants, traders, &c. For the war there was a meeting in Merchant Tailors'-hall, at which the war-whoop was first raised, and at which no man durst oppose the ministerial sentiment without hazarding his life ; for a friend whom I have in my eye (Mr. Favell) very narrowly escaped with life from that meeting. Every man's life was then at the pleasure of the Minister, who made daily encroachments on the Constitution, and had recourse to perpetual suspensions of the Habeas Corpus. Another meeting was held at Grocers'-hall, in consequence of a petition from the livery in common-hall against the war : at that meeting, which you must all remember, I must have lost my life but for you. At that time, all who advocated reform, who opposed the war, or who disagreed with the Minister, were revolutionists, firebrands, and persons not to be endured in society. Of late, they have acted otherwise ; but they have done so only because they have found their delusion at an end. They formerly retired into corners, and voted the public resolutions of the livery disloyal. Will they now charge us with disloyalty ? Look at the late meetings of the loyalists ; they soon set a-kicking one another out of doors, and it ended in a common squabble. We

Jacobins, on the contrary, meet and enjoy one another's society in quietness and social humour. In canvassing, I found such a change of opinion, such a warmth and feeling in viewing public events, as proved the lively interest now taken in the conduct of your representatives. At the same time I found many who had no idea of making any other use of their elective franchise but merely to oblige or serve a friend. I hope those will soon catch some of the flame which is happily now so powerful. It is most gratifying to me to see so many of the lowest persons, who are usually called rabble, taking such a keen, but peaceable interest in the triumph of independence. Those persons are usually treated with contempt: but is it not from those that our army and navy are supplied? and shall they have so much praise for sacrificing their lives in war, and yet be execrated if they but express a political sentiment? Of professions I have none to make. My past conduct is the only profession I offer. If your present representatives are found deficient in talent or in principle, your triumph is not therefore less; for you have chosen men whom you thought you could rely upon, and you have displaced those whom you knew you could not rely upon. I thank you for the expression of your sentiments at this time; I thank you for the exertion you made during the election: I hope you will transmit the example to your children, and teach them to act in the same manner when they find the government of the country carrying on measures inimical to the interests of the nation."

At these dinners we have a more unreserved expression of the sentiments of "the member elected" than of the "candidate for election."

We have now recorded the publicly expressed political opinions of three of the City Members. We presume that the fourth is to be a well-arranged anniversary to keep alive party spirit, and not a joyous meeting taking place on the spur of the moment.

The following manly appeal was issued by Sir William Curtis to the City:—

"To the worthy and independent Livery of London.

"Gentlemen,

"The final result of the poll has disappointed those expectations which I trust my public conduct for twenty-eight years had justified, and which your exertions on my behalf would have realized had they been earlier brought forward.

"However, therefore, I may regret the event, I feel a conscientious satisfaction that it has chiefly arisen from a paramount duty in Parliament having occupied that portion of my time which three of my opponents devoted to an active personal canvass.

"I am deeply impressed with the gratitude which I owe to such of you as have voted for me and supported the labours of my canvass, under the difficulties with which it was attended; and I feel confident, that those who have opposed me will have little reason to rejoice in their temporary triumph over principles which have upheld our Constitution, our liberties, and our property; have exalted the

glory of our country, and to which I shall adhere, under all changes of time and circumstances, to the latest period of my life.

"I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient and faithful Servant,

W. CURTIS."

"Old South Sea House, June 23."

A committee was subsequently appointed to wait on Sir Wm. Curtis, Bart. with the address of the merchants, bankers, traders, and others of the City of London; who presented the same to him in a gold box, at Drapers' Hall, and received from the honourable Baronet a written reply.

The Address.—"We the undersigned merchants, bankers, ship-owners, traders, and others of the City of London, having experienced, during six successive Parliaments, and for a period of twenty-eight years, your conduct as one of the representatives in Parliament for the City of London, and having seen with great regret that you are not one of those returned for this City at the late election, have determined to offer you our concurring testimony in approval of that important portion of your public duty which has related to the commercial interests of your constituents, intimately connected, as they invariably are, with the general interests of the country.

"We have ever found you easy of access, attentive to communications from all quarters, punctual in your attendance in the House of Commons, and zealously supporting there every measure calculated to promote the commercial prosperity of this great City, or that of the empire at large. As among us there may be a diversity of opinion upon some questions of general policy, we confine our consideration on the present occasion to what most immediately touched our common interests, and comes within the range of our personal experience. It is satisfactory to us, and we trust that it will be a source of pleasing reflection to you, that in relation to subjects of such primary importance as those which affect the great commercial community, we are enabled to afford to your conduct one united tribute of approbation, and to address you with one unanimous sentiment of gratitude. That you may enjoy many years of happiness and prosperity, the honourable rewards of a laborious and useful life, is the sincerest wish of—

(Here follow 1542 signatures.)

"To Sir William Curtis, Bart."

The Reply.—"Gentlemen, when I aspired to the distinguished situation of a representative of the City of London, in 1790, I implored your candour to adopt favourable impressions of my independence and integrity, and I pledged myself that it should be my constant aim and invariable study to protect and extend the commercial interests of this great and opulent City, and to preserve inviolate our glorious Constitution. It cannot, therefore, but be most gratifying to me, that so large and enlightened a body of the merchants, bankers, ship-owners, traders, and others, of the City of London, after having experienced my public conduct during six successive Parliaments, and for a period

of twenty-eight years, should come forward publicly and unanimously to express their regret that I was not one of those returned for the City at the late election, and their approval of that important portion of my public duty which has related to the commercial interest of my constituents, intimately connected (as they invariably are) with the general interests of the country.

" So long a course of public service has seldom devolved upon any individual; and upon no one, I may venture to affirm, during a period more eventful to our country and to the civilized world. Throughout the whole, my anxious efforts were chiefly supported by a confidence, arising from a conscious rectitude of intention and from a zealous endeavour to discharge faithfully the arduous duties which were confided to me by my fellow-citizens. To this cause, and to the sincere gratitude which I ever felt for their kindness, that part of my conduct is alone to be attributed, which you, Gentlemen, have been pleased to particularize with expressions of such affectionate and indulgent approbation.

" In this free community a diversity of opinion upon some questions of general policy must necessarily occur, and is indeed beneficial to the best interests of the state when it arises from the pure impulse of conscience, under the constant influence of which I feel assured you will give me entire credit for having acted in the support of those political principles which I thought conducive to the honour and welfare of our country.

" The kind concluding wishes of so distinguished a portion of my friends, for my future happiness and prosperity, sink deep into my heart. Believe me, Gentlemen, they will form the proud consolation of the remainder of my life, whether it be devoted to the fulfilment of public or private duties, and I shall ever contemplate them with sentiments of unchanging gratitude and affection.

" That the choicest blessings of Providence may be enjoyed by you, and by all my fellow-citizens, is the sincere and ardent prayer of,

" Gentlemen,

Your devoted and faithful Servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM CURTIS."

" Drapers'-hall, July 21."

144. LUDGERSHALL (WILTS.).

The Earl of Carhampton again returned, in conjunction with *Mr. Sandford Graham*. The right of election is in the freeholders, or leaseholders for lives, and is consequently very confined, and quite at the discretion of the Lord of the Manor.

145. LUDLOW (SHROPSHIRE.)

THIS election appears to have been as regularly and amicably conducted as any other private family affair: witness the following addresses.

" To the worthy and independent Burgesses of Ludlow. "

" Gentlemen,

" In expectation of the immediate dissolution of Parliament, and in the knowledge of the intention of my valued relation, Mr. Henry Clive, to retire from the situation he has so long and respectably filled, as one of your representatives, I presume to offer myself to your notice, and to solicit your support and suffrage at the approaching general election.

" Duly sensible of the increasing consequence and importance of the duties of those who devote themselves to the line of parliamentary business, I may solemnly assure you that in the event of my becoming the object of your choice, you will always find me as a neighbour, alive to your local interest and prosperity, and as your representative, zealous, true, and faithful to the great public interests you may confide to my care and judgment.

" On these principles I throw myself on your favour, and have the honour to subscribe myself,

Gentlemen,

Your devoted and faithful humble Servant,
R. H. CLIVE."

" Walcot, June 9, 1818 "

" To the worthy and independent Burgesses of Ludlow. "

" Gentlemen,

" My relation, Mr. Clive, who has returned to this country, after an absence of some years, has expressed his intention of offering his services to represent the Borough of Ludlow in the ensuing Parliament.

" In withdrawing from this distinguished situation in favour of a relation, who has so many more claims to your notice than myself, it becomes a duty I owe to you, to express the gratitude I feel for the very flattering manner in which you conferred on me, upon two former occasions, the honour of your representation.

" Although removed from the connexion which has subsisted between us for the last eleven years, be assured I shall never fail to entertain sentiments of the highest respect and gratitude towards you for the kindness I have experienced, and that I shall ever feel happy in attending to the interests and promoting the welfare of those (in any manner, where my humble means will permit me) to whom I am under so many obligations.

" I have the honour to remain,

Gentlemen, with great respect,

Your obliged and obedient humble Servant,
HENRY CLIVE."

" Manchester Square, June 6, 1818."

Lord Clive is again returned, jointly with the *Hon. R. H. Clive*; and we presume a good dinner closed the performance.

146. LYNN-REGIS (NORFOLK.)

Lord Horace Walpole, (son of the Earl of Orford,) and *Sir Martin Browne Folkes, Bart.* again returned. The voters are about 300, but the inhabitants are upwards of 10,000.

147. LYMINGTON (HANTS.)

MANY petitions have been presented from this Borough, claiming, through the medium of candidates, a right in the householders paying scot and lot, to vote at the elections, but without success. *Sir Harry Neale, Bart.* and *William Manning, Esq.* returned; the latter gentleman retiring from Evesham, where there has been a spirited contest.

148. MAIDSTONE (KENT.)

THE candidates were Messrs. Robarts, Longman, and Wells, (Sir E. Brydges having declined the contest.) Mr. Robarts was proposed by Mr. Edward Russell, and seconded by Mr. Collis; Mr. Longman was proposed by Mr. B.C. Pine, and seconded by Mr. Joshua Russell; and Mr. Wells was proposed by Philip Corrah, Esq. and seconded by Courtenay Stacey, Esq. The poll lasted two hours and a half, and closed upon the resignation of Mr. Wells, (late High Sheriff of the County,) who was brought forward in opposition to Mr. G. Longman, (the brother of the eminent bookseller,) but at too late a period to weigh the merits of the candidates.

149. MALDON (ESSEX.)

THIS Town has during the present reign been incorporated by a new charter. The number of voters are about 800. *J. H. Strutt*, and *B. Gaskill, Esqrs.* again returned unopposed.

150. MALMESBURY (WILTS.)

PETER PATTEN, Esq. and Sir Wm. Abdy retire; and *Charles Forbes*, and *Kirkman Finlay*, (the former of whom represented Beverley, and the latter Glasgow, in the late Parliament,) have found their way into this Borough.

151. MALTON (YORKSHIRE.)

Viscount Duncannon, and *Mr. John Charles Ramsden*, again returned by the influence of the Burgess-proprietor.

152. MARLBOROUGH (WILTS.)

THIS Town has a taste for the return of sprigs of nobility. In the last Parliament it was represented by two honourables; on the present occasion by the *Honourable John Wodehouse*, (son of Lord Wodehouse,) in conjunction with *Lord Brudenell*, (son of the Earl of Cardigan.)

153. GREAT MARLOW (BUCKS.)

Owen Williams, and *Pascoe Grenfell, Esq.* (the latter a great oppositionist to the Bank of England,) again returned quietly.

154. ST. MAWES (CORNWALL.)

S. B. Morland, Esq. returned jointly with *Joseph Phillimore, D. C. L.* The former gentleman has, since his election, succeeded his elder brother, Sir Thomas Barnard, in his title, and is now Sir S. B. Morland, Bart.

155. MERIONETHSHIRE.

Sir Robert Williams Vaughan, Bart. is returned for this County for the sixth time.

156. MICHEL (CORNWALL.)

THIS Borough is frequently, but erroneously, called St. Michael's. During the last Parliament, it proved very convenient for no less than four changes of members. *Sir George Staunton*, and *Wm. Leake, Esq.* are the members now returned.

157. MIDDLESEX.

VIOLENT, but futile and ludicrous (if the term may be applied to an affair of such vital importance,) efforts were made to provoke an opposition in this County. The following statement of one of these attempts is from the Times newspaper.

It having been understood that a meeting was to be held, to consider of Mr. Bennet's election for Middlesex, a number of freeholders of the County assembled about 8 o'clock, at the Crown and Anchor in the Strand. Considerable impatience being manifested at the person who originated the meeting not appearing, the landlord was called, and asked who had engaged the room. He replied he did not know the gentleman. It was finally agreed to wait a little, as on second consideration, the meeting was supposed to have been fixed at eight for nine. A little before nine, however, no person appearing, it was resolved that Major Cartwright should take the chair.

The worthy Major having taken the chair—

Mr. Lemaître informed the meeting, that a Mr. Ewart, or Hewitt, had occasioned the meeting, and he was gone to Mr. Bennet, from whom an answer was expected immediately. It was Mr. Hewitt's intention, in case Mr. Bennet should decline, to propose another gentleman equally worthy.

The meeting then entered into a variety of desultory and unconnected conversation, in which a number of gentlemen were mentioned as proper persons to represent the County of Middlesex, particularly Mr. Henry Baring, Lord Ossulston, and Mr. Cavendish, but no person could be found ready to come forward on the hustings and propose any one of these gentlemen as candidates.

Mr. P. Walker expressed his opinion, that Lord Ossulston was the fittest person.

Mr. Weatherstone spoke in favour of Mr. Cavendish.

After the company had remained till about half past ten o'clock, and no person appearing from Mr. Bennet, there seemed a general desire to adjourn.

The thanks of the meeting were then given to Major Cartwright, for his impartial conduct in the chair.

The meeting was now disposed to break up, when some person, whose name we could not learn, thinking probably that it would look awkward to disperse without even the semblance of business, read a resolution, announcing that Mr. Cavendish, the present candidate for Aylesbury, was a proper person to represent the County, and that two of the freeholders present should wait upon him with this resolution. This was carried unanimously; and the next question was, who should convey the message to the worthy elect. A great pause ensued, which was at length broken by a question as to the payment of the expenses of the journey. This was unanswered, and of course unanswered, and the meeting melted away.

Mr. Hart and Mr. Jones were present, and the latter addressed the meeting at the commencement.

Subsequently a meeting was held in the assembly-room, at the Mermaid tavern, Hackney, to consider of the best means of procuring representatives for the County of Middlesex in the ensuing Parliament. A considerable number of freeholders assembled about 11 o'clock, (an hour after the time appointed) but the room was by no means so full as might have been expected.

Shortly afterwards, the Sheriff appeared, and was called to the chair. He stated, that the meeting had been called early, that the business for which they had assembled might be soon concluded, on account of his being obliged to attend the Old Bailey, and the conclusion of the day's proceedings at Guildhall.

Mr. Stutfield then came forward, and proposed Mr. Byng as a fit person to represent the county of Middlesex in the ensuing Parliament, with great applause; and was duly seconded.

Mr. Wood said he had taken the object of the meeting into most serious consideration, and he was of opinion that Mr. Mellish was a fit person to represent the County in Parliament. He therefore proposed that gentleman.

Mr. Irvine said, he was convinced that if the electors examined

scrupulously the line of conduct to which Mr. Mellish had always adhered, they would find him constantly attached to his Sovereign, and to the Constitution of his country. He had always attended to the interests of the County, as well as to those of the kingdom at large. For attention to their particular and national interests, their choice could not better fall on any man than on Mr. Mellish; a gentleman, whose general conduct, and general feelings and interests so completely coincided with their own. He had never been wanting in any duty that could recommend him to them as a representative. He had never made any part of his conduct subservient to his own advantage; nothing that he had ever done had been a stepping-stone to private emolument. He defied any man to say that there was any thing in the whole of Mr. Mellish's parliamentary career that did not deserve their cordial approbation. In considering who was the fittest man to represent them, he thought that the man who joined the greatest love to his Sovereign and the State, to the most entire affection for the Constitution, was the person whom they should elect. Whoever the individual might be whom they should choose as their representative, he ought to be free, and sent to the Parliament unbiassed and unshackled. Mr. Mellish agreed with all that he considered properties desirable in a member of the House, and a representative of the county of Middlesex, and therefore he should give his utmost support to that gentleman.

During the speech, there were several cries of "He supported the starvation law," "He voted for the corn bill," and similar exclamations.

Mr. John Bigg said, he came forward because no person had been found to offer himself of any great political importance; he said that, not because he considered himself of any considerable political consequence, but under the supposition that the County might be much better represented than it was, he came forward to propose a gentleman in opposition to Mr. Mellish. (*Great applause and some confusion.*) When the last gentleman who had spoken addressed them, he ought to have recollected in the course of his speech, that there were other interests than those of the County in particular to be regarded. If they took a view of Mr. Mellish's political conduct, he had no doubt that they would find it highly honourable: but when persons were to be put in nomination, it was required that they should do their duty unbiassed by ministerial threats and persuasions. If they looked to the votes, they would find that there was in Mr. Mellish's conduct a consistency somewhat amazing, for in every question he appeared to have taken a line of conduct in opposition and hostility to the people. He had voted in favour of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act—a measure on which the public opinion was so strongly expressed, that ministers themselves had found that they had acted in an improper, unpopular, and unconstitutional manner. He had voted in favour of every obnoxious measure, and had forfeited the good opinion of the majority of the gentlemen present, as well as of the electors. On all great questions of economy, such as affected their pockets, as well as others, he had always acted in a manner contrary to their interests. Under all considerations,

he was prepared to submit to them a series of resolutions, which they would adopt, if they should appear to convey the sense of the meeting, and in the conclusion of the series, the gentleman would be named whom he had in view to propose. (Here there was a loud and general cry of 'Name, name;' and Mr. Bigg, in consequence, proceeded to name the gentleman whom he had mentioned.) The name of the gentleman he meant to propose was T. W. Clarke, Esq. of Swaithley-house, near Enfield.

The resolutions were then read. Their substance is as follows :—

That Middlesex should be represented by men who were avowed enemies to encroachments on the rights and liberties of the people, and determined friends of retrenchment and reform; that the misuse of public money, and the abuses of public liberty, had been occasioned by persons falsely calling themselves representatives of the people; that it was the imperious duty of the electors of Middlesex to return to Parliament men whose past conduct gave security for their future exertions, or whose principles had always been those of general and constitutional liberty; that the thanks of the meeting were due to the independent political conduct of Mr. Byng; that Mr. Mellish, from his unvaried support of the measures of ministers—from his voting for that most inquisitorial impost the income tax, and from his agreeing to the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, the indemnity bill, and the corn bill, had forfeited his claims to represent so enlightened and populous a county as Middlesex, and was unworthy to do so in future; that it was the opinion of that meeting that T. W. Clarke, Esq. of Swaithley-house, was a fit and proper person to elect as a representative for the ensuing Parliament; that district committees should be appointed to canvass the County in Mr. Clarke's favour, and that a subscription should be opened for defraying the expenses connected with his election.

Mr. Sweeney seconded the resolutions. The first resolution was then put to the vote, and carried unanimously. On the 2d there seemed such an equality of opinion, that it was thought expedient to divide the meeting. There was so much confusion, however, that it was difficult to say how the question was carried. It was decided in the negative. The third and fourth were carried. On the 5th, (that relating to Mr. Mellish) a considerable noise ensued in the room, and the Sheriff, after some time, declared the resolution to be negatived. The confusion still continued, however, in the course of which the Sheriff's decision was questioned. The sheriff then again put the resolution, after which it was declared that it had been carried by a very small majority. The remainder of the resolutions were then agreed to.

Mr. Byng was sorry that the meeting was not more numerous; but even if less, he should have been anxious to preserve their good opinion, and for that reason he should state the grounds on which he had acted since the last time he had appeared before them. He had been their representative now 23 years, and if ever during the whole of that period he had found reason to alter his sentiments, he should have found it his duty instantly to have resigned his seat. His political principles were strictly those of the Revolution of 1688.

Many professed higher sentiments of liberty than himself; but he thought it the safest way to remain firm in attachment to the Constitution established by our forefathers, that Constitution which had made Englishmen live happy themselves at home, and had been their glory and their greatness abroad; which had made that country in which they were, small as it was, the greatest in the whole world. If he had passed nearly the whole of his life in the principles which he then advocated, he hoped no man would think less of him from his attachment to his Sovereign; for he considered that the preservation of the liberty of the subject was the best safeguard to the Crown. While the people felt that their rights were maintained, they would be happy and contented, and these he had always wished and endeavoured to protect. On such principles, from the commencement of his career, he hoped he had done, at least he tried to do, his duty to his constituents. Should he proceed to enumerate the many acts on which he had exerted himself? He had always endeavoured to preserve them from unnecessary burdens, and to support their liberties by every effort in his power. Whatever might be the result of the ensuing election, he felt that he had acted throughout as an honest and a zealous servant. He had never been accessory to making any addition to their burdens, and had never given his consent to any the slightest alteration in their freedom. With these feelings, and knowing that such had been his conduct, he could have presented himself to a meeting ten times the amount of the present. It was his greatest pleasure to meet all his friends in full noon, to stand before them, and to explain to them every part of his public as well as his private conduct.

Mr. Mellish believed he stood rather in a different situation from that in which the gentleman had stood who had preceded him. He seldom had the honour of a majority in that room, but he flattered himself that, though the majority was against him there, many, he might say almost all, believed him to be an honest man. They had come to a vote that he was not a fit and proper person to continue one of their representatives, but that would not deter him from again seeking their suffrages. From the professions that were made to him, and from the respectability of the gentlemen by whom he was supported, by many of whom he was surrounded, if their friendship and their kindness still continued, he hoped he should place himself, as he had hitherto been, at the head of all other candidates. He had met them often there, and had been sometimes treated in a way that many of themselves had declared to be too bad. He should consider himself a poor dirty sycophant, if he could not defend his conduct. He should think he was undeserving of their attention and unworthy of their suffrages. There were two ways of preserving the Constitution; the keeping of which unsullied was as much promoted by a difference of opinion as any thing else. If he said he had never given a vote but according to his conscience, he hoped they would give him credit for what he did. He had gone into Parliament unshackled, and had followed his own opinion. That was the principle on which they had elected him in 1806. They had given him their votes, and said, Take our suffrages, and vote according to your

Here there was so much tumult, that the sheriff stepped forward, and said, that they were called upon by the intelligence of the sheriff, in consequence of a requisition signed by 40 persons, and if good order was not restored, he should recollect he had the power of dissolving the meeting. He had gone unbiassed and unshackled into the contest, and would take the seat on no other conditions. If he was asked against his conscience, he should consider himself a traitor. He hoped again for their suffrages on the same grounds as he had before had them. He would not say he would devote himself to them; if he did, he should belie himself. (*Cries of "Vote more."*) He had never shown the least partiality, and discharged the duties reposed in him with the greatest equality and impartiality in his power. He had always done his best for the interests of the County as well as the whole nation, and having so done, he should demand their suffrages.

After the thanks to the Sheriff for his conduct in the chair, the meeting broke up.

On Friday, 26th June, the election took place at Brentford.

A great number of electors and others, friends of Mr. Byng and Mr. Mellish, assembled at the usual place for the purpose of electing two members for the County. The sheriffs arrived a few minutes before ten o'clock, and took their station in the hustings, constructed with all the necessary apparatus for a contested election, and the business of the day immediately commenced. The concourse of people was very great. In the outskirts of the crowd a semicircle of carriages filled with gentlemen and ladies formed a striking part of the assemblage. Just as the necessary preliminaries were reading, the crowd became most vociferous in abuse of Mr. Mellish. They at last called so pertinaciously for his appearance, that he felt it necessary to present himself. In return he received such a volley of abuse as induced him instinctively to withdraw himself from view. "Why don't you show us the corn bill, the suspension bill, the indemnity bill, as proofs of your character?" was the mode of catechising adopted on the occasion. The previous formalities being finished,

Mr. Samuel Charles Whitbread, (the second son of the late Mr. Whitbread) spoke to this effect:—"Gentlemen, electors, and freeholders of Middlesex, we are assembled to exercise one of the noblest privileges of Englishmen. It is evident that the duty we have to perform ought not to be performed lightly, for our dearest interests are at stake. In making the selection of gentlemen to represent us in Parliament, we have to look for men of honest, free, and independent principles, who will not forsake their duty for any selfish motives. I felt diffident—young, and unknown as I am—to address you on this occasion; I rely, however, upon my name, to which I know I owe the reception which you have given me, and come before you to propose one for your election, whose name speaks for itself. When I propose George Byng, Esq. I need not say that your interests are safe in his hands. For eight-and-twenty years, his honour, integrity, and independent

conduct have been under your observation ; he has been ever watchful of your interests ; and he never will forget his constituents to serve himself. I should not have spoken so decidedly, if I did not know that Mr. Byng was most highly valued by one whom duty, affection, and principle, compel me to honour and love. For 30 years Mr. Byng went hand in hand with my father, in the cause of civil and religious liberty—a cause which he never can forsake but with his existence.”

Mr. Trapaud seconded the proposal. Mr. Byng had ever advocated the spirit of freedom and independence which was introduced and established in England by Magna Charta. That ever memorable charter had recognized the full possession of life, of person, and of liberty. Without the last, the two first were not worth enjoying. The Bill of Rights declared those enjoyments to be not only the law of the land, but the inalienable rights of the people. The act of settlement finally guarded the free possession of life, liberty, and property—the birthright of every Englishman. These principles Mr. Byng always supported, and on these principles he now seconded his nomination.

Mr. Wood (of Littleton) assured his brother freeholders, that he could not prevent the sin of being old, but with their indulgence he came to nominate William Mellish, Esq. to be one of their representatives (the yell here set up was furious in the extreme ; when the uproar seemed inextinguishable without special interposition, Mr. Sheriff Desanges came forward, and called upon the electors to hear every body and decide afterwards, not to decide in the first place ; but all was in vain ; the din increased, and “ Hoo, off, off,” made the air ring again.) He nominated (vociferating with his utmost might) William Mellish, Esq. to represent this great County in Parliament.

Mr. Irving said, in intervals of casual silence, that he agreed in opinion with the gentleman who had first addressed them, that the men whom they elected ought to be free and independent. In this opinion he agreed with the gentleman whose father he had respected, and who had that day afforded a fair presage of eminence, when his talents, now juvenile, should come to maturity. It was a great and important duty to elect a man to represent their rights and liberties, and he whom they should elect ought to be himself independent and incapable of betraying or neglecting their interests, for any minister, for no class of men whatever, or to forward his own private interests. There were different species of independence. True independence they were to seek in the character, the conduct, the life, and, above all, in the free and independent exercise of a sound and discriminating judgment. It was a great many years since he had last had the honour of addressing them in that place. At that time they had been engaged in a great and expensive war, of which the result could not then be foreseen. They were now in the enjoyment of a peace which had placed this country in a higher rank than the page of history had described. This was owing principally to his Majesty's armies by sea and land ; but it was also owing, in a great measure, to a government which denied itself, and

consider the interests of the people. William Mellish, Esq. was in no manner a gentleman of the independence he had described. He continued his monition.

Mr. Clarke came forward and said he had to thank them for the distinguished honour of having so much as a thought bestowed upon him as a fit and worthy person to represent this great and populous County. "When he said this, no man was more sure than he, that it was to merit it his which had occasioned so high and elevated a distinction. *Am not I right, Clarke,* cried a gentleman standing close to Mr. Mellish. He was perfectly aware that he owed every thing to that quarter from which the invitation came. He then had seemed so elated with what she had done with the petition of Wood, Waithman, and Thorpe, and with the triumph which she was about to obtain in Westminster, by the election of her favourite child and champion, Sir Francis Burdett; she seemed so amused with these triumphs, that in a frolic, in a playful mood, she said, 'Let us make the experiment to elect poor, humble, honest Tom Clarke for Middlesex.' He could only now thank them for their intention towards him. He was afraid he was occupying too much of their time. He should now say something of the two candidates proposed. One of them seemed to him to have arrived at the very *acme* of unpopularity. No two men could differ more than that respectable gentleman and he. There was not a single vote that gentleman had given in Parliament but he should have given the direct opposite. Mr. Mellish was what they called a thick and thin man for Government. He was afraid he must also say, that he was a thick and thin man against the people. He was happy to have obtained their approbation; he should now, perhaps, incur their disapprobation. The inference they had derived from his observations was, he believed, not his inference. Was the inference that Mr. Mellish was wrong, and he was right? He abhorred such dogmatism. Was it that Mr. Clarke was conscientious, and Mr. Mellish unconscientious? May heaven defend him from such bigotry. They were very often wrong in their judgment of men, and much oftener of public men than of others. Mr. Mellish was a jolly, comely, hereditary Protestant. It was not quite unaccountable, therefore, that he should wonder why a Catholic, poor or elevated, should entertain principles opposite to his, because he wanted emancipation. Mr. Mellish lived in affluence and at his ease. When he wanted any money he had only to draw a check upon his banker, and he was supplied. It was not unaccountable that a gentleman of his heart and understanding, and he did not think he wanted either, should wonder at the discontent of the poor man who showed what he would call "an ignorant impatience of taxation." He had now almost done with Mr. Mellish, but one word more of him: he was extremely well off with the Government and under the Government. He was also well in with the Government, but perhaps he was well in with the Government because he was well off under the Government. He should now say a few words of Mr. Byng. That gentleman belonged to what they might perhaps call one of the great factions, or parties (for he would use no hard

names) in the state ; he belonged to the great political denomination called the Whigs of England. The Whigs had not acted so well as he could wish. There were faults on both sides ; but he wished that every gentleman in England were not only a Whig, but such a Whig as Mr. Byng. The Whigs were as dear and friendly to liberty as any country could boast. They agreed with the reformers, (for he was not ashamed to avow himself a reformer,) rather in their object than in the mode of accomplishing it. They, the reformers, wanted not so much a reform of, as a reform in, the House of Commons. The Whigs would be content if they could oust their opponents from the treasury bench. They, reformers, were at issue with them on that point. He agreed with the great and illustrious jacobin of former times, the right hon. William Pitt, that " No Minister could do any good, and that no honest man could continue Minister, without a reform." In the letter which he had written to the freeholders, he had shown the effects of the flat and low spirits which he then felt. Events which had since taken place had inspired a confidence and enthusiasm which made him believe that reformers could be planted in the House of Commons thick as hops. He should be content with something short of that. If they could have one to twenty there, they would fight the borough-mongers on their own dunghill. If they would not tumble their ill-constructed fabric about their ears, let the reformers of England never be trusted again.

Mr. Byng and Mr. Mellish were now declared to be duly elected.

Mr. Byng said, that agreeably with his principles he felt always the greatest satisfaction in meeting the freeholders of Middlesex. He felt the greatest satisfaction in seeing so many friends at Brentford that day to place him again in the high and distinguished situation which he had filled for so many years. He felt highly gratified in his long and arduous canvass to find that his conduct had been every where approved of. This principally arose from the honest and consistent conduct which he had exhibited since he had been in Parliament. In common with all the friends of freedom he would ever maintain those principles which had been asserted at the Revolution—principles which, although not always most prevalent in this country, as a gentleman had justly remarked, were most lasting and most conducive to the liberty and happiness of the people. He could at the same time most conscientiously assure them, that if a great part of his life had been passed in opposition to ministers, he had never given a vote from factious or disloyal motives. The liberties of the people were inseparably interwoven with the stability of the Crown ; and the people, while their rights and liberties were respected, would be ever ready to support the Constitution of King, Lords, and Commons. The people were sincerely and steadily attached to the Constitution for which our forefathers bled—to the government under which their forefathers lived happy at home, and were glorious abroad,—to the well-balanced Constitution, which had rendered this country, although small in comparison with many other countries, great and glorious beyond all comparison. But if this country should be deprived of liberty, it would soon return to its original

insignificance. Let who will be Minister, if he (Mr. Byng) should ever sacrifice their interests to his own dirty ambition, he should expect and deserve their abhorrence and execration; but while he conscientiously performed his duty, he was sure to live, not only in their voices, but in their hearts. If he should desert them, they would turn their backs upon him, and treat him with the abhorrence and contempt which he should peculiarly deserve. He had said peculiarly, because he had, from the earliest period of his life, at his father's fireside, heard the people spoken of with reverence and affection. He had only further to thank them most cordially for their votes and suffrages.

Mr. Mellish requested to be heard. He called upon them as Englishmen to give him an opportunity of speaking for himself; his conduct had been vilified; he knew his friends approved of his conduct, but he wished to make a few explanations. He had never had a contract in his life from Government. It was impossible to explain independence. He had acted from conscience, and feared not to be asked any questions. As long as they reposed so much trust in him, he should never transgress his duty.

The confusion and uproar was vehement during the whole time of Mr. Mellish's address.

The return was then announced: at Mr. Mellish's name the crowd vociferated "*No, no.*" The thanks of the meeting were next unanimously voted to Sir Francis Desanges, and to Sir George Alderson, Sheriffs, for their impartial conduct. The assembly was much more respectable than might be expected at the hustings of a county election. The new members were then chaired, but without any particular mark of distinction.

At the end of Brentford, next London, a large party of boys and girls arrayed themselves on both sides of the street, armed with large quantities of mud, and most plentifully bespattered all who wore the light blue riband (Mr. Mellish's badge) with mud. Several gentlemen had their hats, coats, and faces much disfigured. The knowledge of this difficult pass having been communicated to those friends of Mr. Mellish who yet remained in Brentford, the colours were speedily changed, and many of them were heard to cry out eagerly (in self-defence,) "Byng for ever."

158. MIDHURST (SUSSEX.)

Samuel and John Smith, Esquires, relatives of Lord Carrington, and bankers of London, returned for this close Borough.

159. MILBORNE PORT (SOMERSET.)

Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, (uncle of the Marquis of Anglesea) and *R. M. Casterd, Esq.* a barrister, are again returned.

160. MINEHEAD (SOMERSET.)

Henry and John Fownes Luttrell, Esquires, (two Brothers) again returned for this Borough ; in the neighbourhood of which Dunster Castle, the seat of this ancient family, is situate. This Borough is of the same patrimonial class as Corfe Castle, and Amersham.

161. MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Sir Charles Morgan, and Lord George Somerset, (of the noble family of Beaufort,) again returned without the least opposition.

162. MONMOUTH (BOROUGH.)

The Marquis of Worcester, (heir to the title of Beaufort,) again returned.

163. MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

C. W. W. Wynn, Esq. again returned. (Note.—In the list we have erroneously spelt the name with an e.)

“ To the Gentry, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Montgomery.

“ Gentlemen,

“ Twenty years of uninterrupted kindness on your part, and of faithful service on mine, induce me confidently to solicit the honour of again representing you in Parliament. Should you think fit, for the sixth time, to repose in me that high trust, it will add to the gratitude with which I remain, Gentlemen,

Your most obliged and faithful Servant,

“ June 10th, 1818.

CHARLES WATKIN WILLIAMS WYNN.”

164. MONTGOMERY (TOWN.)

Whitshed Keene, Esq. who had sat during 13 Parliaments, is succeeded, on his retirement from this representation, by Mr. Henry Clive, late Member for Ludlow, and Under Secretary of State for the Home Department.

“ Borough of Montgomery.”

“ At a Common Hall, it was resolved unanimously,

That the thanks of this Corporation be presented to Whitshed Keene, Esq. our late venerable and worthy representative in nine successive Parliaments, for his able, active, and upright conduct as a

British Senator, during a period of forty years; and also for his uniform and zealous attention to the interests of his constituents, with those of the county of Montgomery at large."

"June 23, 1818."

165. MORPETH (NORTHUMBERLAND.)

William Ord, Esq. and the *Hon. William Howard*, were elected without opposition.

166. NEWARK (NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.)

WE find one of the Boroughbridge Generals, (*Sir W. H. Clinton*) retreating from thence, and taking up his new headquarters under the same command in this town; and acting in concert with *Henry Willoughby, Esq.* one of the former members: both are returned without opposition.

166. NEWCASTLE UNDER-LINE (STAFFORDSHIRE.)

THE contest of patronage in this place, ended in the defeat of *Sir J. F. Boughy*, one of the former representatives. The members now returned, are *William Shepherd Kinnersley*, and *Robert John Wilmot, Esqrs.* In a former contest the latter gentleman was defeated by *Sir John Chetwode*, (one of the late members,) who on this occasion did not offer himself.

168. NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (NORTHUMBERLAND.)

The only candidates on the present occasion were the late members, *Sir M. W. Ridley*, and *Cuthbert Ellison, Esq.*

The business of the day was opened by the Under Sheriff reading the writ of election, and the several acts of Parliament usual on such occasions. These being finished,

N. Clayton, Esq. (town clerk,) requested the attention of his brother Burgesses for a few minutes, whilst he performed what he regarded as an impious duty to them and to himself—he meant the refutation of most atrocious calumnies which had been maliciously propagated by anonymous and scurrilous libellers, tending to depreciate the high character of the worthy and independent Burgesses of this ancient Town—calumnies which it became him, as their town-clerk, thus publicly to notice and to contradict. It had been asserted that the vote of every freeman had its price—that this price was at one time 7s. 6d. and that now it was raised to 10s. 6d. He should have thought the calumny too contemptible, too absurd, to deserve either their notice or his own, were it not for the consideration that it was of a sort the most insidious, and the most mischievous, as it was built on some circumstances which did exist, and which by vile distortion and gross misrepresentation were used to give colour to the charge.

To repel such a calumny it was only necessary to give an honest and unvarnished statement of the real facts of the case. It had been the usage of the Town, and he spoke from the remembrance of nearly half a century, for the members after an election to give a dinner to the meeting brethren of the several incorporated companies. It had also been the usage, before each election, for those several incorporated companies, plentifully and handsomely to entertain the candidates and their friends at their respective halls, upon their canvass. He said, to call this dinner, so given by the members, a bribe, was as absurd as to accuse a gentleman of venality who should give a dinner to another gentleman, whose guest he had been the day before. It was a mere return of civility, a payment of a debt of hospitality on the part of the members to the incorporated companies, which it would be ungrateful to omit. Now it was clear that a private mansion, however splendid, was not of sufficient magnitude to receive all to whom this return of civility was due; and the members therefore employed for the purpose some of the inns in the Town. This was a plain and true statement of the ground of this gross calumny. The author of it had been furnished with the means of fixing the actual amount of the bribe with which he charged the Burgesses from this circumstance:—In former times, when viands and wine were cheaper, the expense of the entertainment was fixed at 7s. 6d. for each visitor; and of late, from an increase of the price of those articles, at 10s. 6d. Mr. C. concluded by observing, that his long connexion with the Burgesses of Newcastle, and a knowledge of their usages and habits, enabled him to form a judgment, and it was his firm belief, that there was not in the kingdom a body of electors who exercised with greater integrity and purity their elective franchise.

The Sheriff (Wm. Clayton, Esq.) then stated the object of the meeting, and informed those gentlemen who had any candidates to propose, that now was the time to put them in nomination.

Mr. Alderman Reed immediately presented himself to the meeting. He began by expressing his regret for the malicious calumnies which had appeared in the public prints, with a view of alienating their affections from one of their late worthy representatives. He was always desirous of maintaining the freedom of the press, but when it was made the vehicle of slander against so respectable an individual, he must say that it was most grossly perverted. He next alluded to an insinuation that had been made, that his friend Mr. Clennell and himself signed the requisition to the Hon. Mr. Scott, and he assured them that it was altogether false; and that if that Gentleman had accepted the invitation, Mr. Ellison would have found in them, as he doubted not he would have found in the majority of the Burgesses, most zealous supporters. He then bestowed his approbation and applause upon the public conduct of Sir M. W. Ridley during the time he had been their representative; he felt confident that their interests could not be placed in abler hands, and concluded by proposing him as a proper person to represent this Town in Parliament.

T. Gibson, Esq. seconded the motion.

Sir M. W. Ridley then rose and addressed the meeting. The exercise of the royal prerogative, he observed, having again placed in their

hands the election of two members to represent them in the great council of the nation, it was with feelings of the greatest anxiety that he presented himself before them to solicit a renewal of the trust with which on a former occasion they had been pleased to honour him ; and at the same time he felt it his duty to return them his sincere thanks for the honour they had at that time conferred upon him. When he considered the difference of the circumstances under which he now asked their suffrages, he felt doubly anxious for the result of that day's proceedings. On the last occasion he was recommended to their notice by the long friendship that had subsisted between this Town and his revered predecessor, but he now stood forward on his own pretensions. His conduct in Parliament was now the plea upon which he grounded his claim to their support ; and he flattered himself that, during the six years he had had the honour of representing them in Parliament, he had not in any instance deviated from that line of conduct which he then pledged himself to adopt, and which he regarded as most conducive to the interests of the country. He had always endeavoured, to the utmost of his power, to maintain the privileges of the people, and the just prerogative of the crown ; and it was only from a firm conviction of the impolicy of the measures of His Majesty's Ministers, and not from the spirit of party, that he had felt it his duty to oppose them. He was willing to admit that they acted from mistaken views, and not from any corrupt motives ; but still he must say, that they have, in many instances, violated that inestimable Constitution which our forefathers shed their blood to obtain and protect. When he saw that great palladium of our liberties, the act of Habeas Corpus, suspended in a time of profound peace, and without substantiating any case to justify such a measure ; and after that suspension had been carried into effect, when he saw a bill of indemnity introduced, to put it out of the power of insulted individuals to obtain redress for the injuries they had sustained ; and again, when he saw an Alien Bill, with a retrospective operation, hurried through the House on the eve of a dissolution, though he certainly admitted that the clause naturalizing aliens by the purchase of stock in the Bank of England ought not to be suffered to exist, he should have thought it the greatest dereliction of his duty to have consented to such unwarrantable and unconstitutional proceedings. He had endeavoured, in every instance, to promote a rigid economy in the public expenditure. He particularly referred to a motion he had submitted to the House for the reduction of the Lords of the Admiralty ; and it could not be forgotten that that motion was rejected, on the ground that it was necessary to keep up that establishment for the purpose of training up young statesmen, and fitting them for more important situations ; an argument too weak to need refutation. It was, however, a great satisfaction to him that many of the most independent members in the House voted with him on that occasion. He next alluded to the question of parliamentary reform. He was friendly to a moderate reform, and had repeatedly voted for a committee to inquire into the state of the representation ; but he was utterly averse to annual parliaments and universal suffrage, which, he conceived, would be productive of the most baleful effects ;

that while the former would render elections more venal and corrupt, the latter would tend to destroy that independent spirit for which the electors of England were so celebrated.

He felt confident that he had at all times exerted himself to the utmost in promoting the commerce and prosperity of this Town. Soon after the opening of the trade to India, a petition for making Newcastle a free port had been forwarded to him by that highly respectable body the Chamber of Commerce, and though he and his worthy Colleague had been most incessant in their applications, that petition had been rejected. Another petition had been lately transmitted, and was now under consideration. They had applied weekly, nay, he might almost say daily, at the Treasury, and had done every thing in their power to obtain the extension of that privilege to this port, and he was sorry that they had not been able to receive an earlier answer. It had been stated that the want of success on the former occasion was owing to one of their members being generally an opposer of the measures of Government; but he was confident His Majesty's Ministers could never be swayed by so paltry a consideration.

With regard to another circumstance, affecting the commercial interests of this Town, the removal of the Custom-house, it was generally understood that our success in that measure was entirely to be attributed to the exertions of a noble Lord; but connected as he was with that noble Lord, he must say, that his colleague and himself had spared no exertions; the interference of the noble Lord might have greater weight than his, and he had no doubt it had, but he would maintain in the face of this meeting, in the face of the country, that it was a strong sense of the justice of our cause alone, that prevented Ministers from acceding to the proposition. He did not wish to undervalue the services of that noble Lord, but he felt it his duty to satisfy his constituents respecting his conduct upon that subject.

The great approbation he received from the different corporated companies on Tuesday was most gratifying; but there was one solitary exception to which he was sorry to be obliged to allude. He regretted exceedingly that his conduct should in any way meet with the disapprobation of his constituents; but in the support he gave to the Corn Bill he was influenced by the purest motives; he firmly believed that it was a measure of the greatest importance to the country, and that it was indispensably necessary for the preservation of its prosperity. He was certainly averse to the higher limitation price of 80s. and had divided the House upon the question for fixing it at 72s. The vote he gave on that occasion was a conscientious one; he believed it at the time to be right, and he believed so still. This was his consolation for having incurred their displeasure, and he had also the satisfaction to know that his conduct had been approved of by many who were well enabled to form a correct judgment upon the subject; he had received the thanks of the Corporation of London for the course he had pursued upon that question, though certainly the approbation of any body whatever was of little value to him when compared with that of his constituents. Here the worthy Baronet observed, he could not refrain from expressing the scorn and indignation he felt for the epithets which had been applied to him in a letter

he had received on this subject, in the name of the Stewards of the Incorporated Companies. It was there said that he had been influenced in his vote by private interest, by the vile, corrupt, degraded expectation of obtaining a paltry, pitiful augmentation of his rents. If they could for one moment suppose him guilty of such an action, he entreated them not to return him as their representative;—if they denied him the character of a gentleman and a man of honour, or if they believed him guilty of a mean, dirty, or dishonourable act, he would not ask their suffrages, nor would he receive them. It was a great satisfaction to him, he continued, that he was personally known to most of his constituents; he had spent the greater part of his life amongst them, and he felt a lively interest in every thing that concerned Newcastle; he was bound to it by every tie; he was intimately connected with its commerce, its manufactures, its improvements, its charitable institutions, and even with its amusements; this connexion, he trusted, neither time nor circumstances would ever weaken.

The honourable Baronet concluded by remarking, that he had thus endeavoured to state the claims upon which he solicited their support; with his public life they were acquainted through the medium of the press; and of his private life they must be in possession of still more accurate information. They had thus the power of judging in their own hands; and if they should again honour him with their choice, he assured them that he would never cease to advocate their cause and support their interests whenever an opportunity should offer itself.

Mr. Alderman Sorsbie, in rising for the purpose of proposing Mr. Ellison, bore testimony to the great attention he had always received from that gentleman, in all the commercial applications with which he had been connected. He considered that the conduct of Mr. Ellison entitled him to the fullest confidence of his brother Burgesses, and concluded by recommending him as a proper person to represent them in Parliament.

Mr. John Cookson seconded the motion.

Mr. Ellison then spoke as follows:

“Gentlemen, I beg permission, in the first place, to return my grateful acknowledgments to the respectable Gentlemen who have been pleased to pronounce me fit, in their judgment, after six years of probation, to be re-elected your representative in Parliament; and having paid a debt of courtesy and gratitude to them, I turn to the performance of a graver duty to yourselves, entreating you to permit the impression produced upon you by the able speech of my hon. Friend to subside, and to listen to the justification I have to offer of the very different part I have taken in public life, if not with favour, at least without prejudice. When I first addressed you from this place, you were necessarily obliged to judge of me by the professions I then made of devotion to your service, to estimate me by the general character I had acquired by residence amongst you, and to trust to the pledge I then gave you to support those public measures which appeared to me to be most conducive to the interests of the country; but on the present occasion you must try me by the manner in which those professions have been fulfilled, and the manner in

which that pledge has been redeemed. You will well recollect our situation in the year 1812. We were advancing into the tenth year of a war, unexampled for the sacrifices it brought upon the country, and the animosity with which it was carried on against us. The enduring patience of the people, their submission to adversity whenever it befel them, their moderation in victory which more frequently attended their exertions, had yet failed to produce that cordial co-operation of the other powers of Europe by which alone the balance of power, so essential to the general safety and independence, could be restored. But the spark which we had kindled and kept alive in the south, spread itself by degrees to the remotest parts of Europe. We had been the first to shew the world that the arms of France were not invincible; and that delusion once destroyed, so powerful became the union amongst the nations of Europe, that in less than two years from the period I allude to, not only was the territory of France (vauntingly called the sacred territory) invaded by those to whom she had lately dictated submission, but the capital opened its gates to the conquerors. I avow myself to have been the uniform supporter of those public measures by which that confederacy was formed and sustained; and the result has proved that the system pursued by Ministers was founded on true policy. Gentlemen, you know the sequel. The head of the late government of France, by a treaty (rashly as I shall always think,) concluded on the part of our allies, but assented to on our part because their faith was pledged to it, abdicated his throne, and retired to an island in the Mediterranean. But how did he observe the treaty? In a few months he violated the compact, appeared again on the theatre of his former exploits, and with the assistance of his former companions in arms, who had in the mean time taken the oath of allegiance to their lawful sovereign, repossessed himself of the resources of France.

"I come now to a memorable conjuncture in the politics of this country. Our allies appealed to arms against the usurpation, and it was for the House of Commons to determine whether it would again commit the people of England to the hazard and consequences of a second struggle. If there is one vote I ever gave as your representative on which I reflect with more satisfaction than another, it is the vote I gave on that occasion. I felt that the existence of the government of Napoleon was incompatible with the safety of this country, and that if we had listened to the hollow professions of reconciliation and submission that were then offered to us, the struggle would only have been deferred to a time when we were less able to meet it. Could we forget the perfidy of which Spain was the victim, or the ambition which crushed other powers? Could we forget that very recent negotiations with the late chief of the government of France were unsuccessful, because he refused to cede one fortress which secured a passage into Italy, and another that opened to him a road into Germany? Could we forget his tenacity at Antwerp, as the key of the Netherlands, Holland, and Great Britain? And with these evidences of his future views before us, should we not have been dupes to have believed that the nature of the individual we had to contend with was changed with a taste of adversity? Happily for this nation, a bolder course was taken, and a war was concluded in one glorious

day, of which I need not remind you that this is the anniversary; our great chieftain confirmed at the same time the independence of Europe, and the unrivalled superiority of his own military genius.

"I have now detailed to you the grounds on which I supported the executive Government during the war. Questions were occasionally agitated, on which my duty to you required me to differ from them, and as, (happily for the country,) publicity is given to the conduct of your representatives, those questions are familiar to you. I am prepared to render an account of my conduct upon them if required. You have now a right to know what part I have taken during the short period of peace we have enjoyed. Believing the Government which carried the country safely through the difficulties of the contest to be competent to rule over it in times of tranquillity, I have continued to give it a fair and liberal support.

"My honourable friend has dwelt much on his exertions in favour of economy and retrenchment, and I assure you, that when it has appeared to me that the national expenditure might be diminished, and a reduction of public burdens effected without detriment to the state, my efforts have not been wanting to promote those objects. I allude to the proposition for the continuance of the property tax, to the extinction of which I conceived the faith of Parliament to be pledged, and recollecting the strong expression of opinion I witnessed in this hall against the continuance of that tax after the conclusion of the war, I conceived it my duty, as a faithful representative of the people, to withdraw my support from Government on that occasion. My honourable friend has animadverted in strong language on the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, in a time of profound peace, but not of tranquillity, as he has described it. During the discussions which took place on that question, I was not sufficiently recovered from the indisposition with which I was attacked shortly after my return from the continent, to attend in my place at the late hours when divisions took place upon it; but I had formed an opinion, and you have a right to know it.—I scorn deception, and hope that I have courage to support me under any obloquy that may attach to my public conduct, so long as I can justify it to my own conscience. Believing that the country was in hazard, and having persuaded myself that the Constitution had been before preserved by a temporary suspension of the Habeas Corpus, I candidly confess that, had I been able to attend in my place, I should have supported the measure. (*Applause, with some marks of disapprobation.*) After this candid avowal of my sentiments on the first suspension, I hope you will give me credit for the same candour in declaring my sentiments on the second occasion: my honourable friend knows, that at the time it occurred, and for some time previous to it, I was confined to the bed of sickness, and quite unable to give my attention to any business, (and indeed, unless my health had materially improved, you must long ere now have met to choose another to supply my place.) Judging from what then came to light, and has since been confirmed, I have no hesitation in saying that I should not have been disposed to countenance the continuance of the suspension beyond the sitting of Parliament. I believe, however, that in no one instance has the Government abused the powers confided to it. Can it be supposed that I do not feel an

equal veneration with my honourable friend for our excellent Constitution, and the same reluctance to touch one stone of that sacred fabric? Can it be supposed that I do not consider it the engine which gives force and effect to our resources whenever they are called forth? I am not indeed surprised, that in this Town the necessity of the suspension was so much doubted, for I have a pride in reflecting, that the people in this part of the country not only endured the pressure of the war with patience, but submitted to the difficulties that followed with temper and submission.

" Having before stated to you that I have generally supported the Government; the present Government being the same, it follows that, if you do me the honour of returning me again to Parliament, I shall give them my support so long as I think they deserve the confidence of the country. Will any man ask a stronger pledge of me? If there be such a man, I say he is unworthy of exercising the elective franchise. I ask but liberty to exercise my free judgment. I could accept the representation on no other terms, and I have always believed that it was the wish of the free Burgesses of Newcastle to have a representative who would not blindly and servilely devote himself to the will of any Minister.

" I would here willingly close, but I am compelled by feelings of gratitude for the reception you have given me, to allude to the late agitation in the Town, which brought me suddenly amongst you: I refer to it to thank you for that reception, and to declare, that neither towards the respectable individual who was invited to be a candidate for the representation, nor to his illustrious relatives (whose portraits you have wisely placed in this hall, by the side of our great naval hero, to stimulate the present and future generations to the service of the public,) do I feel the slightest change of opinion, nor have I in my breast a spark of resentment towards those respectable gentlemen who were parties to the invitation. I only feel towards them a desire to be useful, and to do my duty towards them. I may feel something like contempt for the person to whom my worthy friend, Mr. Reed, has alluded, who advances charges against me in the public prints, which he knows he cannot maintain, and for which reason he is ashamed or afraid to put his name to them: and I may be disposed to ridicule the inconsistency of this writer, who, like the traveller in the fable, blows hot and cold with the same breath. In the beginning of one of his addresses, he rebukes me for the want of a proper influence with the Government, and at the conclusion, reproaches me with the abuse of the patronage of the Crown, which I derive from that influence and no other source.

" I owe it to my worthy friends, Mr. Reed and Mr. Clennell, to confirm the contradiction which the former has this day given to the report that was in circulation, that they were parties to the requisition, and to declare that they were among the foremost on my arrival in Newcastle to give me an opportunity of having them as friends.

" It only now remains for me to repeat the wish I expressed to the incorporated companies, when they did me the honour of receiving me in their halls, that if any free Burgess sees reason to be dissatisfied with my past conduct, he will be pleased to ask explanation of it,

to thank you for your patient attention, and anxiously to await your decision."

Both members were chaired amidst the acclamations of the town.

169. NEWPORT (CORNWALL.)

THIS Borough is within three miles of the town of Launceston, but the parishes are divided only by a small stream. It has been the scene of a contest of personal rivalry, in which the rights of the electors are only the instruments of operation.

The former members, *Jonathan Raine*, and *William Northey*, Esquires, are again returned. Their opponents were Messrs. Kenna-way and Franco; the latter a relation of Sir M. M. Lopes.

170. NEWPORT (ISLE OF WIGHT.)

Charles Duncombe, Esq. (who sat in right of Heytesbury in the last Parliament,) is returned in conjunction with *Sir Leonard Troughton Worsley Holmes*, Bart. whose estates are in this island.

171. NEWTON (LANCASHIRE.)

Thomas Legh, Esq. (to whom the public are indebted for an account of his travels to the Cataracts of the Nile) and his brother-in-law, *Thomas Cloughton*, Esq. represent this burgage held borough.

172. NEWTON (ISLE OF WIGHT.)

THIS decayed Borough, having a titular mayor, but no corporation, is again represented by the *Hon. G. A. Pelham*, and *Hudson Gurney*, Esq.

173. NORFOLK.

A WARM struggle was expected in this county, in opposition to Mr. Wodehouse, in favour of Mr. Philip Hamond; yet that gentleman, after a declaration expressive of his determination to stand the poll, declined the contest. On the day of election, (Edward Lambe, Esq. high sheriff,) the usual preliminary proceedings having taken place,

Sigismund Trafford Southwell, Esq. rose and said, that he was about to discharge a most pleasing as well as a most important duty. In proposing to the freeholders the name of Mr. Coke as one of their representatives in Parliament, he was not naming a man who was young and untried, who was almost unknown, and whose principles were scarcely formed; but one whose life had been spent in the county, whose principles had never been shaken, and who for forty years had been their steady, faithful, and active representative. For him to enter into any long or laboured panegyric on Mr. Coke's conduct would, to that meeting, be needless. His exertions in the improvement of agriculture, his labours in the cause of freedom,

his splendid hospitality, his private worth, his public services, all pointed him out as the man whom Norfolk ought to select as her representative. He was a fit representative for such men as the yeomanry of the county. It was of the character of its yeomanry that Norfolk might be proud. She had no picturesque scenery, no verdant meadows to adorn her surface, but she had a race of men whom she might justly boast, men equally enlightened, independent, and enterprising, and most fortunate he esteemed them in possessing such a man as their late worthy member, to watch over their interests. Mr. Coke's parliamentary career had been equally long and exemplary. No vote of his had ever cost the country a shilling, or caused a drop of its blood to flow. He had been the consistent advocate of mild government, of peace, of economy, and of reform. Had the principles which he had uniformly maintained been acted upon in the present reign, to what a state of prosperity might the country have arisen! Those principles would have secured to us the possession of our rights, happiness and content at home, and respect abroad. It was, therefore, with the most cordial satisfaction that he proposed the return to Parliament of Thomas William Coke, Esq. of Holkham, as one of the members for Norfolk.

Admiral Lukin, in seconding the nomination of Mr. Coke, also took occasion to pass some high and just eulogiums on that gentleman's character.

Edmund Bacon, Esq. then nominated Edmond Wodehouse, Esq. as a proper person to represent the county in Parliament.

J. J. Bedingfield, Esq. seconded this nomination, and said that in so doing he experienced the highest pride and gratification. It had ever been considered as the surest way to judge of the character and intentions of men by their actions; and he was confident that those qualities would never be found wanting in his hon. friend, which constituted the best claim to public confidence—he meant the qualities of integrity and independence. He believed he might say the conduct of Mr. Wodehouse had been approved by almost every impartial man in the county.

No other candidate being proposed,

Mr. Coke said, that the honour of representing Norfolk had always been the proudest and highest distinction to which he wished to aspire. He valued it, because it was an honour freely and spontaneously conferred upon him from a body of independent Englishmen. It was a distinction far beyond that which any monarch could bestow, and a renewal of that confidence, which for forty-two years the freeholders of this great county had placed in him, was the best reward of all his past labours. He certainly had kept himself completely independent of every administration; and he could say with perfect truth, that he had never solicited either place, pension, or emolument of any kind whatever, for himself, or for any one connected with him. He felt that if he had done so, he must have been bound to support those from whom he received favours. (*"No, no," from Colonel Wodehouse.*) "Such," said Mr. Coke, "is my opinion; and if a man has a mind to perform his duty honestly to his constituents, he must neither ask nor receive ministerial favours." Were he to consult only his own private feelings, he would willingly

withdraw himself from an irksome and useless attendance upon a corrupt House of Commons, which, constituted as it now was, set at nought the prayers and complaints of the people, answered their sufferings with a Gagging Bill, and their petitions with insult and mockery. (*Hear, hear.*) Far more grateful would it be to him to retire to his family, and to spend his time in those pursuits which afforded him real and unmixed delight ; but he felt that this was not a time to shrink from the discharge of his duty ; and as it had pleased the freeholders of Norfolk again to elect him their representative, he should endeavour to perform it. Mr. Coke then took a review of the leading features of his parliamentary life, and after paying a warm tribute of attachment to the memory of his illustrious friend Mr. Fox, strongly condemned the extravagance of the present administration.

What have ministers done this year ? (he emphatically inquired,) —What did they last year ? had you not a great meeting in this hall, and did not my noble friend the Earl of Albemarle and myself state to you what these men would do---that they would suspend the Habeas Corpus Act ? The honourable Colonel, on that occasion, cried out, " Look at Manchester ; see what the disaffected are doing at Manchester." I knew nothing at that time of what was doing at Manchester ; but the honourable Colonel might perhaps be in the secret ; he might have heard of Oliver being sent down to Manchester, and might have thought that Oliver would not have turned out such a bungler as he proved to be. But ministers had let loose these spies upon the people, and it became necessary, on account of the vile, abominable conduct of these men, to appeal to the late most valuable House of Commons, to cover all their crimes, to screen themselves from punishment ; and, to prevent Englishmen from justifying their conduct, they will not suffer them to be heard ; they clap poor people in prison, and keep them there for months, and then they call on Parliament to indemnify them. Are such things as these to be endured ? Is this acting on the principles of the Constitution ? Certainly not. A bill had been lately introduced by Mr. Brougham, for examining into the disposal of public charities. This was opposed in the House of Lords, under the most flimsy pretences, while the true reason was, that a Noble Lord, of borough notoriety, and even a Bishop, were very strongly suspected of having plundered to an immense extent those funds which were left for charitable purposes ! Mr. Coke then concluded by assuring the meeting of his fixed determination to persevere in those principles which had first recommended him to their notice.

Mr. Edmond Wodehouse said, that he found himself utterly incapable of giving adequate expression to those feelings of gratitude which filled his breast, for this additional mark of the confidence and esteem of the freeholders of Norfolk. He should take up but little of the time of the meeting. His public conduct was before them, and it was for them to decide upon it. He felt conscious that many gentlemen in the county had equal pretensions with himself, to aspire to the high honour which had been conferred upon him. He should never attempt to hold it if he thought the voice of the freeholders

was against him. He had not commenced a contest through envy, neither should he ever persevere in one which was merely vexatious.

The high sheriff then declared *Thomas W. Coke, Esq.* and *Edmond Wodehouse, Esq.* duly elected.

The solicitations of the two members were addressed to their constituents in the following manner :—

“To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Norfolk.

“ Gentlemen,

“ I take the earliest moment to solicit the honour of your support, and to assure you, that if you accept a renewal of my services, and choose me as your representative, I shall strictly adhere to those independent principles which have invariably guided my political conduct.

“ I trust I have never forfeited the confidence you have so long reposed in me ; unbiassed by any interested views, I have never, by a single vote, deviated from those principles which equally ensure opposition to all extravagance in public expenditure, and all approaches towards an arbitrary government ; and you will find me, to the latest hour of my life, the stanch friend to civil and religious liberty, the warm advocate of reform in Parliament, and the tenacious defender of our glorious Constitution.

“ I remain,

With the sincerest gratitude for your many
flattering marks of regard,

And with every sentiment of respect and attachment,

Your faithfully devoted,

“ London, June 10th, 1818.

THOMAS WILLIAM COKE.”

“To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Norfolk.

“ Gentlemen,

“ As a dissolution of Parliament has been publicly announced, I beg leave to offer myself once more to your notice, in the hope that I may again expect the honour of being elected one of your representatives ; and on soliciting for a renewal of your confidence, I would convey to you both the assurance, that I trust it is impossible that any interval of time should ever deaden the impression of gratitude for the favour I have already enjoyed, and that the reflections which an intercourse of public business must naturally give birth to, have served only to increase the ideas of responsibility with which I regard the situation to which I have aspired.

“ I have no pretensions to urge, except the intention to act honestly ; and if it should be the pleasure of the county that the trust lately reposed in me should be again committed to my care, I will endeavour to regulate my mind in the decision upon subjects of general import as the exigencies of the country may seem to me to direct ; and whenever any question shall occur which may more immediately affect the interests of those to whom I am bound by every

social tie of duty and of respect, it will be the pride and satisfaction of my life if I should be able to prove in any degree the sincerity of that attachment with which I have the honour to subscribe myself,

"Your most obliged and faithful servant,

"Seawowe, June 10th, 1818.

EDMOND WODEHOUSE."

174. NORTHALLERTON (YORKSHIRE.)

Lord Lascelles, the late member for the county of York, is returned from this Borough, jointly with *Henry Pierce*, Esq. related by marriage to the Monson family.

175. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

On the day appointed for the purpose of nominating fit and proper persons to represent this County in Parliament, Sir G. W. Gunning in proposing Mr. Cartwright, as one of the representatives for the County, spoke as follows: He observed, "That the circumstances under which he addressed the meeting might prove some excuse for his having undertaken to nominate a candidate for the County, as he had not to propose a name unknown to them, or a character of which they had no experience; he had only to urge them to return into the hands of Mr. Cartwright the great and important trust he had held for the last one-and-twenty years, and of which he had not rendered himself unworthy. Sir G. dwelt with much satisfaction on the recollection that he had first offered Mr. C. to the County in the year 1797, and, from the general marks of approbation he had since that time met with, he could now with increased confidence again propose him as the object of its choice. He enlarged upon the qualifications of a Member of Parliament, which he said Mr. C. amply possessed, and stated that he had taken a most conscientious line of politics, by supporting measures which had saved the country from difficulties which could not, three years ago, have been looked at without alarm, or even despair, and had rescued the rest of Europe from the grasp of its most merciless and inveterate enemy. The view he had taken of our internal policy equally entitled him to the approbation of all who had at heart the true and vital interests of the Empire; for he had ever stood forward in opposition to the designs of wicked and desperate men, who, under the mask of wild, visionary, and impracticable schemes of reform, had endeavoured to demoralize the people, and undermine all that is valuable in our Constitution. In addition to these public grounds, upon which Sir George called for support to Mr. Cartwright, he urged his attention to the business of the County, his activity as a magistrate, his zeal in promoting that invaluable establishment (the Yeomanry); and he took this opportunity of giving his testimony to the qualities which adorn his private character, which long habits of friendship enabled him well to appreciate, and which, in his opinion, formed our best security against political profligacy.—Brilliant talents might command our admiration, wit and eloquence might bias, perhaps mislead, our judgment; but

unless talents were accompanied by honesty, and eloquence by truth, there was not one amongst us who would not prefer that the qualifications of his representative should be honour, integrity, and independence. He concluded by proposing Mr. Cartwright as one of the candidates to represent this County in Parliament at the ensuing election.

T. R. Thornton, Esq. fully coinciding in the sentiments stated by the Hon. Baronet, seconded the motion.

Mr. Cartwright then stood forward and referred to the number of years (21) he had served for the County, which he congratulated on the happy change that had taken place in the country since he first was sent to Parliament. He said he had given his support to administration, because he approved of their measures; and he was satisfied the happy situation in which we now stood, and the promising prospect of public affairs, were to be attributed to the course of policy pursued by the councils of this country for the last twenty years. He was aware that the time rendered revision, and change, in many cases, necessary; but he was adverse to those visionary plans of reform so frequently insisted upon, and which, in his opinion, were pregnant with great danger to our best interests, and calculated to sap the very foundations of our envied Constitution. He had ever been steady to the principles he professed when he was first chosen, and he was more confirmed in them from every thing that had passed, since he had been in Parliament.

Edward Bouverie, Esq. in proposing Lord Viscount Althorp as a fit representative of the County, begged to direct the attention of the meeting to the overwhelming domestic affliction experienced by the noble Lord, the death of Lady Althorp, whose remains had been so very recently conveyed through the town for interment; this circumstance, he was sure, would be deemed a sufficient apology for the absence of his Lordship on the occasion. Mr. B. then said it was perfectly unnecessary for him to advert to the private virtues of the noble Lord, which were very generally known to those he then addressed; or to enlarge upon his Lordship's ability and public conduct, with which they were equally well acquainted, and duly appreciated; and he was sure that the noble Lord would, at some future occasion, be happy to meet those he had so long and so uprightly represented to render an account of his stewardship, and to make his acknowledgments for the favours which had already been conferred on him.

J. C. Mansel, Esq. seconded the proposition.

No other candidate being put in nomination, the meeting was dissolved.

On the day of election, *W. R. Cartwright*, Esq. and Lord Duncannon (as the representative of *Lord Althorp*), were invested with the sword and spurs, and the ceremony concluded by their being chaired round the accustomed part of the town.

The following are the addresses of thanks issued by the elected members.

*" To the Gentry, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of
Northampton.*

" Gentlemen,

" You have this day been pleased to return me, for the sixth time, as one of your representatives in Parliament.

" Heretofore it has been my lot to be chosen during a period of great public exigency and embarrassment, or at a moment of deep anxiety and suspense. I trust I may now congratulate you on the prospect we have before us, and on the well-grounded hopes of a long course of prosperity and peace: but allow me to assure you, that under all circumstances, and at all times, I shall ever retain the most grateful remembrance of your favour; and to promote your interest, in common with that of the empire at large, will ever be the most anxious object of my life.

" I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,

Your most obliged and faithful Servant,

" Northampton, June 25, 1818.

W. R. CARTWRIGHT."

*" To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of
Northampton.*

" Gentlemen,

" Permit me to return you my warmest thanks for the very kind and gratifying manner in which you received me as appearing in behalf of Lord Althorp, on the election this day.

" The unanimity and cordiality with which you have been pleased again to invest him with the important trust of representing you in Parliament, cannot fail to add to his gratitude and attachment to you, and to encourage him in a continuance of those exertions in the performance of his parliamentary duties, which will be the best return he can make to you for the high distinction you have conferred on him.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,

Your obliged and obedient humble Servant,

" Northampton, June 25, 1818.

DUNCANSON."

176. NORTHAMPTON (BOROUGH.)

THIS place is of that class which cannot be represented without a contest. The Marquis of Northampton, being the recorder of the town, possesses great political influence in the return of the members. His son, the *Earl Compton*, is on this occasion returned, in conjunction with *Sir Edward Kerrison*, G. C. B. who in the last Parliament represented Shaftesbury. The return was closely contested between this officer and Sir George Robinson. Mr. Maberly, the son of the member for Abingdon, would have persevered in his offer of services; but his youth was an obstacle. He is in the same regiment with Sir Edward, and it is supposed means to solicit the honour on a future occasion.

The election was conducted in a most riotous and disgraceful manner. The adherents of each party attacking the head-quarters of their opponents. Many fractures of limbs occurred; and at one time, the Mayor was obliged to read the riot act, in two distinct parts of the town, before order could be restored.

177. NORTHUMBERLAND.

THE satisfaction and unanimity of the County must be complete, since the change of one member took place, unopposed, and by the following quiet family arrangement.

" To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Northumberland.

" Having enjoyed the honourable distinction of representing you in six successive Parliaments, I should not do justice to your kindness, if I withdrew from public life without acknowledging the obligations you have laid me under by your long and uninterrupted support.

" My present state of health rendering me unequal to the duty of a regular attendance in the House of Commons, will compel me to decline the honour of again soliciting your suffrages: but be assured, Gentlemen, that I shall ever reflect with gratitude upon those marks of your favour which I have so frequently experienced from you, and shall eagerly seize every opportunity of contributing to the welfare and prosperity of the county of Northumberland.

" I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obliged and very faithful Servant,

" London, June 5.

THOMAS RICHARD BEAUMONT."

" To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Northumberland.

" A Dissolution of Parliament being confidently expected to take place in a few days, I have the honour to inform you, that it is my intention to offer myself as a candidate to represent the County of Northumberland at the approaching Election, and I avail myself of the earliest opportunity of soliciting your favour and support.

" In the event of my being placed by your partiality in the honourable station to which I am aspiring, it shall be my earnest endeavour diligently and conscientiously to discharge my duties in Parliament.

" It will be my wish, in residing constantly among you, uniformly to direct my services to your advantage; and you may rely upon a sedulous and active attention to the various interests of this extensive and opulent county.

" The occasion requires me to declare, that my political sentiments are favourable to his Majesty's present ministers; but I can at the same time assure you, that no consideration will ever induce me to lend my support to any measures that I am not convinced are calculated for promoting the substantial welfare of my country.

" I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your very faithful and obedient Servant,

" Hexham Abbey, June 8.

T. W. BEAUMONT."

The members are *Sir C. M. L. Monck*, and *Thomas Wentworth Beaumont, Esq.*

178. NORWICH (CITY.)

THE principles avowed by Mr. Wm. Smith, appearing to have equally been the sentiments also of the new candidate, Mr. Gurney, a coalition of interests took place. A declaration of those principles, and the joint address of these coalition members follow :—

“ To the Worthy and Independent Electors of the City and County of Norwich.

“ Gentlemen,

“ By the dissolution of Parliament, which seems to be at hand, the representatives of the Commons of Great Britain will be sent back to receive the judgment of their constituents—a most salutary provision for insuring the happiness and prosperity of a country, but whose efficacy must depend on the integrity, the wisdom, and the spirit, with which the opportunity is improved.

“ The principles on which I first made my appearance among you, were those commonly ascribed to the party distinguished by the name of Whigs ; among which prominently stands forth the maxim that all legitimate government is instituted for the good of society at large ;—of the governed, not of the governors ; and has no other just or rational object—a principle most valuable, as being of the greatest practical advantage ; recognizing the equal right of every individual to legal security for his life, liberty, and property, and furnishing at once the motive and the justification for inquiring into and rectifying every mischief and abuse in the State, to whose advantage soever it may illicitly conduce. By this, as by an unerring rule, I have ever sought to form my political conduct and attachments ; not wilfully allowing the views of mere party to mislead me into extremes injurious to the public interest ; or, in the bitterness of zeal, imputing dishonesty to every man from whom I may have had the fortune to differ.

“ Pardon me, if I add (for I am rendering an account of my stewardship,) that I have endeavoured, honestly and assiduously, to perform the duties of the important trust which you reposed in my hands. I cannot charge myself with having at any time neglected the business of the city, or having refused to undertake any fair and proper service requested of me by any individual of any class or description—and if I have uniformly declined to solicit offices or emoluments for those (and they have been many) who have, as I think inadvertently, made to me such applications, it has not been from indolence, but from the conviction that compliance must be at the expense of that independence by which I was originally recommended to your notice, and by which alone I could either efficiently serve you, or preserve your esteem. That in securing this latter object, I have not been wholly unsuccessful, my experience of your kindness, increasing with our prolonged acquaintance, and most especially manifested at the last election, affords me a highly flattering pre-

sumption; and if your partiality shall lead you to think, that the continuance of the attention which I have for so many years unremittingly bestowed on the national interests, and on your municipal concerns, may in any degree contribute to public advantage, I shall in that point of view, esteem the repetition of your choice as the highest honour which I can either receive or desire.

" I have the pleasure to subscribe myself, with every sentiment of respect and regard, Gentlemen, .

Your faithful and obliged friend and humble servant,

" Park-street, Westminster, May 28th, 1818.

Wm. Smith."

*" To the Worthy and Independent Electors of the City and County of
Norwich.*

" Gentlemen,

“ We have already separately addressed you, each declaring his intention of offering himself as a candidate for the honour of representing you in the next Parliament, and professedly on the same general political principles. .

"It will therefore appear natural that when engaged in the same pursuit, with the same views, we should expect to derive support from the same parties, and that our interests should thus become intimately connected. We know also that an avowed union is the earnest wish of our most attached and zealous friends; we therefore no longer delay to offer ourselves jointly to your acceptance, and to request the favour of your votes and interest at the approaching election. 'We are, Gentlemen,

'We are, Gentlemen,

Your faithful and obedient Servants,

WM. SMITH.

"Norwich, June 1st, 1818.

R. H. GURNEY."

To this coalition the Hon. Mr. Harbord made an unsuccessful, but not dispiriting opposition. On the day of Election, Mr. Harvey proposed the Hon. Edward Harbord; Alderman Herring seconded, and Alderman Back supported Mr. Harbord's nomination. William Smith, Esq. was then nominated by Joseph Gurney, Esq. seconded by Alderman Rigby, and supported by Alderman Robberds. Richard Hanbury Gurney, Esq. was put in nomination by Alderman Ives, seconded by Wm. Foster, Esq. and supported by S. Stone, Esq. The shew of hands being declared in favour of Messrs. Smith and Gurney, a poll was demanded for Mr. Harbord. When this gentleman was first brought out in his chair (which is customary at Norwich during the contest) a few individuals were instigated by so infamous and so detestable a spirit, as to pelt him with stones. One of large dimensions Mr. Harbord caught, and instantly springing upon the seat of his chair, he held it up to the multitude. One fellow was seized and taken into custody, nor was the rest of the day unmarked by some disgraceful instances of personal attack on both sides. Previous to the close of the poll, a formal communication was made from Mr. Harbord's committee to Messrs. Smith and Gurney's agents, stating, that as far as Mr. H. was concerned, he declined any further contest. The committee of the successful candidates, however, unanimously determined that the books should be opened the follow-

ing morning, in order that every freeman on their side might have an opportunity of recording his vote.

At the conclusion of the poll, the numbers were, for

<i>Wm. Smith, Esq.</i>	2069
<i>R. H. Gurney, Esq.</i>	2032
<i>Hon. E. Harbord</i>	1475

Whereupon the two former were declared duly elected.

The spirit of this City seems of a similar cast with that of Reading; where political opinions are rendered more personal and violent by the mixture of religious differences.

179. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

THE large possessions of certain noble and ancient families, preserve by their influence the political voice of this county. The former members, *Rear Admiral Frank*, and *Lord W. H. C. Bentinck* (brother of the Duke of Portland) are again the knights of the shire.

180. NOTTINGHAM (TOWN.)

To poise the unimpassioned state of the county, the political temper of the town of Nottingham amply suffices. John Smith, Esq. who in 1812 polled 2013 votes, and stood at the head of the poll, did not on this occasion present himself to the electors. It was determined however, by the Blue interest of the town, to support a member, and for that purpose a subscription was opened, and Mr. T. A. Smith invited to identify their principles. The following contains that gentleman's ready acquiescence in the appeal made to him :

" To the Free and Independent Electors of Nottingham.

" Gentlemen,

" I have obeyed your summons with the alacrity it deserves. The men who have thus nobly and disinterestedly come forward to support their glorious and invaluable Constitution, to evince their regard to the establishment in church and state, and their veneration for our beloved Monarch, could not fail of commanding instant attention.

" I have been brought up from my childhood in the strongest attachment to the principles of our Constitution, and to the present establishment; and to no man will I yield in that attachment. If, Gentlemen, I should be so fortunate as to become your representative in Parliament, I do assert, that there is no one who will strive to show himself more deserving of your confidence than I shall. It will form a most important part of my duty to make myself acquainted with the habits, circumstances, and wants of the persons of every description employed in the trade of this town, and with the laws applicable thereto, that I may be enabled not only to lend my aid and

assistance to those who may stand in need thereof, but that I may most fully understand the effect which those laws have upon the general commercial interests of the empire. I wish to avoid making promises, too commonly done upon these occasions; but one promise I must make, that your local rights and privileges shall become the object of my immediate attention, and of my most earnest solicitude.

"The dissolution of Parliament being expected immediately to take place, I am apprehensive it will not allow me time to pay my personal respects to all of you. No efforts of mine, however, shall be wanting: but in case I should not be allowed that honour, I trust that you will grant me the indulgence I shall stand in need of.

"The success my friends have met with on their canvass has been most unprecedented, and calls forth my warmest acknowledgments.

"I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen, your most obedient Servant,

"June 6.

THOMAS ASHETON SMITH, JUN."

The other candidates were Lord Rancliffe (one of the late members,) said to be an avowed supporter of annual parliaments and universal suffrage; and Mr. Joseph Birch, late member for Ludgershall, a professor of Whiggism. After a violent contest (as usual at Nottingham,) Mr. Smith lost his election by a small minority of 24, on a poll of upwards of 1800. Among the reports of the day, after this election, was that of the death of Mr. Birch, and that his loss was to be supplied to the town by the Hon. Douglas Kinnaird, who is jocularly called in Westminster, Sir Francis Burdett's dead weight.

181. OAKAMPTON (DEVON.)

THIS Borough bordering upon Cornwall, is represented by *Christopher* and *Albany Savile*, Esqrs. This family possesses the controul of the burghage tenements.

182. ORFORD (SUFFOLK.)

THIS decayed Borough is represented by *John Douglas*, Esq. and *E. A. M'Naghton*, one of the former members.

183. OXFORDSHIRE.

THE election for this county was unaccompanied with the smallest political differences; it was unanimously cordial.

On the day of election, the parties interested assembled at the Town Hall in the city of Oxford, and after the customary preliminaries, enjoined by act of Parliament, had been transacted, the high sheriff, P. L. Powys, Esq. stated, in a short introductory speech, that the purpose for which the present court had been assembled was the nomination and election of two representatives for the County of Oxford in Parliament.

J. A. Wright, Esq. M. P. then stepped forward, and addressed the Meeting to the following effect :—

“ Gentlemen—Under a personal disability of speaking for any length of time, I rejoice to think that the well-known virtues and long-established character of the very worthy Gentleman whom I have now the honour of nominating for your representative in the ensuing Parliament, are both so familiar and so accurately appreciated by you all, that there will not be any necessity for me to say more than a few words. The principal and most important features in the character of a member of Parliament, so far as my faculty of forming a judgment on such a subject extends, appear to me to consist in a firm and inflexible attachment to the Constitution in Church and State, though without a blind undistinguishing devotion to any party views, and unaccompanied by a spirit of intolerance, or the effusion of uncharitable censures against those who, in conscience and upon principle, may dissent from his opinions—familiarity in habits of business—easiness of access, gentlemanlike demeanour, and a willingness to consult the wishes and carry into effect the purposes of his constituents, whenever the pursuit and consummation of such ends are not incompatible with the general good---unbiassed, independent, and disinterested conduct in Parliament and in public, together with those gentle and endearing virtues which dignify while they adorn domestic life. Gentlemen, it is unnecessary for me to fill up the outline of this picture; it is a faithful, and by no means a flattering or overcoloured representation of your late most excellent member, Mr. Fane. By never deviating, throughout a long series of years, one hair's breadth, from the unsullied path of honour and integrity—by always displaying a social lustre of mind untarnished by a single shade either of pride or moroseness—by the unbending sternness of his principles in public, and the mild affectionate suavity of his virtues in private life, he has deservedly bound to himself, in links that never can be broken, the hearts of the freeholders of this great and respectable county; and I entertain, therefore, no doubt whatever, but that you will feel a sincere gratification in re-conferring this day the honour of representing you, in the House of Commons, upon my distinguished and most amiable friend; and of placing, once again, this eminent trust into those hands which have hitherto held it with the unanimous acquiescence of the county, and have applied it to no purpose whatsoever besides the durable interests and advantage of those who deposited it in his keeping.

The nomination of Mr. Fane was seconded by F. Penystone, Esq. who said that twenty-two years ago he had had the delightful satisfaction of seconding in that place the nomination of that most respected Gentleman; and he was truly happy that he had lived long enough to discharge the same gratifying duty after so long an interval of time. He added a few observations illustrative of Mr. Fane's exalted character, and concluded with saying, that there lived not the man in the County of Oxford better fitted, either from the soundness of his understanding, or the conciliating qualities of his disposition, to represent it in Parliament.

G. F. Stratton, Esq. then addressed the freeholders, and in a speech of

great length, animation, and facetiousness, proposed W. H. Ashhurst, Esq. as a gentleman most singularly deserving of having the high honour continued to him of representing this County in Parliament. He had already been tried in the balance, and found wanting in no one of those attributes which furnished the character of a perfect member of Parliament. He had a cordial regard and affection to all the constitutional principles of this country, and his services and exertions in support of them were paramount to all selfish considerations, and influenced by no other motive than the good of the community. He indignantly discarded from the habits of his public life all low and undignified means of obtaining popular applause; and while he supported Ministers in regard to those measures, which, according to his opinion, were beneficial and praise-worthy, he, on the other hand, dissented from them without scruple, whenever their projects were erroneously formed, or had a tendency either to inflict evil on the country, or teemed with injustice towards individuals. With respect to private life, where could a person be found whose systematic pursuits were more exemplary or more engaging? Where did he habitually reside, and where was he to be found? Not at watering-places—not in the crowded resorts of licentious mirth and fashionable dissipation—not squandering money wrung from the hard industry of his tenants at home, upon the worthless undeserving inhabitants of a foreign country—but in the bosom of his family—performing, with unwavering fidelity, the valuable duties of a country gentleman, and the still more valuable functions of a most able and active magistrate; enlightening the poor, comforting the sick, diffusing widely around him the blessings of charity, and, in a word, contributing to the promotion of virtue and the advancement of happiness in the world, by the silent but eloquent lesson of his own practical example. The honourable Gentleman added a great many other observations, with his accustomed spirit and facility, enriched by some few *ardentia verba*, in his own peculiar vein of eloquence, and afterwards took his seat amid the rapturous applause of his crowded auditory.

Richard Clerke, Esq. seconded the nomination of Mr. Ashhurst in an elegant and highly appropriate speech. He said, though possessing neither the wit nor volubility of his honourable friend who preceded him, he yet from the bottom of his heart concurred in all that he had said so well and so wisely in honour of the public services and private virtues of Mr. Ashhurst. There was one question in political economy, deep and of difficult complication, yet the bearings of which were essential to the vital welfare of the country—the question relative to the Poor Laws; to which he well knew, Mr. A. had devoted, with the most laudable assiduity, a large portion of his time; and the estimable fruits of this knowledge would be devoted to the most salutary and humane of purposes; the removal of moral evil, and the alleviation of the heavy and importunate burthen which the present system of the Poor Laws imposes upon almost every class in the community. Upon coming into Parliament as one of the representatives of this County, Mr. A. found himself associated with a colleague rich in all the essentials of character; and he had, with an excellent discretion, governed himself precisely by the same principles which had stamped the impress of exalted worth on the name of his coadjutor. If the type

and emblem of a good man were required, Mr. Fane would occur to the memory as an exemplification of such a character. And the same might be said of Mr. Ashhurst. They reciprocally shed a lustre the one upon the other. They were independent both in mind and in fortune; and as the conduct of their lives and the sternness of their senatorial integrity at once ennobled the character of the County, and adorned the House of Commons, he cherished a fervent and unfeigned hope that the congeniality of their political creed, and their undaunted determination to tread in the same path of duty in which they had hitherto trodden with such consistent virtue, would induce the large and enlightened assembly he now addressed to send them with one heart and one voice as the representatives of Oxfordshire in the ensuing Parliament.

Mr. Fane, in a concise speech, then addressed the freeholders; (the High Sheriff having previously ascertained by inquiry that no other nomination would be made.) Mr. Fane said, that he felt deeply impressed with gratitude in being now elected, for the fifth time, the representative of the County in Parliament, and it should be his most anxious endeavour to deserve the continuance of that esteem and honourable confidence which the kindness of his friends had, for so long a period, reposed in him.

Mr. Ashhurst also expressed his heartfelt thankfulness for the signal elevation to which he had been raised by the unmerited partiality and prepossession of the freeholders in his favour; and he particularly requested his two friends who had proposed and seconded his nomination to accept his grateful acknowledgments for their too flattering representation of his character. When originally called upon to stand forward and solicit the representation of this County in Parliament, he was living in a plain manner in the country, and discharging, to the best of his power, the unostentatious duties of a magistrate, and of a master of a family. That he should have been selected to fill so momentous a post as that to which he now again had been chosen with so unanimous a concurrence of opinion, was a favour and a distinction which never would be effaced from his memory; and was a striking instance of the munificent reward which occasionally fell upon those, whose only claim and recommendation was that of having discharged the allotted duties of their station in life faithfully and industriously. From one who had been so greatly honoured new professions were unnecessary; and he should only add, that, with the same regard and gratitude he had ever felt for the freeholders of this County, both in public and in private, he should most gladly avail himself of every opportunity that presented itself to discharge with activity and honest intentions all those arduous duties which belong to the representative of free and independent electors.

Upon the election of the new members the most animating applause resounded from every part of the hall, which was crowded to its very extremities.

184. OXFORD (UNIVERSITY.)

The Right Honourable William Scott, (also returned for Downton,) and *Robert Peel, Esq.* (late Secretary for Ireland,) again represent the University of Oxford.

185. OXFORD (CITY.)

THE collisions of party-spirit were reserved for this City, and are an exception to the unanimity which prevailed in the County and University. John Ingram Lockhart, Esq. who had represented this City in the last Parliament, was on this occasion overpowered by the influence of Blenheim.

The following is a squib on the result of the election.

" On Monday last died, after a few days illness, aged six years, *The Independence of the City of Oxford*. The loss of this inestimable character is bitterly lamented by all honest and good men, and affords matter for triumph and exultation to those who wish for the abasement of our admirable Constitution and the annihilation of the rights and privileges of Englishmen. The remains of the deceased were, on Tuesday morning, most indecorously conveyed in a two-wheeled carriage, to Blenheim, by General St. John, and delivered into the custody of the Duke of Marlborough."

John Atkyns Wright, Esq. and *General St. John*, are the members returned.

Of the unsuccessful candidate it is asserted, that the affability of his manners, his companionable talents, delightful temper, and unconquerable good humour; his ripe and well-cultivated experience in regard to the duties of the House of Commons; the promptitude, steadiness, and alacrity of his habits in matters of business; and, above all, his sound and sincere attachment to the cordial principles of our Constitution in Church and State, had deservedly secured to him the fast friendship of many of the most respectable citizens of Oxford, who yet hope that, even now, he may not be lost to the service of his country; but that the fruits of a mind so enlightened, and of an industry so vigorous and valuable, may still be contributed to that general stock of political wisdom which is funded in the great Council of the Nation for the common benefit of all.

186. PEMBROKESHIRE.

Sir John Owen, Bart. again returned. His father contested this County in 1807 against Lord Milford, but lost the day. The struggle was a close one; the numbers being 1195, and 1102.

187. PEMBROKE (TOWN.)

THIS Town returns one member, in conjunction with the Burgesses of Tenby and Wiston. *John Hensleigh Allen, Esq.* of Tresselly is returned without opposition.

188. PENRYN (CORNWALL.)

THE Cornish Gazettes will give the best account of this election in their own words.

"Penryn, Cornwall.—The contest for this Borough is likely to be very severe. Mr. Anderdon, (son of a London banker,) has received the support of the Corporation, in addition to that of Lord De Dunstanville. Mr. Swan, the present member, endeavours to stand on the ground of services rendered to Penryn in particular, and to the County generally. We fear this is a very sandy foundation, if there is any truth in Sir Robert Walpole's definition of political gratitude, which he said was "a lively sense of favours to be received." We have little doubt that the worthy and independent electors of Penryn will act most strictly up to this principle. Amongst the numerous addresses to the inhabitants of this far-famed Borough we cannot avoid noticing one, which has at least the merit of plain-dealing to recommend it. The writer warns his fellow-townsmen against the folly of engaging their votes to a person who has not yet fulfilled the engagements entered into at the last election; who is, in fact, too poor to keep his promise; and who cannot do better for the time to come. He recommends the electors to make no promises, until they see the new candidate, who being as rich as a Nabob, is able to recompense the zeal of his friends whether he succeeds or not. We are given to understand that the electors of Penryn have wisely acted on this timely caution. They insist on a breakfast, in the usual style of elegance. The expenditure on these occasions is regulated with as much precision as that of the entertainments of Lucullus, and is, we understand, fixed by long usage, at 40*l.* a voter, besides the viands. On his arrival, Mr. Swan addressed the inhabitants in one of the principal streets. He recapitulated the services he had rendered the port and the County at large, by his unremitting exertions to procure a restoration of the packets to Falmouth, when they were removed to Plymouth in 1814; his having obtained a most profitable contract for the moor-stone, which is found in such abundance on Mabe common, for Waterloo Bridge; and which had been shipped at Penryn; thereby giving employment to a great number of poor persons, during a most distressing period, and bringing many thousands of pounds into Penryn and its neighbourhood. After enumerating other circumstances, he said that these were his claims upon the inhabitants. Others might bribe; he had faithfully and honestly served them, even to an extent greater than he could have done, had he given to each elector the particular sum of money which some of them now clamoured for. If they had either honour or gratitude, they would not forget his services; if they had not, they might sell their votes to the best bidder.

Account of its result.—The contest at Penryn terminated, after an arduous and unexampled struggle of three weeks' duration, when Sir C. Hawkins and Henry Swan, Esq. were declared duly elected. The numbers were for the former 235, and for the latter 155. Mr. Anderdon, the unsuccessful candidate, was supported by 145 stanch friends; and but for the defection, towards the close of the poll, of some who had previously promised to support him, he must have been returned to Parliament. The regret manifested by far the greater part of the inhabitants, the tears which plentifully bedewed the faces of his friends at the unlooked-for issue of the contest, were such as probably were never before witnessed in this, or in any other

Borough. Mr. Anderdon devoted the whole of Monday and Tuesday in paying his personal respects to all the electors, and in returning thanks to his friends for their zealous and unremitting exertions on his behalf. On Wednesday he gave a farewell dinner, at eight different houses, to about 220 persons; and late in the evening of the same day, he departed from Penryn, on his return to London, after having addressed his friends and the inhabitants in a speech which flowed from the heart, and expressed the genuine feelings of an Englishman. The air long resounded with the bursts of applause which followed this eloquent effusion. Such were its electrifying effects, that he was accompanied a mile from Penryn, by a vast concourse of persons, who endeavoured to take a last look, and to bid farewell *again and again* to the man whom they admired and loved. Never was such a scene witnessed in Penryn! It may with propriety be affirmed, that Mr. Anderdon during his short abode in Penryn, has gained the esteem and won the affections even of his opponents. What then must be the nature of the attachment of his friends? It truly knows no bounds!—Mr. Swan is not yet sure of his seat in Parliament. A Committee of the House of Commons will hereafter have to decide, on a petition, whether he shall be the representative of Penryn.”

189. PETERBOROUGH (CITY.)

A RETURN of the right Hon. *William Elliott*, and the Hon. Wm. *Lamb*, who both represented this City in the last Parliament.

190. PETERSFIELD (HANTS.)

Hylton Joliffe, and *George Canning*, Esquires, again returned. An opposition took place in the person of Mr. Atcheson, who upon some question touching the rights of the voters of this close borough, means, it is supposed, to petition the House of Commons against the return.

191. PLYMOUTH (DEVON.)

We suppose the Government, and what is termed the Prince of Wales's Interest, must influence to dictation the choice of this port. One of the late members, Sir C. M. Pole, is on this occasion the defeated candidate; nor does he appear from the onset to have entertained the smallest expectation of success: as the following declaration to the freemen plainly indicates; from this declaration his motives can be traced.

“ To the worthy and independent Freemen of the Borough of Plymouth.

“ Gentlemen,

“ Though previous to the commencement of the poll, I had little hope of a successful event, I felt it due to myself as well as to those who have steadily adhered to my interest, to redeem the

pledge I had given, and persevere in a contest against that influence and power which has not been spared to procure the present return, and detach from me that support which I had a right to expect, and which in many instances had been actually promised.

"To those who have resisted such endeavours, my grateful acknowledgments are peculiarly due; and in offering them and the freemen at large, my best thanks for their former kindness, I beg they will accept the assurance, that whether in or out of Parliament, my sincere and earnest desire will be to avail myself of every opportunity in which I can be useful towards promoting the commercial prosperity of the town, and the general welfare of its inhabitants.

"I have the honour to remain,

With the greatest respect, Gentlemen,

Your most faithful and devoted Servant,

"Royal Hotel, June 20, 1818.

C. M. Pole."

The contending parties appear to have been personally very cordial with each other, for their addresses upon the occasion, are all issued from the same head quarters.

Sir William Congreve, and Admiral Sir J. B. Martin are the members returned. Sir C. M. Pole, retires however from the representation with great honour and credit. A meeting took place soon after the election, when the following resolutions were adopted.

At a very numerous and respectable meeting of the merchants, ship-owners, traders, and others interested in the commercial prosperity of the port of Plymouth, (pursuant to a requisition to Henry Woollcombe, Esq. Deputy Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce) held at the Exchange, on Wednesday the 24th day of June instant,

George Soltau, Esq. in the Chair,

"It was resolved unanimously, That this meeting, impressed with a lively sense of the numerous, various, and important services rendered to the Commerce of the Port of Plymouth, by Admiral Sir Charles Morice Pole, Bart. do request, that he will be pleased to accept this public acknowledgment, and the cordial thanks of this meeting, for his unremitting attention, unwearied exertions, and zealous endeavours, upon all occasions, to remove impediments, and give additional facilities and encouragement to the mercantile and trading interests of this port, during the period in which he has represented this Borough in Parliament, when he proved to us the value of a member acquainted with business, personally active, and at all times ready and eager to do what was beneficial to the community, in unison with the real welfare of the country.

Resolved—That the preceding resolution be engrossed on parchment, and do remain for signatures on the table of the Chamber of Commerce, at the Exchange, between the hours of eleven and two, on each day, until Saturday evening next, when the Chairman is desired to transmit the same to Sir Charles Pole.

GEORGE SOLTAU, Chairman.

192. PLYMPTON (DEVON.)

Ranold George Macdonald, and Alexander Boswell, Esqrs. are again returned from this Borough, which is in the vicinity of Plymouth.

193. PONTEFRAC (YORKSHIRE.)

Mr. R. P. Milnes having signified his intention of not offering himself again to represent this Borough, T. Houldsworth, Esq. of Manchester, was invited to offer himself as a candidate.—Some of Mr. Milnes' friends met, and sent to him a deputation to request that he would again come forward. After considering the offer, he declined. In the mean time, Viscount Pollington made his appearance, and was most cordially received. In the most open and firm manner his Lordship declared to the inhabitants, that while he intended again to solicit their votes, he was resolved to open no public-house, to give no ribbands, nor incur any unnecessary expense. This declaration gave general satisfaction to the inhabitants, and his Lordship found, on his canvass, more promises of support than ever. After his Lordship and Mr. Houldsworth had canvassed the Borough, a third Candidate unexpectedly arrived from London—a gentleman of the name of Balfour. He pledged himself to stand a poll, and though he should not succeed at present, he hoped he would on some future occasion. The poll commenced this day, and the numbers polled were—

For Lord Pollington	265
Mr. Houldsworth	264
Mr. Balfour	60

The two former were consequently returned.

On this state of the poll being announced, the last gentleman came forward, and declined the contest. The conduct of the electors, on this occasion, appears to have been completely disinterested, and to have remained steady to the promises given before the appearance of a third candidate.

194. POOLE (DORSET.)

Michael Angelo Taylor (one of the late members) is returned for Durham. The election for this Borough was contested between Mr. Lester, Mr. Dent, and Mr. Spurrier, the brother-in-law of Mr. Lester. The result is likely to be questioned before a committee of the House, as regards the identity of the returning officer. The numbers were, for *Mr. Lester* 56, *Mr. Dent* 48, *Mr. Spurrier* 33. It is stated that the father of Mr. Lester withdrew his support from Mr. Spurrier, after a written pledge to the contrary, which appears to have created great disgust.

The right of election in this place has been the subject of many opposing resolutions, in committees of the House of Commons. It has latterly been decided in favour of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the town.

195. PORTSMOUTH (HANTS.)

AN active canvass on the part of Sir George Cockburn, had the effect of displacing Admiral Markham for this representation. Sir George was consequently returned with *Mr. Carter*, without recurring to a poll.

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"To those who have resisted such endeavours, my grateful acknowledgments are peculiarly due; and in offering them and the freemen at large, my best thanks for their former kindness, I beg they will accept the assurance, that whether in or out of Parliament, my sincere and earnest desire will be to avail myself of every opportunity in which I can be useful towards promoting the commercial prosperity of the town, and the general welfare of its inhabitants.

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Michael Angelo Taylor (one of the late members) is returned for Durham. The election for this Borough was contested between Mr. Lester, Mr. Dent, and Mr. Spurrier, the brother-in-law of Mr. Lester. The result is likely to be questioned before a committee of the House, as regards the identity of the returning officer. The numbers were, for *Mr. Lester* 56, *Mr. Dent* 48, *Mr. Spurrier* 33. It is stated that the father of Mr. Lester withdrew his support from Mr. Spurrier, after a written pledge to the contrary, which appears to have created great disgust.

The right of election in this place has been the subject of many opposing resolutions, in committees of the House of Commons. It has latterly been decided in favour of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the town.

195. PORTSMOUTH (HANTS.)

An active canvass on the part of Sir George Cockburn, had the effect of displacing Admiral Markham for this representation. *Sir George* was consequently returned with *Mr. Carter*, without recurring to a poll.

pledge I had given, and persevere in a contest against that influence and power which has not been spared to procure the present return, and detach from me that support which I had a right to expect, and which in many instances had been actually promised.

"To those who have resisted such endeavours, my grateful acknowledgments are peculiarly due; and in offering them and the freemen at large, my best thanks for their former kindness, I beg they will accept the assurance, that whether in or out of Parliament, my sincere and earnest desire will be to avail myself of every opportunity in which I can be useful towards promoting the commercial prosperity of the town, and the general welfare of its inhabitants.

"I have the honour to remain,

With the greatest respect, Gentlemen,

Your most faithful and devoted Servant,

"Royal Hotel, June 20, 1818.

C. M. POLE."

The contending parties appear to have been personally very cordial with each other, for their addresses upon the occasion, are all issued from the same head quarters.

Sir William Congreve, and *Admiral Sir J. B. Martin* are the members returned. *Sir C. M. Pole*, retires however from the representation with great honour and credit. A meeting took place soon after the election, when the following resolutions were adopted.

At a very numerous and respectable meeting of the merchants, ship-owners, traders, and others interested in the commercial prosperity of the port of Plymouth, (pursuant to a requisition to *Henry Woollcombe, Esq.* Deputy Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce) held at the Exchange, on Wednesday the 24th day of June instant,

George Soltau, Esq. in the Chair,

"It was resolved unanimously, That this meeting, impressed with a lively sense of the numerous, various, and important services rendered to the Commerce of the Port of Plymouth, by *Admiral Sir Charles Morice Pole, Bart.* do request, that he will be pleased to accept this public acknowledgment, and the cordial thanks of this meeting, for his unremitting attention, unwearied exertions, and zealous endeavours, upon all occasions, to remove impediments, and give additional facilities and encouragement to the mercantile and trading interests of this port, during the period in which he has represented this Borough in Parliament, when he proved to us the value of a member acquainted with business, personally active, and at all times ready and eager to do what was beneficial to the community, in unison with the real welfare of the country.

Resolved—That the preceding resolution be engrossed on parchment, and do remain for signatures on the table of the Chamber of Commerce, at the Exchange, between the hours of eleven and two, on each day, until Saturday evening next, when the Chairman is desired to transmit the same to *Sir Charles Pole*.

GEORGE SOLTAU, Chairman.

192. PLYMPTON (DEVON.)

Ranold George Macdonald, and Alexander Boswell, Esqrs. are again returned from this Borough, which is in the vicinity of Plymouth.

193. PONTEFRAC (YORKSHIRE.)

Mr. R. P. Milnes having signified his intention of not offering himself again to represent this Borough, T. Houldsworth; Esq. of Manchester, was invited to offer himself as a candidate.—Some of Mr. Milnes' friends met, and sent to him a deputation to request that he would again come forward. After considering the offer, he declined. In the mean time, Viscount Pollington made his appearance, and was most cordially received. In the most open and firm manner his Lordship declared to the inhabitants, that while he intended again to solicit their votes, he was resolved to open no public-house, to give no ribbands, nor incur any unnecessary expense. This declaration gave general satisfaction to the inhabitants, and his Lordship found, on his canvass, more promises of support than ever. After his Lordship and Mr. Houldsworth had canvassed the Borough, a third Candidate unexpectedly arrived from London—a gentleman of the name of Balfour. He pledged himself to stand a poll, and though he should not succeed at present, he hoped he would on some future occasion. The poll commenced this day, and the numbers polled were—

For Lord Pollington	265
Mr. Houldsworth	264
Mr. Balfour	60

The two former were consequently returned.

On this state of the poll being announced, the last gentleman came forward, and declined the contest. The conduct of the electors, on this occasion, appears to have been completely disinterested, and to have remained steady to the promises given before the appearance of a third candidate.

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196. PRESTON (LANCASHIRE.)

Dr. Peter Crompton, of Eton House, was invited by the party terming itself Independent, to oppose the two former members, whose similarity of opinions had produced among their friends a coalition of interests on the day of election.

The usual preliminary proceedings being gone through,

W. St. Clare, M. D. rose to propose S. Horrocks, Esq. as a candidate; in doing which he remarked, that by the dissolution of Parliament they were called upon to exercise one of the noblest privileges of Britons, in the election of two gentlemen to represent their ancient and populous borough in the great council of the nation.—This glorious mark of freedom, he observed, together with every other part of our invaluable Constitution, this precious inheritance from our forefathers, would, he trusted, be handed down pure and unsullied to our latest posterity. But if in the lapse of ages, abuses should be found to have crept in; as inevitably they must into every institution that is merely human; let them, said he, be temperately reformed, by the good and the wise, with prudence and skill, guided by experience; with a steady eye to the preservation of the venerable fabric. Never, oh, never! said he, let its foundations and pillars be shaken by the rude hands of presumptuous innovation. Within its sacred walls, “Let not fools rush in, where angels fear to tread.”

Would, Gentlemen, said he, that the task of nomination had devolved upon one better qualified to discharge the duty; yet emboldened by the goodness of the cause, conscious of the worth of the Gentlemen intended to be proposed, and trusting to their indulgence, he would not decline the honour.—In this great nation of agriculture, arts, arms and commerce, it seemed proper that representatives should be chosen, versant in the different concerns of the community; and more especially in those of that mighty arm of our national prosperity, the manufacturing and commercial interests.—In looking around, he thought it natural that they should cast their eyes upon a gentleman, (and that gentleman a neighbour too,) who had served them faithfully in several parliaments; a gentleman of unblemished character, of steady constitutional principles, and unshaken loyalty; and whose great concerns, in this rising town, so intimately connected with his own, afford the surest pledge (if such had been wanting) that their interests would be ever near to his heart.—The gentleman, then said he, meant to be proposed, they would readily anticipate to be Mr. Horrocks. He cannot be called a mere “Lily of the valley, for he toils and he spins.” No, Gentlemen, he is a splendid example of that prosperity and respectability which awaits genius and industry, seconded by sterling integrity, in this happy country; where the road to opulence and respect is open to every one possessing the same merit to pursue the path.—He concluded by proposing Samuel Horrocks, Esq. as a candidate.

Mr. Alderman Troughton seconded this nomination.

Mr. W. Rawtorne, on proposing Edmund Hornby, Esq. to the suffrages of the election, said, that he was born amongst them, his family had been long known and respected here, and he

was besides so well qualified, by his talents and integrity to serve them in Parliament, that he felt confident they would elect him to that post.

Mr. Halliburton seconded the nomination.

Mr. Boothman proposed Dr. Crompton as a candidate.

Mr. John Myers seconded this nomination, and said, that this election ought to be conducted on pure independent principles. For himself he bore no animosity towards Mr. Horrocks or Mr. Hornsby, in their private characters; indeed, he respected them both highly. Though a young man, he had been an attentive observer of Mr. Horrocks' parliamentary conduct for the last fourteen years, and during that time had never once found him supporting the rights and privileges of the people. With regard to Mr. Hornsby, he stood on different grounds in that respect—for his general parliamentary conduct met his approbation, though he thought he might exercise his great talents with more industry. He rebroated his coalescing with a man of opposite sentiments on great political points. He conjured the electors to rouse themselves against this disgraceful proceeding, and said, that if they wished to destroy the coalition, this was the finest opportunity that had ever offered itself. Dr. Crompton was a man of the most unblemished character, both in public and private life, and if the electors of Preston returned him to Parliament, they would rescue themselves from a degrading thralldom, and, at the same time, be sure of an advocate in the Senate who would always vindicate their rights and liberties.

S. Horrocks, Esq. then presented himself, and said, that by the kindness of the electors of Preston, he had been four times returned as one of their representatives in Parliament. He had taken an accurate canvass of the town on the present occasion, and had no doubt of success.

Edward Hornsby, Esq.—“Gentlemen, I am well aware that nothing can be more idle and senseless than the professions which are generally made by those who stand in the situation in which you now see me; but I am happy that upon the present occasion I have it in my power to appeal to more than words. Six years ago, when I first appeared a stranger among you, it was necessary for me, in some measure, to explain to you the general line of public conduct which it was my intention to adopt. I then told you what were my sentiments upon some of the leading questions, which, as far as I could at that time judge, were likely to be discussed in Parliament; it is unnecessary for me now to state, that I have uniformly adopted those principles which are considered as favourable to the cause of the people; it is rather incumbent upon me now to explain the reasons why I adopt those principles. It is not that I feel any preference or predilection for one branch of the Constitution above another; it is from the equipoise of the three that each derives its value. If the Constitution must be overthrown by the preponderance of any one estate, it is to me a matter of perfect indifference whether it sinks into a despotic monarchy, a factious aristocracy, or the turbulence of a democratical government. If I thought that the popular branch was gaining too great an ascendancy, I would as readily rally round the Throne, as I now stand in defence of the rights of the people.

The Constitution to which I look is that which was established by the glorious Revolution of 1688; but when I consider the increase which since that period has taken place in the standing army, as well as in the revenue of the country, when I consider that the patronage of both is vested in the Crown, and that in human affairs patronage is universally power, I cannot but be of opinion that the influence of the Crown has increased to a degree which may require some counteraction.

"It would much exceed the limits of the time which, on an occasion like this, I have any right to take up, were I now to discuss each particular question; but as misrepresentations, whether wilful or unintentional, have been actively spread about, with respect to my conduct, it will be necessary for me shortly to notice two of the principal subjects. It has been very generally said that I was in the House on the night when the Corn Bill was debated, and voted for the measure. Now those Gentlemen who have done me the honour to observe my public conduct, know that on that occasion I was not even in London, being detained by private affairs in the country. I ought, however, to say, that I have always considered the measure as one of very doubtful policy: I object to the whole system of monopolies in political economy, but since we have generally followed a restrictive system with respect to many branches of trade, it may be a question whether the agricultural interest have not some claim to a similar indulgence. As, however, I am not satisfied in my own mind of the justice of the measure, and as I am satisfied that it is one which has created universal discontent, I am willing, in a measure which, as I said before, I consider as one of doubtful policy, to give way to the popular feeling, and I here pledge myself never to support the Corn Bill. At the same time I should despise myself as much as I should deserve to be despised by you, if I were to act thus for the purpose of obtaining a majority in this place. Not to obtain every vote in this Town, would I give up any one measure which in my conscience I believed ought to be supported.

"With respect to the second great question, that of Catholic Emancipation, I have uniformly supported the measure; and for this reason, that I am a friend to religious toleration. No man can respect more than I do the Protestant Church; no man can more firmly adhere to the doctrines of that religion in which I have been brought up; and, as far as I am a judge of their doctrines, no man can be more adverse than I am to the religious opinions of the Catholics; but I think that so long as a man conscientiously performs the duties of a faithful and loyal subject, so long as he will rally in defence of the liberty of his country, and is ready to shed his blood in its defence, we have nothing to do with his religious sentiments; they are a matter between him and his Creator, and one with which we have no right to interfere. This is a principle to which I always have adhered, and which I never will abandon; and, upon this ground, I shall always be a friend to Catholic Emancipation.

"The Gentlemen of the opposite party challenge me to refer to my past conduct as a guarantee for the future: I willingly accept the challenge, and offer it with confidence for your decision. I will not have the presumption to say that I have not erred; there is no man

living who can claim exemption from error; I will not say that I have not committed many faults in my parliamentary life; but this I will boldly say, that I have upon every occasion acted conscientiously, honestly, and uprightly. Constituents ought not to condemn their members for a single fault; they should not judge by individual and isolated facts, but form their decision according to the general tenor of their political conduct; and on this consideration I will freely offer mine for your determination.

"Gentlemen, I will not take up any more of your time, upon which I have already trespassed too long, except for one single observation. The honourable Gentleman who seconded the nomination on the other side, has complimented me on powers of speaking which I do not possess, and at the same time has complained that I have not exerted them sufficiently in Parliament. Those powers I must in the first place utterly disclaim, and in the next, I must observe, that voters, and not speakers, are wanted on our side of the House, and that in the list of voters my name may generally be found."

Dr. Crompton commenced by saying, that had he been requested by any set of men to come forward to vindicate the common rights of Englishmen, he should have obeyed the call; but coming, as the requisition which had been presented to him did, from those heroes who had fought and conquered with him at the County meeting in February, 1817, he obeyed the call with alacrity, and trusted they would together destroy and blast that coalition which aimed a deadly stroke at their freedom. He admired the ingenuity of Mr. Hornby, who had beat about the bush, but had never struck the bush itself. He has told us how conscientious he is, how pure are his principles, but has not explained how he can recommend to your suffrages one of the contrary party. Mr. Hornby is a rapid orator, and has forgotten to shew on what principle he can solicit you to put Mr. Horrocks into Parliament, when, as he says, he wants voters on his side of the House. But I now call upon him to explain to you this strange part of his conduct.

Mr. Hornby, called upon as he had been, begged leave to say, that he coalesced with, and endeavoured to bring in his honourable friend, because he thought him a more suitable man to represent the Town of Preston than the honourable gentleman.

Dr. Crompton.—"Gentlemen, we have him—we have him—This is, indeed a singularly accurate reason for wishing Mr. Horrocks to be returned, as it is a notorious fact, that the coalition was formed several days before I was ever applied to, to be a candidate. His learned friend, Dr. St. Clare, had stated, that trifling abuses which required reform, would in the lapse of ages creep into the best institutions.—Did he call the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act a trifling abuse? a suspension under which poor men were dragged from their homes, chained together, and thrown into prison, for seeking to procure that reform.

"The coalition in this Town was not a singular instance of the kind. A similar one took place in Westminster, between Mr. Fox and Lord Hood, but a single intrepid man, John Horne Tooke, opposed and eventually defeated it. On the seventeenth day, he polled

nearly 1,700 votes, and though he lost the election he sowed the seeds of that tree of liberty, which has since produced in Westminster such invaluable fruits. This is the 18th of June, the anniversary of that glorious day when the Duke of Wellington expelled the tyrant of France. On this day you commence your attack on the despotism at home, and I trust you will be equally successful. My politics have been much misrepresented. I admire the British Constitution. I respect the King, the Peers, and the Commons, but when I speak of the Commons, I mean the real representatives of Englishmen, and not the representatives of a boroughmongering faction, whose interests are any thing but the interests of England. I trust you will set an example at this election, which will raise you high in the estimation of your country; and not only of this, but every country, where the value of liberty is duly appreciated."

A show of hands being called for by the Mayor, on behalf of the respective candidates, the majority was declared to be for Dr. Crompton and Mr. Hornby; upon which a poll was demanded on the part of Mr. Horrocks.

The result of a determined poll was the re-election of the former members, *Samuel Horrocks*, and *Edmund Hornby, Esqrs.*

197. QUEENBOROUGH (KENT.)

The Hon. General Edmund Phipps, and *Admiral Sir Robert Moorsom*, returned. The late member, *Mr. Osborn*, (now *Sir John Osborn*) represents the county of Bedford.

198. RADNORSHIRE.

"To the Gentry, Clergy, and Freeholders, of the County of Radnor.

"A Dissolution of the present Parliament having taken place, permit me to solicit the honour of your countenance and support to be again placed in the dignified situation of your representative. By your kindness and partiality, I have now been seated in the House of Commons above twenty years; during that long and eventful period, I can truly assert that I have never given any vote in favour of measures that tended to protract the miseries of war, to increase the public burdens, to abridge the rights and liberties of my fellow countrymen, or to deprive those who have complained of being slandered and oppressed, of the means of justification and redress.

"Trusting that my past conduct is the best guarantee for the future, I hope I may, without presumption, look for a continuance of your confidence and esteem.

"I am, with sincere respect,

Your faithful and most obedient humble Servant,

Maeslough, June 13, 1818.

WALTER WILKINS."

After the above address, no opposition occurred to the re-election of *Mr. Wilkins*.

199. RADNOR, NEW (TOWN.)

THIS Borough is incorporated with Kington, Kevenlys, Knucklas, and Rhader, and the number of votes is upwards of 1000. *Richard Price, Esq.* of Kington, is again returned for these joint boroughs for the sixth time.

200. READING (BERKS.)

HAVING turned over a load of electioneering squibs, placards, and addresses, accusations and refutations, we cannot but think that he must be a bold man, who will venture to go through the ordeal of a Reading election. The political acrimony, the blind party spirit, and the personal invective of the occasion, are better consigned to oblivion than perpetuated in our pages. We leave therefore, as a legacy to the electors, to serve them on a future occasion, the following sensible remarks addressed to them from a neighbouring town.

"An address to the Electors of Reading, in reference to the present state of parties in that Borough.

"My ear is pain'd,
My soul is sick, with ev'ry day's report
Of wrong and outrage.

"Gentlemen,

"The most important civil right which belongs to you as Englishmen and as men, has devolved once more into your hands by the dissolution of Parliament. Your political liberties are once more in your own keeping, and you will be called upon shortly, according to the Constitution of your country, to commit them again to the care of representatives for another period of so long duration that many of us can never expect a recurrence of these septennial visitations. The rarity of the event gives a proportional importance to it, which does not belong to duties of daily occurrence; and as it may be the last, you ought solemnly to pause, lest the purest of all motives should not govern your conduct, lest party-zeal or a bigotted enmity should be a mote to blind your eyes to the excellencies of those whom you may oppose, or to the defects of those whom you may support. If there be any one who considers this political æra as one of common-place regard, and who has no other value for his rights than to leave them to the care of some wealthy foster-father; who cannot comprehend why men exercise so much jealousy on these occasions, and can feel no ardour in an affair of such mighty importance—these, I say, will consult their consistency by laying this address aside and caring nothing whether he be Whig or Tory, blind bigot or usurping demagogue, who is their representative and legislator in the next Parliament.

"The bane of all such political fervors is the party bigotry which prevails on each side. To obtain some paltry advantage over the democrat, the aristocrat and Tory are seen to coalesce with the Whigs

whom they have proscribed under other auspices ; and the Whig himself, to revenge his wrongs, will join the rabble, who measure their liberties, civil and religious, by the price of the gallon loaf, or by Utopian schemes of government which they do not understand. Under the influence of such a spirit, a cause, however good, must, and ought to fail. The very elements of it are corrupt ; and it will be as vain to expect the predominance of dispassionate reason under this malignant star, as a healthful vegetation under a Samiel of the desert. But it is in vain to lay all the blame to human nature ; the system which develops it is the chief defect.

"It cannot, however, be too seriously impressed upon the sanguine reformers of Church and State, how little political and religious institutions are capable of being improved by sudden alterations. Our opinions after a while get interwoven with our establishments. That which when a novelty appeared egregious in our eyes, dwindles into insignificance when the sight of it is become familiar. France, for instance, because she has not enjoyed it, knows not the value of the liberty of the press ; and we are ready to condemn a people in the gross who will endure its restriction. England on the other hand submits to the degradation of her Excise Laws, and cannot discover that she is dishonoured. The Tory is mistaken in supposing that Government, like every other science, is incapable of improvement ; the Democrat labours under as great an error when he imagines that any change will be for the better. The Tory however will discover, and I trust not too late, that legislators must keep pace with the improved state of knowledge ; that as men grow fitter to enjoy liberty they must have it, and that government can do but little but as it adopts the most enlightened opinions. And on the other hand the democratic party, if they expect any good from a sudden change of system, or mean to adopt as the motto on their banner of proscription 'overturn,' 'overturn,' they will find too late that the spirit of new usurpers has always been more haughty and malignant than that of the old ; and that whether the proud aristocrat or the conceited demagogue gain the ascendancy, the liberties of the people will be prostrated at their feet. The latter may be the worst visitation, inasmuch as the famished eagle is more formidable than the satiated one.

"Of the men who are worth your notice on the great questions which agitate mankind, those are not always the worthiest who are the loudest in their professions. When truth speaks, it is not in the whirlwind of passion, but in 'the still small voice' of quiet and unassuming remonstrance. She neither cherishes all who agree with her, nor proscribes all who differ from her ; but she weighs with unbiassed judgment ; and whether her supporters are to be found, as they truly are, among the high or the low party, she inquires not their denomination (which is generally an ill-name affixed by disappointed enemies,) but embraces all honest hearts as her most honourable, and in the end most successful champions.

"The present state of parties in this country is far from presenting a flattering prospect to our hopes. The field is occupied by two who are diametrically opposite in opinion respecting the first principles of government—an extreme of opposition which shews of itself how

little, as parties, they enter upon the discussion of their real business, and how much they are occupied in the trifles, which have become the test of partisanship, rather than in questions of greater magnitude. The one party is the supporter of ministers, through all their measures, however obnoxious; and the other the opposers of them, however wise. An independent member, who is regardless of this sectarian warfare, is looked on with as much unconcern as a Spafelds orator at Carlton house. He is not worth esteeming as a friend by the one, nor considerable enough to be treated as an enemy by the other. His opinions are always neutralized by the total contempt which is entertained of the channel through which they are conveyed. It is this selfish conduct of the Whigs and Tories, which drives almost every man, when he enters the House of Commons, to enlist himself on the one side or the other; and the servility which such a renunciation of his own convictions indicates, is followed by his becoming a tool of his party, and will end in the breaking up of the system altogether, which requires such a dereliction from honour. The defective state of deliberative wisdom in the Senate has diffused through the country the same disregard to political truth, and the test of its sterling quality, from the highest to the lowest, is 'who brought it forward?' 'who supported it?' But it is a maxim as true in politics as in physics, that there is a constant oscillation of an agitated question. As soon as it reaches the verge of one extreme it reverts to the other, till at last, by a fair discussion, it settles down into a permanent and indisputable axiom. The men who are particularly demanded at this juncture are such as are undisturbed by party animosities and party quibbles; those who have talent, zeal, and activity to stand alone unsupported by either of these formidable phalanxes: men, whose firmness is only equalled by their moderation; whose wisdom is tempered by the graces of the gentleman, and the intrepidity and integrity of a Franklin.

"As to the political views of the different candidates who may present themselves for your approbation, be assured that to require them to have particular opinions on specific and subordinate questions, is to take a narrow and contracted view of the principles which ought to govern them and you. No man who is ready to give you pledges to vote for this or that question, at all events and under all circumstances, either does justice to himself or you. It is often a trick to secure the favour of voters; it is oftener an empty promise forgotten when the seat is secured. The man who is worthy of your confidence will pledge himself principally to support the honest convictions of his understanding; and I trust your own good sense will take care that that understanding shall be of a high standard, of enlarged and liberal views, unperverted by prejudice, uninfluenced by family connexions, independent by construction, education, station, and economical habits of life.

"One pledge, however, we have a right to demand, as it is the fundamental principle on which the third estate in the realm is built—a pledge that our representatives will strenuously and unremittingly exert themselves to rectify the abuses which have crept into the representation of the people. Whether this reform is to be accomplished by more frequent Parliaments, or by a new mode of suffrage, we

will not pretend to dictate. Nor will we bind an honourable mind to the narrow compass of pledging himself that the one shall be annual, or the other universal ; but we will demand, and that boldly, that the question shall be fairly entertained, and, as in former times, and in other legislatures, men have steered clear between the uncontrolled sovereignty of the Crown on the one side, and the anarchy of a rabble representation on the other, we will hope that some system shall be adopted which shall not give all the power either to an overgrown oligarchy, or to the 'horny hand' of an ignorant and impassioned multitude. The remedy is now in your hands, do not forget to employ it.

"Nor ought it to be forgotten that we live in an age when the science of politics has received as large accessions as some of the sister branches. Many old doctrines which agitated the political hemisphere a century ago are passed over, and a solid foundation is laid for raising a superstructure of incomparably more strength and beauty, than ever could have been attained by our forefathers. I do not refer to Utopian plans of government, which have at different times, and very lately, been offered to the world, and which have so often excited the just ridicule of the sober part of mankind ; but to the leading views of some of the best authors at home and abroad, before whom party politicians ought to bow with submission, and to hide their 'diminished heads.' The study of the science shews that to bring about the desired end, the projects of modern reformers are entitled to all the contempt they have met with, inasmuch as they imply an arrogant and presumptuous belief in the projectors of their superior sagacity over the accumulated wisdom of ages. Their views have nothing to recommend them beyond what has belonged to others ; and they differ only in a more specious plausibility, or in the dress in which they are presented to our notice. The danger of such sudden and rash innovations cannot be too strongly inculcated, and the men who are forward to promote them deserve to be severely reprobated. But again it should be recollected by those of opposite sentiments, that it is possible to fall into the other extreme, and to turn a deaf ear to the best founded complaints, disregarding the genius of the times, which requires that the improvement in political science should keep pace with the progress of other knowledge. The disposition of statesmen is naturally not to reform too much ; and the calamities which have befallen Europe are to be attributed, not to the innovations of the legitimate authorities, but to their bigotted attachment to old and decayed institutions, to antiquated forms, and to principles borrowed from less enlightened times. One of the most candid and profound philosophers that this or any other age has produced, has expressed my opinions so vividly that I cannot forbear adding one or two of his remarks. 'It is the reverence for abuses which have been sanctioned by time, accompanied with an inattention to public opinion, which has, in most instances, blinded the rulers of mankind, till government has lost all its efficiency ; and till the rage of innovation has become too general and too violent, to be satisfied with changes, which if proposed at an earlier period, would have united, in the support of established institutions, every friend to order, and to the prosperity of the country.'

"*Novatèr maximus tempus ; quidni igitur tempus imitemur*, says Lord Bacon ; and strange indeed would it be, if government is the only science that makes no progress ; and while other knowledge has been enlarging its circles by daily additions, this alone should remain confined to the narrow circumference which restricted it in the darkest ages of our history, and the most degraded state of the human intellect. The most violent indeed of the anti-reformists maintain this absurd doctrine, and I cannot help regarding it as the most palpable test by which they may be recognized. Such men I consider as the worst enemies of the human race ; selfish, pertinacious—but I will not belie my candour by harsh invectives even upon these.—The struggle before us however (inasmuch as it is not between the violent alone of the opposite extremes) has induced a great portion of the better class of society to go all lengths with the supporters of the established authorities, because they saw that the race was not between truth and falsehood, but between one set of prejudices and another ; between one *junto* who can see no merit in any thing but what is antiquated ; and another *junto*, who will look at nothing but what is new. The moderate party in the country, I will believe, are favourable to reform ; but they have been deterred from joining in the popular clamour for it, because the leaders have not manifested a better spirit or more wisdom than their opponents. They have foreseen, that if they embarked upon the billows by which they are encompassed, there is no safe port to which they can steer, no rock where they can rest ; and though they have felt the shore on which they are standing to be washing from beneath their feet, they will prefer the alternative of perishing where they have been nurtured, rather than of venturing they know not whither. The writer of this address, however, confidently hopes the dove shall go out to return no more ; and when the moderate reformists, aware of the difficulties before them, shall find some favourable opportunity to carry their views forward unseparated by popular fury or ministerial interest.

"With these opinions, it may be thought by some, that the writer is paradoxical or sophistic to deprecate the present political ferment : but let it be recollected, that the first complainants are the loudest, because they contemplate exclusively their own side of the question separate from every other. Those who have the shortest sight see the strongest all the objects within the compass of their vision ; and guided, as the majority usually are, by nothing but their feelings, they are ready to start for a promising point in the distance, without considering the obstacles in the road. The cool and considerate are the last to be heard. They know the difficulties that stand in the way of redemption ; and they neither indulge themselves in unremitting querulousness, nor will they hazard the safety of their cause by rash and precipitate measures. Those whose organs are so constructed as to see only the primitive colours of red and black, and cannot appreciate the intermediate shades, are the most arrogant of mankind, to sit in judgment upon a large class of their fellow subjects, who will not side with either the one or the other of these extremes. The more such men clamour, the more they injure the cause they have espoused.

"The greater part of electors take no other interest in a crisis like the present, than as it gives them an opportunity of indulging themselves in licentiousness; or, which is scarcely less venal, of obliging their landlord, or some wealthy customer, by their vote. Such characters are

"my perfect scorn;
"Objects of my implacable disgust."

It is to men who have some value for their political existence that I address myself, and whose fault is in feeling too acutely, that which I am glad they can feel at all. The greatest danger will always be from the insensible. If I have applied my remarks more on this occasion to the popular party, it is because, the oppressed are more liable to be led astray, and to suffer their passion to get the better of their reason, than their oppressors.

"Of the candidates I will say nothing, for though it may appear strange in the eyes of a partisan, it is nevertheless perfectly true, that the success of the one or of the other, is as nothing when compared with the conquest of a benevolent spirit over a bitter one; with the love of truth, from whatever side it may come, rather than a defamation of it because it proceeds from an opponent. If I can moderate the rage of party, in however small a degree, I am amply repaid. The one must give up their bigotted attachment to abuses because they are old, and the other the absurdity of expecting to gain every thing by a reform in Parliament. If the former will not swallow quite so greedily the oracular opinions of Downing-street, and recollect that lawns and silks make a mob quite as readily as hose and foulweathers; and the latter will hold a better language, and be less disposed to "gulp the windy diet" of every loquacious reformist; then wrong and corruption *will* be trampled under foot, political improvement *will* advance with rapid strides, swords *will* be turned into plough-shares, and spears into pruning-hooks. I shall probably be proscribed by both parties, since I do not adopt the colours of either; but I am quite content to remain in obscurity until bitterness is forgotten, and a better spirit is seen to prevail.

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient and humble Servant,
VERITAS."

No opposition appears to have been intended to the re-election of the former member, *Mr. Charles Shaw Lefevre*. The contention lay between *Charles Fyshe Palmer*, and *John Weyland, Jun. Esquires*, the former of whom is the successful candidate. The grounds of mutual crimination between the partisans of these gentlemen were, as against Mr. Palmer, that he had shewn a willingness to accept a situation (that of receiver-general for the county of Bedford) under the existing administration; and that his lady, the daughter of the Duke of Gordon, held a pension; as against Mr. Weyland it was urged, that in recommending economical dishes, he wished to starve the poor, and also, that professing himself a staunch friend to the church establishment, he was illiberal in his religious principles. Out of these materials, with plenty of quotations from Scripture, a most wordy war of electioneering was carried on.

201. RETFORD, EAST (NOTTS.)

NEITHER of the former members, Messrs. Osbaldeston and Marsh, offered themselves again for this borough. The latter gentleman was a candidate for Sudbury, where he sustained a defeat.

The present members, both new to the House, are *William Evans*, and *Samuel Crompton*, Esquires.

202. RICHMOND (YORKSHIRE.)

The Right Hon. Viscount Maitland, (son of the Earl of Lauderdale,) and *Thomas Dundas, Esq.* (son of the member for the city of York,) are both returned, for the first time to Parliament, from this borough.

203. RIPPON (YORKSHIRE.)

THIS Borough bears the reputation of having a lady for its patron ; if so, she has declared her choice again to be in favour of the former members, the *Hon. F. J. Robinson*, and *Mr. Gipps*.

204. ROCHESTER (KENT.)

AFTER the usual ceremonies were gone through, Mr. Barnett was proposed by T. Hulkes, Esq. and seconded by Mr. Moulden ; Lord Binning was proposed by S. Baker, Esq. and seconded by A. H. Bradley, Esq. Major Torrens was proposed by Mr. J. Brindley, and seconded by Mr. Siddens. The two former candidates were elected by a considerable majority ; *Lord Binning* upon the government patronage, and *Mr. Barnett* on that of the independent inhabitants, or the natural influence of the town.

205. ROMNEY (CINQUE-PORT.)

Mr. Andrew Strahan removes from Aldborough in Suffolk ; and now represents this borough, jointly with *R. E. Drax Grosvenor, Esq.* a Dorsetshire gentleman, and a new member.

206. RUTLANDSHIRE.

" To the Gentry, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Rutland.

" Gentlemen,

" Among the outward consequences of pecuniary appropriations for the honourable restitution of my affairs, is the deficiency of proper means, a good establishment of horses and servants, for going well round the country, to pay my respects to you previously to the day of election ; but what is most essential to me remains, being secured by this deprivation ; and I have the comfort of perceiving that you can be satisfied with a man, though without his trappings.

In this state I confidently present myself to you, ready in all other points to meet my constituents.

"On what account the Parliament has been dissolved I know not, unless it may have been in compliment to those who deprecate a septennial House of Commons, and to those who have stigmatized us as a corrupt body. I, however, feel a pride in having been one of that House of Commons, and I have admired the various, dissimilar, and grand energies which have been displayed in this last session of its existence.

"I gratefully solicit the favour of your presence, the instruction and kindness of your criticism, the continuance of your support, and the pleasure of your company at and after the ensuing election to be held at Oakham on Tuesday next the 23d inst.

"In explanation of my own sentiments, whether they be such as will induce you to choose me, or not, I express my hopes that the next Parliament will pursue nearly the same course as the preceding, advancing and modifying its measures of public utility according to the increasing prosperity of the country, and keeping in mind the ulterior glory and stability of the empire.

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and very humble Servant,

"Exton-hall, June 18, 1818.

GERARD NOEL."

"To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Rutland.

"Gentlemen,

"Your indulgence shown to me on Tuesday last, whether present or absent, is a proof of the value of constant and pure English loyalty.

Yours, cordially,

"Exton-hall, June 25.

GERARD NOEL."

Sir Gerard Noel was thus handsomely returned in conjunction with his former colleague, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart. without the slightest opposition.

207. RYE (CINQUE-PORT.)

THE late member for Orford, the *Right Hon. C. Arbuthnot*, (one of the joint secretaries of the treasury) and *P. Browne, Esq.* (a new member) replace Messrs. Arkwright and Maberly; the latter gentleman now represents Abingdon.

208. REIGATE (SURRY.)

IN this borough, the *Honourable James Somer Cocks* succeeds his brother John, now member for Hereford, and *Admiral Sir J. Yorke* is removed from Sandwich.

209. SHROPSHIRE.

THE election for this County, like that for Oxfordshire, was

unanimously cordial ; both members jointly soliciting and returning thanks to their constituents, in the following addresses on the day of election.

John Kynaston Powell, Esq. was proposed by *W. Cludde, Esq.* seconded by *Robert Burton, Esq.* of Longner; and *J. Cotes, Esq.* was proposed with much feeling by *T. Whitmore, Esq.* and was seconded in an animated address by *W. Lacon Childe, Esq.* The candidates briefly returned thanks : a succession of huzzas followed.

" To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Salop.

" Gentlemen,

" The Parliament having been dissolved, we take the earliest opportunity of earnestly soliciting your presence and support on the day of nomination. In offering ourselves again as candidates for your choice, it is impossible for us not to reflect with the truest satisfaction, upon the many instances of your confidence already bestowed upon us ; and we should feel utterly unworthy of the high distinction to which we aspire, if we were not anxious to embrace the present opportunity of expressing to you our high sense of the honour we have repeatedly enjoyed by your suffrages, and of the very kind and handsome manner in which that honour has been uniformly conferred. After your long experience of us, all professions on our part may be deemed unnecessary ; but if a sincere and ardent love for our excellent Constitution, both in Church and State, and an anxious desire to promote the welfare, and to support the honour of this distinguished County ; if, in short, a true esteem and respect for the great body of the freeholders, amongst whom we have been brought up and lived—if these can be considered as titles to your approbation, we may affirm with confidence that we are not unworthy of it.

" We have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Your very faithful and humble Servants,

— JOHN KYNASTON POWELL.

JOHN COTES."

" Shrewsbury, June 11th, 1818.

" To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Salop.

" Gentlemen,

" Being now again placed by your kindness in the high and enviable situation of representatives for the County, we entreat you to accept the warm expression of our gratitude and esteem.

" In this renewal of your confidence, we find the greatest encouragement to pursue that course of public conduct which we have hitherto observed ; and, when the time shall come in which we shall once more return into your hands the important trust you have committed to us, we hope to make it appear that we have been always guided in the discharge of it by sound and constitutional principles which you approve ; and that we have never for a moment sacrificed to sordid or selfish interests that lofty sense of independence

which should ever distinguish those who are honoured with so high a mark of your esteem.

“ We have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,
Your faithful and much obliged humble Servants,
JOHN KYNASTON POWELL.
JOHN COTES.”

“ Shrewsbury, June 25th, 1818.

210. SALTASH (CORNWALL.)

Matthew Russell, Esq. is again returned from this borough, and also for Bletchingley: his colleague is a new member, *Mr. James Blair*.

211. SANDWICH (CINQUE-PORT.)

Sir George Warrender, who represented Truro in the last Parliament, replaces in this borough Admiral Sir J. Yorke, who removes to Reigate. The former member, *Mr. Marryat*, is again returned.

212. SALISBURY (CITY.)

G. P. Jervoise, Esq. having declined again to offer himself for this City, is succeeded by *Wadham Wyndham, Esq.* a gentleman of an ancient Wiltshire family, residing at Salisbury; *Viscount Folkestone* is returned again, as also for Downton borough.

“ *To the Worshipful the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of New Sarum.*

“ Gentlemen,

“ Parliament having been dissolved, the trust committed to my charge returns into your hands. In executing the important duties of that trust, I have been guided solely by those principles of independence and integrity which first recommended me to your notice, and which I still consider as my best title to your approbation and good will.

“ In Parliament I have resisted every proceeding, which, in my judgment, militated against the liberty of the subject or the purse of the people, whilst I have never unnecessarily thrown impediments in the way of ministers in the discharge of their official duties.—I have acted, according to the best of my judgment, as a free and independent representative of a free and independent city.

“ It would have been, you may be assured, a high gratification to me to have been returned a second time one of your representatives; but in consequence of the peculiar situation of some gentlemen, and from the very serious illness of others, who are warmly attached to my interest, I have determined to decline a contest, as I should be unwilling to disunite those to whom I am under the greatest obligations, or be the means of exciting a spirit of irritation and discordance in your city.

“ In adopting this line of conduct, I feel no regret beyond the loss of the honour heretofore conferred, having had no object in view,

as your representative, but the fulfilment of my duties on true constitutional principles.—Should a more auspicious moment occur, I shall again be happy to offer you my services; and whatever may be the event, I shall always bear in mind my obligations to the city of New Sarum, and particularly to those friends who were so flatteringly conspicuous in forwarding my interest at the last election, as well as to those who on the present occasion have manifested a warm desire to favour me with their countenance and support.

“ I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obliged and devoted Servant,

“ The Moat, Britford, June 11, 1818.

G. P. JERVOISE.”

213. SARUM, OLD (WILTS.)

ONE of the former members, *James Alexander, Esq.* is again returned, having a new colleague, *Mr. A. J. Crauford*. These gentlemen represent, what is now facetiously termed, “ *the invisible borough*.”

214. SCARBOROUGH (YORKSHIRE.)

THE Hon. General E. Phipps (returned for Queenborough) is replaced in this borough, by a new member, his nephew, *Viscount Normanby*; who has for his colleague the *Right Hon. C. M. Sutton*, son of his grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

215. SEAFORD (CINQUE-PORT.)

C. R. Ellis, Esq. again returned, with *Mr. G. W. Taylor*, who in the last Parliament represented Newport, Hants. Sir C. Cockerell, one of the late members for this borough, had a determined contest for Evesham, where he was defeated by a very small majority.

216. SHAFTESBURY (DORSET.)

THE disputes of this borough have subsided with its change of ownership, and *J. B. Morrill*, and *Henry J. Shepherd*, appear to be returned peaceably. The former gentleman represented North-allerton, in the last Parliament; Mr. Shepherd is a new member. Of the late members, Sir Edward Kerrison now represents Northampton, after a riotous and determined contest; and Mr. Wetherell, an eminent barrister, is not returned to Parliament.

217. SHOREHAM (SUSSEX.)

James Martin Lloyd, Esq. late member for Steyning, succeeds Mr. Shelley in this borough, and *Sir C. M. Burrell, Bart.* is again reelected.

218. SHREWSBURY (SALOP.)

The Hon. Henry Grey Bennet, and Richard Lyster, Esq. were re-elected members in Parliament for this borough without opposition. The former was proposed by Col. Wingfield, of Onslow, in the following address :

“ Mr. Mayor, and Gentlemen,

“ It is now nearly six years since I had the honour of addressing you from this place and on a similar occasion, in behalf of my worthy friend and relation, the Hon. Henry Grey Bennet. I then, with full confidence in his zeal and abilities, proposed him to you as a person eminently qualified to discharge the important duties of one of your representatives in Parliament.

“ I have now the honour of again recommending him to your choice as a tried, diligent and faithful servant ; as one who has discharged the arduous duties of his trust in a manner highly honourable to himself, and to the general and individual interest of this ancient and respectable borough.

“ Gentlemen, I am not in the habit of making long speeches ; or my friend's merits, both as a senator and philanthropist, would have afforded me ample scope for praise and panegyric—Let it suffice, therefore, that I now nominate him to you for this day's election, as one who has hitherto proved himself most faithful to his trust, and in whom you may with justice and propriety confide for the future.”

C. Badge, Esq. immediately rose and said,

“ Gentlemen, I beg leave to second the motion. I shall not trespass long on your time, because no words of mine, no argument in my power to urge, can add the smallest lustre to the character of the gentleman who has been nominated. But, gentlemen, it may be proper to state the reasons which induce me to consider the Hon. H. G. Bennet a fit person to represent this borough. In doing this, I hope to avoid all those political topics on which much conscientious difference of opinion exists.

“ Every tyro in politics knows that the House of Commons is of little use, but as it serves to check and control the other branches of the Legislature, or, what amounts nearly to the same thing, to check and control the measures of the ministers of the Crown. Some few persons I believe there are, who think with Mr. Reeves, that the ministers of the Crown require no check—all their measures, on all occasions, and on every subject, being “ the discreetest, wisest, best.” Such persons can have read very little of history, or have paid it very little attention. In every country where the sovereign power has been exercised without control, the people become degenerate and spiritless, and no longer maintain that station to which, as human beings, they have a right ; and in very many cases have lost all security for property, liberty, and even for life.

“ From such calamities may we and our posterity ever be exempt ! Should we be so fortunate to maintain and continue such exemption, to whom shall we be indebted for the blessing ? I will not say to

whom we shall not owe it:—but I will affirm that our sole reliance, so far as human exertion can avail, is on our discretion in the choice of representatives. From the moment that Parliament confides implicitly in ministers, and ceases to watch over and control their measures, from that moment despotism, with all its attendant evils, commences.

“ To ensure a due performance of the duty of the representative, some persons are of opinion that a pledge should be required of the candidate; and, when the candidate is an untried man, such request may not be altogether improper. But, Gentlemen, in this instance, we have the best pledge that can be given; we have the history of Mr. Bennet's past exertions both in and out of Parliament. Whenever an abuse has been discovered, he has used his best endeavours to correct it. Whenever there has been a waste of public money, he has advocated the cause of economy. Sinécures, useless places, unmerited pensions, have always found in him a determined opponent. But his exertions relative to the police of London, the management of prisons and lunatic asylums; his efforts to extricate young criminals out of schools of vice, and to lead them gradually to a state of reformation—these, which have already produced happy consequences, are above all praise. They demand our gratitude; and in my humble judgment make it imperative on us to replace this gentleman, whom it is my proud province to recommend to your choice, in a situation that will enable him to pursue his valuable labours.

“ There is another subject, which I am aware is somewhat dangerous to touch upon: I mean the system of *espionage* so freely avowed and so unblushingly defended. (I hope I shall be pardoned for making use of a French term, it is a French article, imported from our Gallic neighbours: I wish it had been declared contraband by Act of Parliament.) It will be recollected that some 30 years ago, honest John Bull was accustomed to speak of Nick Frog with ineffable contempt. But why? Because he had no will but that of the Grand Monarque; and because he tamely submitted even his social hours to the perpetual inquisition of government spies. This, however, was one of the grievances that led the unfortunate Louis to the guillotine, and caused the dreadful miseries of the French revolution. Gentlemen, I have called this a dangerous subject to touch upon, and for this reason; at this very moment, and in this assembly, there may be, for what I can tell, a hired Spy, listening to every word, misconceiving, distorting, misrepresenting the sense; and, I myself may be his victim. Of all the animals that crawl on the face of the earth, from the noble elephant to the most noxious reptile, a secret hired spy is the most hideous, the most venomous, the most despicable, with one single exception; I must except the man who purchases his base services, and who puts his hands into our pockets to pay the hire. Against this abominable system, Mr. Bennet has raised his voice, and thus laid another claim to our gratitude and confidence.

“ I will only add, that if we wish to retain what is valuable in our Constitution; if we think it our duty to transmit to posterity those blessings that we have derived from our ancestors; we must be

careful to select for representatives those who will think for themselves, and who will not surrender themselves, bound hand and foot to the ministers of the day."

The venerable Sir John Hill, Baronet, came forward, and proposed R. Lyster, Esq. in nearly the following words :

" Gentlemen—I rise to propose to you my worthy friend and worthy neighbour, Mr. Lyster. You have now had four years experience of his conduct, and whatever difference of political opinion may exist between your members, there is none I am sure when the interests of the burgesses of Shrewsbury are in question."

When the applause subsided, J. Beck, Esq. in seconding the nomination, spoke to the following effect :

" Mr. Mayor, Gentlemen—Upon a former occasion I had the pleasure of seconding Sir John Hill's recommendation to you of Mr. Lyster as an eligible candidate for the representation of this borough ; and now, after the experience of four years, I can more strongly recommend him to your support.

" Gentlemen, Mr. Lyster is so intimately connected with you, and so well known to you, that any panegyric of mine is quite unnecessary."

The Mayor rose to propose the candidates in the usual manner, when Mr. Cook, jun. stood up, and proceeded amid interruptions, continued clamour, and hisses, to state his personal opinions as follows :—

" Mr. Mayor and Brother Burgesses—I trust I shall not be considered obtrusive in standing forward to make a few remarks on the present occasion. The business before us is most important, as it involves and is connected with the best interests of the whole kingdom. We are met for the purpose of discharging a duty we owe to ourselves and the whole community, by the solemn and conscientious exercise of the elective franchise, a duty which unfortunately occurs but seldom (*cries of " No Hunt ! "*) and is confined to comparatively a very small proportion of the population (*" No Cobbett ! "*) and consequently requiring the more circumspection and consideration in the few who possess it. The candidates for this high and distinguished honour of representing us in the great council of the nation are now before us : they are not strangers to us : we have the test and the experience of their former conduct to guide us in our selection. The first gentleman who has been proposed and so ably seconded by our highly respected townsman, is our old and faithful member, Mr. Bennet. After the very copious and enlarged view which has already been taken of that gentleman's political conduct, it would be presumptuous in me to say more in recommendation of his distinguished merit. The high eulogium of Mr. Tierney in the House of Commons, and the general expression of public feeling in behalf of Mr. Bennet, must and ought to be truly gratifying to every proud Salopian who loves his country.

" The other gentleman who solicits the high distinction of becoming our representative, is Mr. Lyster. He is a respectable country gentleman ; and I have no reason to say that he is not an independent one. When he first offered himself for this borough,

I opposed his election, on political grounds; and most happy should I have been to have found, and to have acknowledged, that I had formed a misconception of his principles: but the test of experience has strengthened the grounds of my dissent to his return as a representative of this borough. If we examine the records of the proceedings in Parliament, we shall find that his votes upon all the great political questions have been decidedly opposed to Mr. Bennet's.

"Gentlemen, these are political sins and offences in my view, in which Mr. Bennet has not participated, but the very contrary. There is yet one more instance of Mr. Lyster's conduct which I wish to lay before you; it is the case of a poor unfortunate wretch, of the name of Swindells, and lest I should exaggerate or mistake, I will read the circumstances as detailed in the Debates. Upon this occasion Mr. Lyster was in the majority, in opposition to Mr. Bennet's motion, who, you will observe, did not propose redress to the unfortunate sufferer, but merely an inquiry into the circumstances. This case, so strong in itself, requires no comment; and I call upon you, Salopians, to be consistent with yourselves: if you approve of the political conduct of Mr. Bennet, you must manifest your disapprobation of Mr. Lyster, by holding up your hands against the motion that has been made on his behalf. (*Loud disapprobation and clamour.*)

"Gentlemen, I hope and trust on some future occasion a gentleman may offer himself (*"No!" and clamour*) whose political views shall coincide with Mr. Bennet's, and thus an opportunity be afforded of throwing off the odium and inconsistency which now attaches to Salopians of returning one Tory Member, and the other of the combined principles of Whiggism and reform."

When the clamour had subsided, the Mayor put the questions to the Burgesses in the usual manner. Mr. Bennet then rose, amid loud applause, and said—

"Mr. Mayor, and Gentlemen—Before I proceed to speak upon the important business of this day, I may be permitted to return my sincere thanks to my worthy friend and relative who has done me the honour to propose me to your notice this day, and to my honourable friend who has seconded my nomination. I can assure you, that, next to the satisfaction of an approving conscience, no return can be made for my exertions in your behalf more truly grateful to me than the approbation of persons of such talents, character, and honour, as those whom I now see about me. I stand here, Gentlemen, to render to you an account of the trust which you have confided in my hands, to give an account of my stewardship; and if I may judge from the very flattering reception you gave me on my arrival amongst you, and the kind treatment I have experienced at your hands during my canvass, I may rest satisfied that I have not lost your favour. It was my lot, Gentlemen, to be elected to serve you in Parliament at a most eventful period. It has been my lot, I may say perhaps my misfortune, not to have gone along with many others in the support of a continuance of the war in which we were at that time engaged. It is impossible not to recollect at this moment the many events of that war. It is impossible not to feel a degree of British pride when we look upon the worthy Baronet

who is now before you,, [Here the Hon. Speaker alluded to Sir John Hill, Bart.] whose name is associated with all the honours and all the triumphs of the victory by which this day is immortalized. [This allusion to the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo was received with unanimous applause.] But peace also has her triumphs: and I trust we have now reached that era. The best part of my life has been spent in time of war: I trust the remainder of it may be spent in peace. The triumphs of war are over our enemies—the triumphs of peace are over ourselves. It is then that we have an opportunity of looking into our internal situation—of retrenching our expenditure—of ameliorating the condition of the poorer classes of society—of reforming abuses: those abuses which the lapse of time will produce in every institution, and which require reanimation and revivification by the spirit and energy of a free country. This will be most effectually done in this country, because it is the freest. It is in the time of peace that we are best enabled to establish and consolidate the foundations of that social edifice, which we denominate our excellent Constitution.

“ During the last two or three years, in which we have been blessed with peace, it has been my lot to lend my aid to remedy those abuses which (and I am far from imputing blame to any man or body of men) exist in every state of society; and I am happy in saying, that my endeavours have, in many instances, been attended with success. I should, however, be wanting to myself if I did not say, that although I have in many instances found it necessary to dissent from the acts of the late Parliament—because I considered them as contrary to the wishes and interests of the people—I must explicitly say, that I consider the greater portion of their acts as an eminent blessing to the country: the last has been an inquiring Parliament. Those who are in the habit of reading the public journals, must have observed that committee upon committee has been instituted, to inquire into the condition of the subjects of this realm—into the state of our income and expenditure—into the nature and regulation of the poor laws—and, above all—what I consider will draw down upon it the latest blessings of succeeding ages—into the education of the poor.—If it should be my fate never to sit again in parliament, I shall always consider it as the choicest lot which Providence could have bestowed upon me, to have lent my public aid to the furtherance of any one of those great works. If, on the other hand, it is your will again to place in me that trust, which I can confidently affirm I have exercised with a good conscience and clean hands, I pledge myself to pursue in future the same course which I have hitherto pursued.

“ It is impossible that there should not, upon most political questions, be a difference of opinion. Such a difference is the very essence of a great and free state. And as I claim for myself a verdict of innocence, and a clear conscience, so am I ready to give the same acquittal to others, however I may have differed from them in politics. In the eagerness of debate, I may have been over-zealous—I may have expressed myself with undue warmth:—It is natural to pursue with eagerness those objects which we consider as most conducive to the public good. God knows, I am willing to make the same allowance to my opponents,

"I now conclude by my warmest thanks for your having listened to me so attentively. I here pledge myself to devote my life to your service; as I have not made you hitherto any promise which I have broken, I shall act to the best of my judgment, except when I am instructed by you, and in those cases in which I shall receive your instructions, I am resolved to do one of two things—either to obey your voice, or, if I should unfortunately differ from you in opinion, surrender into your hands the trust you have reposed in me."

Richard Lyster, Esq. then stood forward and said—

"Gentlemen—My political conduct is before you—I have supported the administration when I approved of their measures; and I have decidedly opposed them when I thought them wrong.

"Gentlemen—I briefly promise to you, that the same course I shall continue to pursue, if you do me the honour to re-elect me."

After the usual expressions of applause, the Mayor declared the *Hon. H. G. Bennet* and *R. Lyster Esq.* duly elected.

219. SOMERSETSHIRE.

ON the 12th and 13th of June, the late Members for this county issued the following address to their friends:

"To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Yeomanry, Freeholders of the County of Somerset."

"Gentlemen,

"The period is arrived when the important interests and valuable rights, which you delegated to your representatives, revert into your hands.

"I have four times been invested with the high and honourable trust of representing you in Parliament; and I have endeavoured, by an uniform and conscientious adherence to independence of principle and integrity of conduct, to deserve the confidence you have reposed in me.

"In the discharge of my duty, my only public view has been the welfare of my country; my only personal object or reward, the approbation of my constituents. Having so acted, I shall meet the freeholders on the day of nomination in the respectful confidence that I may successfully solicit the renewal of that high trust which I have so many times gratefully received, and, I hope I may be allowed to add, faithfully discharged.

"If I should be again honoured by your confidence and support, my future conduct shall invariably be directed to obtain the proudest title that disinterested ambition can aspire to—that of being deemed an honest and independent representative of the County of Somerset.

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obliged and faithful Servant,

"Grosvenor Square, London,
June 12, 1818.

WILLIAM GORE LANGTON."

"To the Gentry, Clergy, and Yeomanry, Freeholders of the County of Somerset."

"Gentlemen,

"The dissolution of Parliament has restored that trust to you,

which was lately confided to my hands, and which was placed there nearly twelve years ago. I now venture to offer myself as a candidate for the honour of representing, a fourth time, our county in the House of Commons; and it is for you to decide whether I am again worthy to become your representative.

"On my own merits I could hardly presume to offer myself; on my endeavours to serve you I feel much more confidence, but most in the allowance that I hope you will make for the mistakes and errors that I may have committed in the exercise of that zeal for the service of the county, and for the welfare of my country, which has been foremost in all my thoughts and actions.

"With the deepest sense of gratitude for past honours, and with anxious hopes, nay, let me say, expectations, that I may become again one of your representatives, I venture to signify to the Freeholders of Somersetshire, that should they return me to Parliament, their business shall have my utmost attention, and it shall be the whole bent of my endeavour, that their character and independence shall not be tarnished by any conduct of mine.

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

With the utmost respect and gratitude,

Your obedient Servant,

"King Weston, 13th June, 1818.

W. DICKINSON."

"The Sheriff has fixed the day of nomination at Wells, on Monday the 22d instant, where I hope you will honour me with your support."

Sir Thomas Lethbridge, Bart. of Sandhall Park, near Taunton, had presided in that town, at a recent meeting of the Pitt Club. On the occasion, he avowed his predilection for the policy of that great statesman, whose name they met to perpetuate, in a decided and manly tone, a tone which indicates the sentiments spoken, to be those of the heart, and not the effusions of political finesse. From that moment a generally received rumour spread through the county, of the Baronet's intention to offer himself for a fourth time to its choice. On a former occasion, in a contest with the same parties, when each stood singly upon his own merits, Sir Thomas polled nearly 700 votes above Mr. Langton, and gained the victory. The following is his address on the present occasion:

"To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Yeomanry, Freeholders of the County of Somerset.

"Gentlemen,

"The recollection of the kindness and regard with which, six years since, you received my desire to retire from your service in Parliament, when circumstances prevented my paying that attention to the duties of the situation, which their importance demanded, and the disinclination to disturb the tranquillity of the county, have hitherto withheld me from meeting the wishes expressed by a very large proportion of you, that I would again represent your views and sentiments in the House of Commons. For, grateful as I could not but feel for your past confidence, and highly indeed honoured by these demonstrations that your opinion of me was not changed, I was

reluctant to obtrude myself upon your notice, before a more general expression of your wishes had been made. But the repeated assurances I have received, that the number of those whose political opinions are in unison with my own is such as demands from me a respectful attention to their kind feelings in my regard, have determined me to present myself to you at Wells on the day of nomination, to receive your commands ; which, should I find them so powerfully expressed as I have reason to expect they will be, I shall feel will leave me no longer with a choice, but that I shall be bound to obey them in any way that you may direct.

" I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obliged and faithful Servant,

" Sandhill Park, 18th June, 1818. THOMAS BUCKLER LETHBRIDGE."

On the following Monday, (June 22) the nomination took place at the City of Wells. The intention of Sir Thomas Lethbridge, Bart. to offer himself as a candidate, though so recently announced, had excited an extraordinary degree of alacrity throughout the county, as well on his behalf, as on that of the late representatives. The Baronet entered Wells soon after 11 o'clock, and on his arrival a short distance from the town, was met by a considerable number of persons with printed labels in their hats, bearing the words " Lethbridge and Old England," and accompanied by a band of music, and flags, with similar inscriptions. His horses were taken from the carriage, and that which followed, in which were several of his friends, and he was thus drawn, amidst acclamations, through Wells, to the door of the Swan Inn, where the crowd became extremely numerous. Here the Baronet addressed the multitude in the following words :

" Gentlemen,

" The flattering testimony of your favour, now bestowed on me, I acknowledge with thankfulness. It conveys an expression of feeling which I always have, and which I ever will endeavour to deserve. Gentlemen, this reminds me of what I was informed thirty miles from this place ; that a call had been made upon me from the hills of Mendip, which had been echoed back from the heights of Blackdown, and will not be suffered to expire until it shall be responsively answered from the walls of Ilchester. But how shall it be answered, Gentlemen ? It shall be answered by those triumphant exultations which the nature of our cause demands, and which you, its honourable supporters, may confidently expect as the reward of your exertions."

A coalition between the former members had previously to the meeting been determined upon. At twelve o'clock the hustings were crowded with a great number of gentlemen of the first respectability in the county ; and the windows of the Assize Hall were filled with beauty and fashion.

The High Sheriff, John Evered, Esq. observing that the partisans of Sir T. B. Lethbridge displayed flags with that gentleman's name attached to them, immediately requested that they might be withdrawn, as it was wholly unprecedented for any candidate to display

colours on the day of nomination. Sir T. B. Lethbridge in a handsome manner acceded to this request; when the High Sheriff stated that, in the discharge of his public duty on that day, he should observe the strictest impartiality; and that as he did not court the applause of the meeting, neither should he be deterred from the exercise of that line of conduct by its disapprobation. He then proceeded to state that he had received his Majesty's writ for the election; in consequence of which he had convened the present meeting, to put in nomination candidates fitted to represent this great and populous county in Parliament. He strongly, but respectfully, urged the imperious necessity of the meeting giving a liberal reception and an attentive hearing to every gentleman who should address them, and concluded by assuring them that it was the first wish of his heart to promote the peace, welfare, and happiness of the county over which he had the honour that day to preside.

The Rev. Sir A. Elton, Bart. stated that the unusual honour devolved upon him of proposing two candidates for the representation in Parliament of the county of Somerset: he meant *both the Old Members*, who had so long filled their situations with so much credit to themselves and so much advantage to their constituents. The Reverend Baronet felt himself bound, in the outset of his remarks, to address the Hon. Bart. Sir T. B. Lethbridge; a gentleman whom he respected as a man and esteemed as a friend; but, notwithstanding those sentiments, he felt a greater regard for truth and justice, for which he was but an humble advocate, infirm in body and infirm in mind. According to common parlance, he conceived the old Members still in possession of their seats; no charge had been made against them; no case had been attempted to be proved to their disadvantage. He was ready to defend what he said; the attacks had been made on the other side, the defence must flow from this. Every man had his predilections: he had his; the peace of the county was the dearest wish of his heart; and nothing could justify the Hon. Bart. for disturbing it. If there existed any cause of complaint against his two friends, why was there not an open and manly allusion to their faults? And if they had not then justified themselves, he would not have come forward as their advocate. He held a paper in his hand, not a brief, for it was unlike that instrument, inasmuch as he was not paid for reading it; he alluded to the address of Sir T. B. Lethbridge, offering himself to the choice of the county: this address he characterized as vague and indefinite, and couched in mysterious language. The Rev. Bart. made a strong allusion to a letter received by him from Sir T. B. Lethbridge on his secession from Parliament, wherein that gentleman gave, as his reason for not again coming forward to represent the county, his fear of disturbing its tranquillity. Why did he now come forward with all this military parade? The gentlemen freeholders of Somerset were not to be intimidated. He had acknowledged the Hon. Bart. as his private friend, but the public had a right to draw the line of distinction between public and private character: he had that right, and he would exercise it by opposing him with his whole heart. The Rev. Bart. here took a retrospective view of the public conduct of Colonel Gore Langton and Mr. Dickinson, whom he panegyriced for their steady and

judicious fulfilment of their parliamentary duties; their firm integrity and incorruptible patriotism; their kindness of heart, and readiness on all occasions to meet the wishes of their constituents; and then asked the Hon. Bart. if he could make out any case to justify his conduct in plunging the county into all the horrors of a contested election? He would also ask the electors, if they would consent to part with a certain good for so dangerous a chance of improving their representation. He strongly called on all who heard him to strain every nerve to prevent the dangers likely to result from the ascendancy of a powerful oligarchy; and could not think that man sincere in his boasted attachment to the church, who was careless of the public morals: he hesitated not in repeating, that the man who, without a cause, risked the destruction of the morals of the people, was a public enemy. The Rev. Bart. supposed the probable defence of such a line of conduct would be "a call from a body of freeholders;" this body he stigmatized as an aristocracy formed at Taunton to change the representation of the county; and their address to Sir T. B. Lethbridge he designated as a round-robin of conspiracy against its independence.

Colonel Horner, of Mells Park, said, that in seconding the nomination of Colonel Gore Langton and Mr. Dickinson, he intended to have offered some observations, but they were rendered wholly superfluous by the admirable address of Sir A. Elton, which met his entire concurrence.

Mr. Dickinson made his sincere acknowledgments to the numerous friends by whom he was surrounded. The Hon. Gent. said, "I now stand by inclination and duty to face the largest body of freeholders I ever beheld assembled: I have been 22 years in Parliament, and have been for 12 years one of your members. My conduct is before you; I have invariably, and to the best of my judgment, attended to the welfare of the country and the local interests of the county; I will not now make professions; if I am again returned, I shall continue to pursue a similar line of duty."

Colonel Gore Langton—"I solemnly declare, in the sight of God and my country, that my ardent desire has always been to promote the best interests of my native land. I never polluted my duty by any selfish or personal motives; but have endeavoured to discharge those sacred trusts as an honest and independent Member of Parliament. The representation of this county is the highest end and aim of my ambition; and even this honour may be purchased too dearly by the loss of integrity. I therefore will never accept it but as its free and unrestricted representative."

Mr. Luttrell, of Dunster Castle (M. P. for Minehead,) said that the gentleman he should propose had been loudly called on; that the gentleman he was about to name was no stranger: he was fully possessed of every requisite which fitted him to represent so great a county; he was a man born amongst them, who had lived amongst them, who would continue to live amongst them, whose large estates all lay amongst them, and whose political opinions were well known to them all; he had already represented them in Parliament, and he doubted not they would deem him worthy of again representing them, from his manly and upright conduct in the senate. The speaker disclaimed any personal hostility to the old members, but acknowledged his anx-

ity to serve a friend, whose political attachment to the King and Constitution was so consistent and unvarying; he therefore concluded by proposing Sir Thomas Buckler Lethbridge, Bart. of Sandhill Park.

Peter Sherston, Esq. of Wells, seconded the nomination; and, after repeated but ineffectual attempts from the High Sheriff to obtain for him an attentive hearing,

Sir T. B. Lethbridge presented himself, and expressed his surprise at the novel task the Rev. Bart. had undertaken in placing two candidates in nomination. Sir Thomas continued, "I will be heard, if I stand here all day; I will be heard, if not by my voice, by my addresses. I quarrel not with the Rev. Gent. for any new part he may act. I have no objection to either of the old members in their private character; I have been on terms of friendship with them both, and I hope to continue so; but I oppose them on political grounds. When I resigned in 1812, I did it because I would not compromise my independence; I need no justification for so doing. I live in the western part of the county, where my principles are well known. I am not ashamed now to avow those principles; they may be old-fashioned, but I am fond of such old fashions; my principles may be understood in two words, 'Church and King.' Upon those principles alone I acted during the six years I represented you in Parliament. I have uniformly endeavoured to support the first, by opposing every attempt to bring the Catholics into power; and that I was not to be intimidated in my defence of the State was proved in 1810, when I had the satisfaction of having a majority of the representatives of the people in unison with me. Your two old members may be as honest in intention as I am; but I suppose this is a "new plan of reform," to endeavour to force two members upon you, and to hear all on one side and nothing on the other. A great deal has been said on my disturbing the peace of the county: when I was member, the peace of the county was disturbed twice! Let the people have a fair opportunity of declaring their sentiments. The cause is not mine, but their's; if my friends tell me to give up, I will do it; but if they say 'go on,' I will go on to the last. I have been legally proposed and seconded; and if the show of hands should be now against me, I demand of the sheriff what I am entitled to by the Constitution, 'a poll of the freeholders.'—Gentlemen, I could fill volumes upon this subject, but I will content myself by asking the Rev. Baronet, if the old members have coalesced? [Sir A. Elton replied, Yes!] I will have it from the members themselves. [Mr. Dickinson answered, 'We are united, and will continue united.'] Sir Thomas proceeded: "Now I know how I stand: they have opened a new door to me, and I will come in! They want to make the county of Somerset a close borough, and the task of preventing it, imperiously devolves on me. I demand assistance in preventing it, at your hands, and I will spend half my fortune before the freeholders of this county shall be led in couples to vote.—I am an old member, and I will be a new one! The Hon. Bart. here took a review of his political conduct, repeating his firm intention always to oppose the claims of the Catholics, and to support the government of the country. He asked if Col. Gore Langton ever voted with the ministers, 'right or wrong?' and concluded by pledging himself to stand by the freeholders. "If," continued he,

"I do not succeed now, I never will desert you; I will come at the next election, and the next; I will fight to the last. I revere our venerable church and our excellent state, and I will not see them pulled about our ears."

Mr. Acland next came forward, and after disclaiming any connexion with either party, he recommended the freeholders to divest themselves of all prejudice in the exercise of the sacred duty devolved upon them by the dissolution of Parliament. The worthy magistrate recommended a candid hearing of every person who should present himself to their notice, as nothing was so devoid of argument as senseless clamour. He did not approve of any person wantonly destroying the tranquillity of the county by means of an overburdened purse; but by the dissolution of Parliament all connexion between them and their late members had ceased, and any person had a right to offer himself for their choice. On this awful and momentous occasion they should send such men to Parliament as were free from party and free from prejudice; such men as would be equally respected by both sides of the House. "Gentlemen," said he, in conclusion, "I strongly and affectionately recommend you to discharge your elective franchise with conscientious integrity, avoiding all personal or party considerations; the only party I know is 'Church and King.'"

John Goodford, Esq. after paying his tribute of praise to the public character of Mr. Dickinson, disapproved of the manner in which Sir T. B. Lethbridge had come forward, and thought it incumbent upon the requisitionists to state why they opposed the old members. He concluded by saying, that though he respected the Hon. Bart. he respected the consistency and peace of the county more.

Dr. Colston approved of Mr. Acland's sentiments, and could not see why Sir T. B. Lethbridge ought not to come forward.

Mr. Sandford, of Minehead, said, it required but little to make a man independent: that economy and retrenchment were necessary for the welfare of the country, and both had been supported by their late members. He should always oppose Sir T. B. Lethbridge for having espoused the Walcheren expedition, which cost an ocean of blood and seven millions of money. If they dismissed such upright servants, how could they expect to be well represented again?

Mr. Chalmers asked, if it were consistent with justice, with good faith, or gratitude to their old members, to discharge them after having done their duty as honest men? He hoped they would again be sent to represent them, unfettered and unrestricted.

The Rev. Mr. Blackhall, of North Cadbury, supported the claims of Sir T. B. Lethbridge. The Rev. Gent. took a luminous view of the past and present state of the political world. He defended with considerable ability the foreign and domestic policy that had subverted the ambitious schemes of the despot of the world, and placed this country on the pinnacle of national glory. He avowed himself in direct opposition to the principles of the party of Mr. Langton, and in direct unison with those of the Hon. Bart.

The Rev. Mr. Whitehead and Mr. Sanford, of Nynhead, then addressed the meeting in favour of the old members.

After which, Sir Thomas Lethbridge replied at considerable length

to the several new observations which had been made against him ; when he took occasion to remark, that he supposed the system which was now acted upon, namely, that the late members " held their seats," was a new scheme of parliamentary reform, one which he had not yet heard of, and one which the Hon. Gentleman, Mr. Sanford, had but just completed. He told him, he was a most convenient politician ; for one day he traversed the borders of the county and went into Devonshire, where he voted for annual parliaments and universal suffrage ; as, if he (Sir Thomas) had been rightly informed, he voted at Exeter, the other day, for a Mr. Northmore, the champion of reform ; but that upon his return into Somersetshire he thought a different system necessary ; he thought it wholesome, as it seems, that the members, instead of being re-elected, should sit for life ! that they *held* their seats, as it was called by the Rev. Bart. and because they had been elected, they must be so again. So that for Devonshire there were to be annual parliaments and universal suffrage—but for Somersetshire the seats were to be held for life !

The High Sheriff now adjourned the meeting to the church-yard, and requested the friends of Sir T. B. Lethbridge to take their station on the right, and the united friends of Col. Gore Langton and Mr. Dickinson to occupy the left of the ground ; when the High Sheriff declared the numbers to be very considerably in favour of the latter gentlemen.—Sir Thomas Lethbridge protested to his friends against this unfair and joint mode of taking the number of hands,—said it was unprecedented and unjust,—but that it concerned him little, as to a poll he was determined to proceed. Sir Thomas then observed that two to one was in general a hard battle ; but it would not prove so in the present instance, as the coalition could last but for a very few days. He then exhorted those about him to return peaceably to their homes, and enjoy the satisfaction of having properly and conscientiously come forward to perform their duty.

Thanks were then voted to the Sheriff, and the whole meeting broke up, and one of the largest assemblages of persons ever known in the city of Wells, dispersed, and returned to their respective homes.

After the trial of this meeting, the old members circulated a joint hand-bill, and Sir Thomas the following address :

" To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Somerset.

" After the triumph of yesterday, in so decided a majority of hands in our favour at Wells, we can have no doubts of the final result at Ilchester ; and with our most grateful acknowledgments of your past kindness, we most earnestly entreat you to complete the work, by your powerful attendance on the day of election.

WILLIAM DICKINSON.

Bath, June 23, 1818.

WILLIAM GORE LANGTON.

" The poll will commence on Friday next, June 26th."

" To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Yeomanry, Freeholders of the County of Somerset.

" Gentlemen,

" To those who were present at the nomination to-day, it is unnecessary to make an observation on the novel course that was there taken. The Reverend Baronet who proposed it admitted that novel indeed it was. But to those of you who were not there, it must be told, that contrary to all precedent, a private meeting of the friends of Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Langton was held previously to our going to the hustings, and, in consequence, Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Langton were put in nomination together; and, although I protested against it, so was the sense of the county taken. The result was, as of course, that the show of hands was against me. But, Gentlemen, that has not decided the election. On the contrary, if any one step had been wanting to lead me to take your sense at Ilchester, this would have been that step. I feel, indeed, that I should ill deserve to lead that cause which is your's, if I did not pledge myself to give you the opportunity of asserting, at Ilchester, whether the freeholders of this great and independent county shall be handed over from one candidate to the other, as may be determined in a closed room, or whether you yourselves shall say who shall represent you in Parliament.

" From the pledges from all parts of the county I have already received—from the very large appearance of my friends this morning—from the numerous expressions of favour to our cause this day from gentlemen, even whose names before this day I had not the honour of knowing—and from the effect that, I am sure, must be produced in your independent minds by this novel attempt to dictate to you to whom you shall give your second votes—I persuade myself, that your voices will crown with success that cause which you have espoused with so much zeal and earnestness; and that, by your early attendance at the poll at Ilchester, which commences on Friday next, you will once more place me in the distinguished situation of one of your representatives in Parliament—the highest honour, I sincerely assure you, to which my mind aspires.

" I have the honour to remain,

Gentlemen,

Your most obliged and faithful Servant,

THOMAS BUCKLER LETHBRIDGE."

" Wells, June 22d, 1818."

The contest was considered as between Sir Thomas Lethbridge and Mr. Langton, and not much affecting the return of Mr. Dickinson. The coalition candidates appear to have considered their conduct as requiring very powerful reasons of exculpation, which are urged in the following reply to the address of Sir Thomas.

" To the independent Freeholders of the County of Somerset.

" A hand-bill, disapproving the joint nomination, having gone abroad, signed by Sir Thomas Lethbridge, it is incumbent on the late members to say, that it was not effected by them; but it was

the opinion of the largest and most respectable body of freeholders ever assembled on such an occasion, that a joint nomination seemed the best means of securing the peace of the county, which was then attempted to be disturbed by processions, accompanied with flags and music, attending a body of people supposed not to be freeholders ; and when proposed to Mr. Langton and Mr. Dickinson by Freeholders numerous and respectable, they thought it their duty to consent. The result was a manifest and repeated approbation, by the Freeholders at the hustings, when the joint nomination took place."

Some of the points of political difference between the candidates may be collected from the following anonymous address :—

" To the Freeholders of the County of Somerset.

" Gentlemen,

" You are likely to form very erroneous opinions of the candidates for the representation of the County, if you listen to popular clamour.

" Popular clamour is at all times a very dangerous guide.

" There are three gentlemen proposed to our choice ; and if I can shew that one of them is unworthy of it, it will be sufficient. Now this I will do with respect to Mr. Langton, by stating to you his conduct on two very important subjects.

" One of the cries made by his people at the hustings the other day was '*No Corn-Bill*,' though you well know that the Corn-Bill was the only measure passed in the last Parliament for the *benefit* of the landed interests ; and yet Mr. Langton opposed it for the sake of a little popularity among the lower orders at Frome and at Bath. The best encouragement for any trade is a *free sale* and a fair price. Now both these the Corn-Bill secured to the farmer.—It gave him the power of exportation without restraint, and it prevented the importation of foreign grain, 'till the price passed a certain point.' This bill Mr. Langton glories in having opposed, by which he shews that he does not understand our interests, or is unwilling to promote them. In either case he is unfit to represent us.

" The other subject is what is called Catholic Emancipation. I am one of those who think that our civil and religious liberties were established at the glorious Revolution in 1688, when a Popish tyrant was dethroned, and the Protestant Ascendancy secured. This security Mr. Langton and his friends have repeatedly endeavoured to destroy ; and if they had carried their point, we should now have had the first offices of the state filled by men who have vowed obedience to the Pope of Rome, and who will never tolerate any religion except their own.

" It appears, then, that Mr. Langton is an enemy to the landed interest and to the Protestant ascendancy, and therefore he shall not have my vote, nor will he have that of any man who is a firm and steady friend of

" Bathwick, June 23, 1818.

OLD ENGLAND."

Previous to the nomination, a report (wholly unfounded, and

arising from the similarity of name, between two Somersetshire solicitors,) had gone abroad, of an offer of coalition from Mr. Langton to Sir Thomas Lethbridge. On the day of nomination, the circumstances which had given rise to the rumour were satisfactorily explained.

The polling commenced at Ilchester, the county town, on Friday 26th June, four days after the nomination, and continued four days. The result was the return of Messrs. Dickinson and Langton; and the following is the state of the numbers:—

<i>Dickinson</i>	. 2830	(of which plumpers)	227
<i>Langton</i>	. 2435	—	285
<i>Lethbridge</i>	. 2040	—	1487

“ To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Yeomanry, Freeholders of the County of Somerset.

“ Kingweston, June 30, 1818.

“ Gentlemen,

“ I have this day had the honour, for the fourth time, of being sent, by a very large majority of freeholders, to the House of Commons. I am more proud of this honour than I can express: it has been acquired through the medium of a contested election, and has made manifest your approbation of my public conduct, and this is what I value beyond any other acquisition.

“ Permit me then, Gentlemen, to assure you of my heartiest thanks, and of my determination to pursue that independent line in Parliament which has induced you to confer on me the honour of a re-election.

“ I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

With the greatest respect,

Your most obedient and devoted Servant,

‘ WILLIAM DICKINSON.’

“ To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Yeomanry, Freeholders of the County of Somerset.

“ Gentlemen,

“ It is a pleasing and most gratifying duty to express to you my best acknowledgments for the kind and strenuous exertions which you have made in my behalf, and which have again terminated so honourably to me, and so gloriously to the cause of real independence.

“ Having been, by your partiality, now placed a fifth time in the distinguished situation of one of your representatives, I assure you, that I shall never depart from that conscientious discharge of my duty, which it has hitherto been my invariable study to pursue.

“ I shall ever retain the most lively and grateful sense of your kindness, and beg you to believe that

“ I am, with great sincerity, Gentlemen,

Your most obliged and faithful Servant,

“ Ilchester, June 30, 1818.

WILLIAM GORE LANGTON.”

Sir Thomas however does not retire from the present defeat with a spirit unchanged or disheartened; as will be seen by the following address:

"To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Yeomanry, Freeholders of the County of Somerset.

"Gentlemen,

"Had I engaged in the contest for the representation of the county, merely to gratify that ambition, which it may well become every native of it to feel, for the attainment of so high an honor, I might have thought that the coalition, so unprecedented in your annals, and so singular in its combinations, had on last evening presented such obstacles as I could not hope to overcome, even with the aid of the zeal in our cause, and personal attachment to myself, that I have had such repeated and gratifying opportunities of witnessing. But I felt that the cause was your's—that the cause was that of the great majority of this county, who are, I am persuaded, warmly, and upon principle, attached to our Constitution in Church and State. How nobly you had supported that cause, was clear upon a review of the plumpers and divided votes, that had been polled; which shewed that more freeholders had come forward in my favor, than in that of either of the other candidates, standing upon his own undivided interest. Whilst, therefore, there remained any reasonable expectation that my numerous friends yet unpolled could come up sufficiently fast to meet the strenuous efforts of the coalition, I thought I had not any right to deprive them of the opportunity of doing so. It might be, (I considered,) that highly respectable and weighty as are the interests that had thus coalesced, the feeling of the county might yet be manifested against their coalition more decidedly than had, up to that period, been done. This day's poll, however, proves the influence thus brought into action against our cause to be unremitted. I feel, therefore, that the time is arrived when I ought to retire from the contest; for to continue it, is only to impose great fatigue and trouble upon my friends, and inconvenience upon my competitors for the honour of your representation, without a correspondent expectation that upon the present occasion, and under existing circumstances, the issue can be calculated upon as favourable to our hopes, even though the poll were to be protracted to almost the limit prescribed by law. I cannot, however, take this step, without offering to you all my warmest and most grateful thanks for your kindness to myself personally, and for your zealous exertions in our cause, and assuring you that the principles that had prepared me to obey your late call, will ever continue to influence my mind, and to direct my conduct. And I trust that I may be permitted to add, with a feeling that removes much of my disappointment at the result, that the number of plumpers polled for me, unexampled, I may venture to say, in this county, has fully justified me in presenting myself to your notice, and but for the coalition, must with my split votes and my interest yet unpolled, have returned me as one of your representatives in Parliament. To that high honour I look with a steady eye; convinced by what has passed, even since I retired, and the expression of your feelings throughout the contest, that upon a future occasion I may depend with confidence upon your support.

"I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obliged and faithful Servant,

"Bchester, 30th June, 1813.

THOMAS BUCKLER LETNBIDGE."

Subsequent to the election the following correspondence took place. It throws some light upon the finesse of an election; and shews the plain and upright temper of the candidate.

"To the Freeholders of Wellington and it's Neighbourhood.

"Gentlemen,

"Observing, as I could not but do, the address which appeared in the last Taunton Courier, signed 'W. A. Sandford and W. Proctor Thomas,' and perceiving in it that I was described to you as '*an universal supporter of ministerial measures*,' I considered it my duty to call upon those gentlemen to retract an assertion which I knew to be untrue. The following letters will best shew how the matter stands. Read them, and judge for yourselves.

(Copy of my letter to Wm. Ayshford Sandford, Esq.)

"Sir, I perceive in the last Taunton Courier, an address to the freeholders of Wellington and it's neighbourhood, in which you have conjointly with the Rev. Wm. Proctor Thomas, asserted that I am '*an universal supporter of ministerial measures*.'—This I can easily prove to be false—therefore, I give you an opportunity, through the medium of the next Taunton Courier, to retract an assertion used, perhaps, in haste, and in ignorance of the truth, and I call upon you to do so forthwith. Awaiting your answer,

"I am, Sir,

Your obedient humble Servant,

"Sandhill Park, July 5, 1818.

T. BUCKLER LETHBRIDGE."

Copy of Mr. Sandford's Answer to the above.

"Ninehead Court, July 5, 1818.

"Sir,—I must beg leave to refer you to a letter of mine, in which I alleged my reason for withdrawing the support which I had so much pleasure in affording you on a former occasion; the particular expression to which you object, I believed at the time the advertisement was written, to be literally correct; but if you will inform me of those instances in which you voted against ministers, I shall have the greatest satisfaction in doing you the justice of recording them in the next Taunton Courier.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble Servant,

W. A. SANDFORD.

"I leave this place to-morrow for the North of Devon, in the middle of the day.

"To Sir T. B. Lethbridge, Bart."

Copy of my reply to the above answer,

"Sir,

"Sandhill Park, July 6, 1818.

"I have received your answer to my letter of yesterday's date. From it, I find that the words in your late address to the freeholders of Wellington and its neighbourhood, '*an universal supporter of ministerial measures*' were used by you, from a '*belief*' that they

were literally correct, and not from your *knowledge* that they were so; this is enough for my purpose with you. I shall not trouble you with the dates, and occasions of my votes against ministers, during the time I sat in Parliament. I am content under this explanation of yours, that you should remain my accuser, rather than become my advocate. To the 'Freeholders of Wellington and its neighbourhood,' with whom I am proud to think, (notwithstanding the unworthy measures which you have taken to prevent it), I stand well,—to them I shall willingly explain, individually or collectively, how far I am '*an universal supporter of ministerial measures*'—to them I shall say, I have ever held it to be my duty to give a general support to the government of my country, without surrendering my judgment to any minister—retaining always the will, as well as the power, of opposing him, whenever my opinions led me so to do—and that it has been my pride, and my glory to support and uphold that system of politics, which was adopted by the late Mr. Pitt, and closely followed by my revered friend Mr. Perceval—a system which, I will ever contend, has secured this free and happy land, as well as the other parts of the world, from all the impending miseries of a demoralising and wide-destroying tyranny, which was so long suspended over us, and for which in no page of history can a parallel be found—a system which, after many a fearful struggle, has terminated in the glorious triumph of the battle of Waterloo.

"With respect to the letter, which you allude to, as being addressed to me, withdrawing that support which you say you had so much pleasure once in affording me, I recollect the receipt of it; and will fairly tell you, from that period to the present, your support or opposition has always been held by me in the same degree of indifference, the best proof of which is, that upon my becoming a candidate the other day for the representation of this county, I did not think it worth my while to make you even acquainted with the intention. Before I conclude, allow me to ask you how the names of William and Nicholas Were, Esqrs. came to be affixed to your first address, calling upon the freeholders in and near Wellington to support the old members, and to oppose me;—and in return, I will tell you that it was done without the consent of those gentlemen, and that they did me the honour of voting for me at Ilchester, when they declared to me their disgust at the imposition which had been attempted. I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

T. BUCKLER LETHBRIDGE."

"To W. A. Sandford, Esq. Ninehead Court."

"Gentlemen, I will only add that I shall be ready at all times to prove to you collectively or individually, the dates and occasions of my numerous votes in opposition to "ministerial measures," several of which votes were of first-rate political importance, and

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obliged and faithful humble Servant; .

"Sandhill Park, 7th July, 1818.

T. BUCKLER LETHBRIDGE."

"P. S. I have not troubled you with a copy of my letter to the Rev. Wm. Proctor Thomas, or of his answer: they are nearly simi-

lar to those which have passed between Mr. Sandford and myself, with the exception, that in my reply to Mr. Thomas, I briefly informed that gentleman, that as Mr. Sandford's name stood first upon the address, any further observations I might have to make, would be addressed to him."

A contest in this county on the next occasion may be considered (the parties living) as certain.

220. SOUTHAMPTON, (HANTS.)

THE election for this town was conducted, as far as the mob was concerned, in a most riotous and disgraceful manner. The poll lasted six days. Lord Ashtown, (one of the candidates) was most furiously assaulted, both in going to and returning from the hustings, by an infuriated mob, and but for a host of friends who rallied round him, and the interference of some respectable inhabitants, who warded off the attack, his life might have been sacrificed. In aggravation of their outrage, Lady Ashtown and other ladies were assailed in their carriages with stones, bricks, and mud, in a most brutal and cowardly manner. When the successful candidates, Mr. Chamberlayne and Sir W. De Crespigny, were declared duly elected, and had upon the occasion addressed the populace assembled on the occasion; their speeches were no sooner closed, than the hustings, which had been erected on a most extensive scale, and which, from an old custom prevalent in this town, were considered by the mob as their property, were almost instantaneously demolished and carried away by them. On the Members' return to the Audit House, and alighting from their chairs, the same were immediately torn to pieces by the mob, several of whom, from their eagerness to bear away some trophy, were thrown down and trampled upon, and were with great difficulty rescued from their perilous situation. We extract from the proceedings the following speeches as completely indicative of the sentiments of the three parties. On the day of nomination, Mr. Chamberlayne thus addressed the electors:

"Gentlemen, Having felt myself lately so repeatedly under the necessity of addressing you, I am apprehensive you must be tired of hearing the sound of my voice; and the best excuse I have in my power to offer to you for again obtruding myself upon your attention is, that it shall be but for a very short time.

"It has pleased, Gentlemen, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in his profound wisdom, to dissolve the Parliament: and in consequence, the trust of being Parliamentary Representative, which you in so flattering a manner, and with such apparent unanimity, confided to my care, reverts to you; and I now present myself to you for the purpose of rendering an account of my stewardship, if it shall be required of me, in order that, if any valid objection shall be adduced against my public conduct, I may be no longer steward; but if this shall not be the case, then to entreat the honour of being restored to the situation in your service, to which, by your suffrages, however unworthy of such a mark of distinction, I was lately raised.

"Gentlemen, The late Parliament did not die a natural death—

the thread of its existence was somewhat rudely snapped asunder; nor, in my estimation, did it deserve a better fate. It was a Parliament that added more to the burdens, and took more from the liberties of the people, than any Parliament on record. It has gone down to its grave without any funeral honours; and, in truth, it deserved none. Not a single genuine patriotic tear will bedew the turf under which it lies; nor was there a mourner in the procession which accompanied its remains to their last home, who at any moment has been classed with the wise or the good.

"But, Gentlemen, the crime of the deepest die, in my humble judgment, and most probably in yours, was its base servility to the worst instance of ministerial influence ever read or heard of, in deserting that great statesman who introduced the measure of establishing a commission of inquiry into the state of national education, and of the infamous abuses which obtain in the charitable institutions of this country.

"The Parliament, in the first instance, unanimously affected to give him their support; but upon discovering that this investigation did not quite accord with the feelings of ministers, it eventually turned its back upon him. Like another Judas, it first betrayed him with a kiss, then returned upon his hands his darling offspring, his child of highest promise, crippled, emasculated, tortured, and disfigured with all the ingenuity of gypsy barbarity. Still, however, will this distinguished man be consoled for all this perfidy. The blessings of him who was ready to perish, will come upon him. It will be said of him, in the same page of history, which unfolds this black transaction, that "when the eye saw him, then it blessed him, and when the ear heard him, it gave witness unto him"—he will be revered, when the wretched hirelings of ministers shall be held in detestation; who shed the deadliest mildew upon the grandest plan of beneficence, that heaven in its bounty ever made man the instrument of performing. Let him also rest satisfied, that the people of England are to a man, wherever an honest man can be found, indignant at the treatment he received in the last stage of the last Parliament; that with one voice they demand the execution, in its fullest extent, of his grand scheme of justice, and of policy; that they will support this demand with all their energy, till they behold him baffling all artful objections, overcoming all difficulties, and triumphing over all sordid, interested, unprincipled oppositions.

"Gentlemen, Whether the ensuing House of Commons shall resemble that which has "died the death" must of course depend upon the choice the electors throughout the kingdom shall be pleased to make of representatives. For myself, I must repeat, that the only pretensions I can have to your support, rest exclusively on the ground of independence and integrity. If it is your wish to select such representatives as have grown pale over the midnight lamp, in their deep researches into the general laws of political economy; who from incessant application have made themselves masters of the whole range of our domestic policy; who have acquired a comprehensive and perfect knowledge of the country's relation in all its bearings to foreign states; who, to these eminent qualifications, add a command of exalted, powerful, impassioned eloquence; you must turn your eyes

from me to the noble Lord, and the honourable Baronet, who equally with me appear as suitors for the honour of representing you in Parliament. I dare not presume upon such attainments; the want of which, however, I the less regret, as it strikes me, that there have been no deficiency of talents discovered in the lower House of Parliament. Its great defect, its mortal sin, its stain, which all the waters of the ocean cannot wash out, have been its corruption, and its utter disregard of upright principles. There will always be found, I anticipate, eloquentiæ satis in the senate, but I fear honestatis parum.

"Gentlemen, If you shall be pleased to send me again to the House of Commons, you will send a man unwarped by prejudice, unbiassed by party, without the minutest interested object in view. I repeat, I have no other merits to plead—If these fail me, the ground is cut up from under my feet. Should I be gratified by becoming the object of your choice, you will never behold me crossing the threshold of the Treasury-door, to court the favour of any Minister, and becoming a suppliant to him for support at any election, where I may happen to be a candidate: What! not if your own more particular friends were to take the reins of Government? No. Why not? Because the moment any such communication takes place between the parties, an implied, if not an expressed contract of reciprocal aid, is formed. The old established, recognized Scotch fiddle compact begins to operate, 'that if you'll scratch me, I'll scratch you.' The man, I say, who enters a minister's cabinet in search of such assistance, may enter it a free man, but he returns a slave.—His own interests forbid him to retrace his steps; he 'drags at each remove a lengthened chain,' to which he fondly clings. He never, in his heart, wishes to break his bonds asunder entirely: and it is only on particular occasions, and to serve particular purposes, that he makes a parade of casting away, even partially, from him the cord which binds him fast. He resembles the miller, who, when his mill was on fire, was entreated by his wife to fall instantly down upon his knees, ask pardon for all his roguish tricks, and renounce the devil for ever. The miller replied to this entreaty, that he had not the slightest objection to fall down upon his knees, to ask pardon of Heaven for his sins; while at the same moment, a sort of indistinct promise escaped him, that his former knavery should not in future have its usual swing; but as to renouncing the devil, the thing he said was quite out of the question; as he could not, for the soul of him, give up so profitable a connexion.

"Gentlemen, I now throw myself, as a warm friend of civil and religious liberty, on your protection. With a rival candidate on each side of me, I am placed in a ticklish situation. You have hard service imposed upon you—You have to fight against the influence, and to negative the position of a long-established proverb, 'that between two stools the seat of honour comes to the bottom.'

"I rely, with full confidence, on your discharging the duty which the dissolution of Parliament has cast upon you, in a manner creditable to yourselves, and beneficial to the genuine interests of the country. Your example will not fail to make a deep impression in other places, where the right of popular election is yet to be traced. Living in a

degenerate age, when corruption no longer sneaks about in disguise, but impudently throws off the mask, and stalks abroad with an unblushing front, in open day—place yourselves in array against its sweeping power; console the good with the hope that the cause of freedom, secured by law, is not yet desperate; and shew to the world that the great body of the inhabitants of this respectable town, with their magistrates at their head, continue steadfast in daring to be honest in the worst of times.”

To the foregoing speech the following one of Lord Ashtown may be considered as a reply :

“ Gentlemen, While I respect the character and admire the eloquence of the Hon. Gentleman who has just addressed you, that commanding eloquence which he disclaims, but which all who hear him feel that he so eminently possesses, while in some points I agree with him, I wish to state some material circumstances in which we differ. The Honourable Gentleman has pronounced a spirited philippic against the departed Parliament; he has said, that not one patriotic tear will be shed on its tomb, and that its memory can never be honoured, or its loss lamented, by the wise or good. For my part I should say peace to its manes. It had its merits, and it had its faults; but if weighed in the scale of impartial justice, its merits will be found to preponderate. The ministry, supported by that Parliament, have brought an arduous contest, the most arduous perhaps that we ever were engaged in, to a most glorious conclusion, and have raised the British nation to the highest pinnacle of renown. Never, not even when our Henrys and Edwards led their gallant bands from this your town to conquer France, did Britain stand so proudly pre-eminent among the nations as at the present moment! Waterloo has eclipsed the glories of Cressy and Agincourt of old, and of Blenheim in more modern times; nor has our navy, the natural and best foundation of our strength, been less distinguished in every quarter of the globe: on either element, British valour is equally triumphant. I do not hesitate to assert, that the British navy is at this day the most splendid instance, the most energetic instrument of national power, that ever existed in any age or country. Great Britain, by her navy, has realized the boasted wish of Archimedes—she has found a place on which to fix her engines, and she can move the world. She has moved the world. She gave the first impulse to that powerful reaction which shook, and at length overturned the throne of Bonaparte. Nor has her influence been less admired in a moral and a religious, than in a political point of view. While our enemies ascribed their victories solely to their own valour, or the commanding star of Bonaparte, our naval commanders, with true christian piety, ascribed their success to the great Giver of all Good. Actuated by this spirit, our fleets advanced to victory on the wings of the winds, and moved like the Spirit of God on the face of the waters. Our preponderance at sea formed the grand counterpoise to the destructive power of France on the Continent, and gave time to the nations of Europe to rally round Great Britain, till at length the decisive victory of Waterloo completed their deliverance—a victory, the most brilliant in its achievement, the most important in its consequences, of any recorded in the page of his-

tory. Shall we then, while we pay the just tribute of applause to our brave soldiers and sailors, and to the abilities and gallantry of their respective commanders, shall we refuse all credit to the ministry who directed their energy, and supplied them with the means to fight and conquer? Is not some gratitude due to those who opposed a mound to that desolating torrent of rapine, anarchy, and impiety, that power seemed unable to resist, that sanctity could not awe, nor obscurity elude, that wherever it prevailed, buried in one common ruin the throne and the altar, the palace and the cottage? The venerable fabric of the British Constitution alone remained inviolate and entire, and we enjoy the blessings handed down from our ancestors, though purchased or secured by some sacrifices, and by an increased weight of taxation. Whether they could have been purchased at a cheaper rate, must ever remain a problem difficult of solution; but they could hardly be purchased too dear. I avow, Gentlemen, that I wish to support the ministry, who secured to us these blessings, as long as I think them in the right; but I look on him, who indiscriminately supports, and on him, who uniformly opposes administration, as equally in the wrong! I am at least disinterested in my opinions and in my conduct; for should I be the object of your choice, I will neither ask nor accept of place, pension, nor promotion! I claim no merit in this, nor do I see any demerit in accepting of office or employment. Fatal indeed would it be for the country, if no honest man could accept of office under government—the labourer is worthy of his hire, but I happen to be so circumstanced, as to decline the labour, and the consequent reward. For my attendance in Parliament, the only reward I should look to is your approbation, and the sense of having done my duty. I have been told by some of my sapient and religious anonymous advisers, that I am too old for a member of parliament; and that I ought to employ myself in preparing for another world; but I own I think it no bad preparation for the next world, to endeavour honestly to discharge a difficult duty in this. I may still hope for some few years fit for active exertion; and if I succeed in my present object, I shall use my utmost efforts to justify your choice by my conduct in Parliament and my professions here."

On the nomination of Sir Wm. De Crespigny, Dr. Wightman thus addressed the electors in his favour:

"Gentlemen,

"I propose for your choice, and do therefore nominate Sir Wm. Champion de Crespigny as a fit and proper person to represent the town and county of the town of Southampton in Parliament; a gentleman of unshaken loyalty, and those constitutional and independent principles which eminently qualify him to discharge the duties of a representative, not only with honour to himself, but essential benefit to the town.

"Throughout a long and laborious canvass, rendered indispensable by the present contest, the Hon. Baronet had made it an invariable rule to respect the freedom of election. He has held out no threats to intimidate, he has held out no promises to allure, on every occasion he has respected the sacred and inalienable rights of private judgment, leaving it to every man to follow the dictates of his own

unbiased judgment, and conscience. He has paid court to you by principles alone, principles which this town has always respected, the principles of liberty and independence. It is not to attain the vain distinction of being a member of Parliament that he appears before you in the character of a candidate; a distinction which his ample fortune and connexions could obtain for him at any time. No, gentlemen, he is impelled by a nobler motive, that of representing so respectable a body of freemen as he sees before him, and acquiring thereby your approbation and esteem.

"Examine well the pretensions of the Hon. Baronet; sift his character to the very bottom: conscious of the rectitude of his motives, the courts inquiry. You will find him to be no trading politician: you will find him to be no hunter after places and pensions, those vile objects of pursuit which your crafty politicians are perpetually hankering after; converting the votes of the honest electors to their own base and selfish views. The path the Hon. Baronet will pursue will be directly the reverse of this; he will oppose all wasteful and lavish expenditure of the public money; he will set his face against all scandalous jobs, those base wages of corruption; he will act as a faithful guardian of the public purse, and upon all occasions watch over your interests committed to his charge.

"During the long period the Hon. Baronet has resided in your neighbourhood, discharging the duties of an enlightened and impartial magistrate, he has made the constitution and laws of his country the peculiar object of his studies; and no person can devote his attention to the subject without perceiving, at every step of his research, the admirable precaution and jealous vigilance with which the rights and liberties of the subject are secured. Such habits and such studies peculiarly qualify him for the high honour he solicits at your hands. If you wish, therefore, gentlemen, in these days of innovation, to throw a fence around the grand establishments and institutions of your country; if you wish to preserve religion herself as she descended from heaven, pure, uncorrupted, and undefiled; if you set any value upon your rights and liberties; if the very names of liberty and property are dear to you, you will send the Hon. Baronet to Parliament. Send him to Parliament, gentlemen, and he will advocate your rights both religious and civil.

"Your free and unbiased voice has raised Mr. Chamberlayne to a pitch of unexampled popularity. For this proud pre-eminence the honourable gentleman stands indebted to the unsullied purity of his own character, and the prevalence of Whig principles, principles which have been long gaining ground in our town, and which watered by the dew of heaven, have arrived at their present state of maturity. The statue of the immortal statesman that adorns his grounds, daily reminds him, that the path to true glory consists in defending the liberties of his country.—Go on, Sir, persevere in your noble career, and look for your reward to the approbation of your own conscience, and the grateful hearts of your countrymen.

"Such, gentlemen, being the political feeling of the town, it behoves you to take special care that you give to the great Whig candidate a colleague worthy of him and worthy of yourselves. If

you stop short in your career, your triumph will be only half complete; one step more, and your wishes will be crowned. You will then have secured the independence of the town on a firm and permanent basis. You will then have given to the great Whig candidate a colleague, who will hold in common with him the same lofty principles of independence, the same unbiassed integrity, the same devotion to your interests, the same unshaken fidelity. In vain, gentlemen, will you hold meetings at the Audit-house, to frame petitions to Parliament, unless you have faithful and honest representatives to support and to give them effect. Experience has taught you the value of those petitions. You petitioned on the Corn Bill; you petitioned on the Property-tax Bill. The minister withdrew the odious tax, and you are now permitted to enjoy the fruits of your industry.

"Recollect, gentlemen, the conservation of your liberties is placed in your own hands. The people of England, if true to themselves, can never lose their liberties.

"Unwilling, gentlemen, to deprive you of the pleasure of hearing the Hon. Baronet, I shall trespass no longer on your patience. The truth is, I am afraid the cause of my honourable friend will suffer in the hands of his advocate, and for that I should be extremely sorry. There is one point, however, which I must not pass unnoticed. It has been observed, and tauntingly observed too, that the Hon. Baronet has been taken up and supported by a low set. Aye, by a low set! Never mind, gentlemen, let us bear those things patiently. Our adversaries should recollect that this is not a contest of wealth, but a contest of principle. Let us improve their liberal remark to our special advantage. Let us inscribe our names on the poll-books in behalf of the Hon. Baronet; let us inscribe our names, I say, on the proud columns of liberty and independence, there to remain an imperishable memorial of the patriotism and public spirit that animated the town of Southampton, at this glorious and memorable election."

It appears by the following address that the merits of this return are likely to undergo the ordeal of a petition.

"To the Mayor, Bailiffs, Burgesses, and Inhabitants of the Town and County of the Town of Southampton."

"Gentlemen,

"Invited by the partial kindness of my friends and the good opinion of many of you, to whom I had not the honour of being personally known, I came forth from my retirement and offered myself as a candidate on the present occasion. In the course of my canvass, I received promises of support, which, if fulfilled, would have been most amply sufficient to secure my election. By what circumstances, and by what means, those promises have been frustrated; or upon what principles so many of my friends have been disfranchised, I shall not now discuss—these points can only be decided by a higher tribunal. I now decline to trouble my friends by further perseverance, though many remain unpolled. I cannot

conclude without expressing, however inadequately, those sentiments of gratitude which I feel for their disinterested and zealous support, and at the same time returning thanks to the respectable part of my opponents for the indignation they expressed at the insults offered even to the female part of my family and friends, by an unprincipled and misguided mob, that disgraced the name and character of Englishmen.

" I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,

Your faithful humble Servant,

" Chessel House, June 22, 1818.

ASHTOWN."

" To the Mayor, Bailiffs, Burgesses, and Inhabitants of the Town and County of the Town of Southampton.

" Gentlemen,

" Impressed with the deepest feelings of gratitude for the distinguished honour you have conferred upon me, by again returning me to Parliament as your representative, let me entreat you to accept my most cordial and sincere thanks. Gratified in the highest degree by the result of a contest, in which I have received from you the most unprecedented kindness and support, I shall take the earliest opportunity my state of health will allow me, to express to you in person the sense I entertain of the obligation you have imposed upon me; which I shall ever cherish with the warmest affection.

" I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,

Your most devoted and most faithful Servant,

W. CHAMBERLAYNE."

" Weston Grove, near Southampton, June 24."

" To the Mayor, Bailiffs, Burgesses, and Inhabitants of the Town and County of the Town of Southampton.

" Gentlemen,

" Permit me, with every sentiment of gratitude and respect, to return you my most hearty and unfeigned thanks for the great honour you have done me in choosing me one of the representatives of your most independent Town and County.

" I shall take the earliest opportunity of returning you my sincere thanks in person; and have the honour to remain,

" Gentlemen,

Your most obliged and most faithful Servant,

WM. CHAMPION DE CRESPIGNY."

" Southampton, June 22, 1818."

221. SOUTHWARK (BOROUGH.)

AFTER a strenuous and personal canvass on the part of the candidates and their committees, the election for this Borough commenced on the 18th of June.

Mr. Princep, (the high bailiff) addressed the electors, and recommended order and regularity in their proceedings. He said it was necessary for the candidates as well as for themselves, that they should be peaceable and quiet, and hear every gentleman who should present himself, or express an anxiety to address them. Of those who might be put in nomination as persons proper to represent them, they would be able to express their opinion when they should be proposed.

Mr. Solomon Davis then came forward. He said he should not occupy much of their time, and hoped they would lend him their attention to the few words with which he should trouble them. When Mr. Calvert had been offered in 1807, he had been told that it was a folly, and they would not poll 508 voters. The fact, however, was otherwise. Instead of 500, they very soon got 1634, though they did not come till the eleventh hour. This had given the death-blow to the high party in the Borough. It was scarcely necessary for him to enter into a detail of the conduct pursued by Mr. Calvert since he had become a representative of Southwark. His opposition to the corn-bill would be recollected by many with pleasure. On that occasion he had been one of six in a minority against it. It was a bill intended to deprive the poor of that luxury, to them the greatest—of procuring a cheap quartern loaf. The next thing to which he should allude was the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. There Mr. Calvert would be again found an opponent of ministers; and in like manner on the question of the Indemnity Bill, he would be discovered in his place in the ranks of opposition. These were the remarks which he had taken the liberty of making before he recommended to them Mr. Charles Calvert as an object of their choice, which he then did with the most complete conviction of his merits.

Mr. Clarke said, that in coming forward he had a pleasant duty to perform, by seconding the nomination of Mr. Barclay.—(*Loud laughter.*)—Those who heard him would clearly perceive that he had made a mistake in saying that he was about to second the nomination of a man who had supported measures inimical to the liberties of the people. It was Mr. Calvert he supported. The present members came forward in the situation of stewards, to render an account to their employers of the manner in which they had done their duty. It would be found, if they examined Mr. Calvert, that he had been a dutiful servant, and he had no doubt but the electors of the borough of Southwark would be so just on this and on all other occasions, that they would not turn their backs on those who had been their tried and faithful representative.

Mr. F. Young came forward to propose Mr. Barclay, but the noise was so great that it was impossible for some time to hear him. He said that Mr. Barclay's property placed him above temptations; and if they wished to be fairly represented, they could not elect a more fit person as one of their members for the ensuing Parliament. Notwithstanding the noise and opposition that there now appeared against that gentleman, he was convinced that there would be a majority of votes in his favour when they came to the poll.

Mr. T. A. Shuter seconded Mr. Barclay's nomination, and after speaking for a short time amidst very violent opposition, he retired.

Mr. R. Hall said he had to propose Sir Robert Wilson, and he was convinced that, though that name stood last, it was not least in the estimation of the electors. On that occasion he felt it necessary to inquire into the political conduct of those who offered themselves to the electors. To Mr. Barclay he had no personal feelings of hostility; but it was necessary that the electors should know that he had on all occasions voted against the interests of the people, whilst his colleague, Mr. Calvert, had been found in support of them. Mr. Barclay had been the supporter of a measure, which, (as was truly said by an illustrious personage, the Duke of Sussex, whose name ought to be written in letters of gold,) if they had maintained at the revolution, would have excluded the present royal family from the throne. Sir Robert Wilson had been accused of having been the friend of war, but what was Mr. Barclay:—not only the friend of war, but of war taxes. He had voted for the property-tax, and had been an advocate of that obnoxious measure the corn-bill. Scarcely had he set his foot on the threshold of the House, before he had voted for a committee on that subject; but finding that his conduct was in opposition to his constituents, and fearing for his seat, he had in the succeeding stages of that measure turned round and voted on the other side. Then came the Suspension Acts: Mr. Barclay had voted for the first, but again feeling his seat tremble under him, he turned round and voted against the second. Afterwards, when he found, and the ministers found, that the people would be no longer humbugged, they felt it necessary to repeal the Suspension Act; and then reflecting on what they had been guilty of, and feeling that they had overstepped the powers with which they had been intrusted, they had brought in the indemnity-bill. Here Mr. Barclay had again voted against the people. Would it then be said that he was a fit man again to become their representative? Of the merits of Sir R. Wilson it was unnecessary for him to say much. He was a man well known to them all. He had served his country bravely, he had often endangered his life for them in battle, and he now offered himself as the supporter of their interests in the House of Commons. He had no doubt, if they should elect Sir Robert Wilson, that he would be found an equally brave, active, and persevering opponent of their domestic enemies in the senate, as he had been of their foreign enemies in the field.

Mr. Weatherstone seconded the nomination of Sir Robert Wilson, and observed that the electors of Southwark were then called upon to exercise one of their most invaluable privileges, their elective franchise. In adverting to the conduct of those who had recently represented them, he, with the gentleman who had preceded him, would compare them to two stewards, whose accounts he had examined with the strictest attention. Those of Mr. Calvert he found to be correct and without a single error. He wished he could say as much for Mr. Barclay. He was not in the habit of public speaking, and he hoped those to whom he addressed himself would excuse any slight mistake into which he might fall, but he would not be put

down by the threats or cries of the friends of Mr. Barclay. If that gentleman had done as Mr. Calvert had, he would in all probability have been again chosen their representative: but with respect to Sir R. Wilson, he was happy that the day was come when he was meeting his base and malignant calumniators face to face. He would ask if the electors of Southwark could again elect Mr. Barclay? If they did, many of them would most likely have their houses broken open at midnight, be torn from their families, and immured in a prison. Mr. Weatherstone then observed, that Mr. Barclay had voted for the Corn Bill and the Suspension Act, and had filled up the measure of his conduct by supporting the Indemnity Bill. The eyes of the country were fixed on the elections of the metropolis; and what was done by the electors of the borough of Southwark would make a great impression on the rest of the country. What had been done already in that county! One of the tools of ministers, on the appearance of a man of honourable character, had shrunk away at midnight; and if another individual should be found to come forward in a similar manner, the other tool would no doubt do the like. He called on the electors of Southwark to look to what had been done in the city of London, where three of the ministerial candidates had already been beaten. He then proceeded to comment on the different acts of the last Parliament, and particularly on the infamous transactions connected with the green-bag plot. He trusted that the electors would perform their duty by selecting Sir R. Wilson as one of their representatives, a gentleman who was a warm friend of the constitution—not that constitution that was an object of the admiration of many who stood behind him, but that constitution for which the Russells, the Sidneys, and the Hampdens had fought and shed their blood. It had been said that a coalition had been formed between Sir R. Wilson and Mr. Calvert. It was due to himself and to those gentlemen, however, that that should be denied. No such connexion had been formed. Sir Robert Wilson stood alone. He was one of Mr. Calvert's committee, but felt himself authorized to state, that Mr. Calvert and Sir Robert Wilson acted entirely independent of each other. He hoped the electors would exert themselves, and come up to the poll early to make the success of Sir Robert Wilson certain, and put an end to the contest.

Mr. Calvert said, that it was the third time he had the honour of addressing the electors on occasions like the present, and it was the third time that he had been nominated by the same gentlemen who had so kindly done that good office for him this day. He felt that as the highest honour, because it convinced him that he had deserved their support. His most sincere thanks were due to those gentlemen, but more particularly to the electors who had twice successfully interested themselves in his favour. In the course of his canvass he might inform them he had had more assurances and pledges more general than on any former occasion. He had little more to say than to remind them, that it was the 18th of June, the anniversary of the glorious victory of Waterloo, and he had no doubt but the electors of Southwark would render that a second day of triumph; he hoped that another victory would now be obtained of

no less importance to society than the victory of Waterloo had been to the cause of independence over tyranny and oppression. He had always voted for the people. He had opposed the Corn Bill, because he considered it most mischievous for Parliament to interfere in fixing a price upon grain, though that measure might be introduced with the best motives. He had opposed the Suspension Act; that had always had his opposition, and always would have it. On the same grounds he had opposed the Bill of Indemnity. His conduct was in their hands, and they would judge of it. He stood confident of their support, and called on them to use their exertions to put him at the head of the poll, and by their declared support to bring the contest, which would disturb their tranquillity while it lasted, to a speedy termination.

Mr. Barclay next came forward; but the noise was so great, that it was with difficulty any thing he said could be heard. He defended his parliamentary conduct throughout. He had always, he said, acted according to the dictates of his conscience; and if they should elect him, he should always continue conscientiously to discharge the duties imposed on him.

Sir R. Wilson then came forward amid great applause. He said it was with difficulty that he could so far restrain his emotion of gratitude as to be able to address those who now gave him so flattering a reception, and to return his thanks to the gentlemen who had put him in nomination, and called for the support of the electors. He was bound, first, to express his satisfaction at seeing those whom he now addressed once more restored to the exercise of their elective franchise; and, secondly, to congratulate them on being thus restored by the dissolution of the most unconstitutional Parliament that ever afflicted this country—a Parliament that had sanctioned doctrines, and consented to proceedings not only hostile to the liberties of this country, but to the liberties and rights of mankind—a Parliament that had rendered this great empire a land of servitude, oppressed itself, and leagued with despots to oppress other states; when, by the bravery of our fleets and armies, and its great internal resources of spirit, enterprise, and industry, it might have rendered it the most happy and glorious nation of the world—secure in the enjoyment of its own wealth and greatness, and the general supporter of liberal principles over Europe. It was an old saying, that we ought only to speak well of the dead; but if after the acts of which the late Parliament had been guilty, he did not express his decided opinion of its proceedings when referring to its monumental history, he would reckon himself unworthy of living in a free country. He would now come to the business of the day. All those who heard him knew the grounds on which he now came forward as a candidate, and the history of those proceedings which brought him to claim their suffrages. He was actuated by no motive of personal ambition—his standing where he now did was not even of his own suggestion. A deputation of the borough who felt, and justly felt, indignant at the state of thralldom into which their representation had fallen, looked about for a representative to whom they thought they could more properly intrust their interests, and through whom they could assert

their freedom. They called upon him requesting him to stand, and offered him their zealous support. In consequence of their unsolicited promise of assistance, a public meeting was convened, which expressed itself so unanimously in his favour, and held out such a prospect of success to his efforts, that he could no longer hesitate in yielding to the wishes of his friends, or doubt about the steps he ought to pursue. Since that time, committees had been formed to embody the means of success—their canvass had been followed by the most flattering result; and he now stood before the electors with humility as to his own pretensions, but with the proudest confidence of success. He had had some exulting moments in his life-time. He had been decorated with honours on the field of victory, by imperial hands, but he never felt so proud as he did now, while, under the standard of independence, he was greeted with the approbation of his countrymen, and had hopes of gaining triumphs for their civil freedom. In coming forward as he now did, he professed no personal hostility to the gentleman whose election he opposed. He knew the respectability of his private character, and believed that it was above suspicion. He was even willing to allow that in his public conduct he was perfectly upright, and believed that in voting for the obnoxious measures to which he had given his sanction as their representative, he had acted from conscientious motives. He had met him that morning on the hustings, and he had expressed himself handsomely towards him. But all this was not sufficient: Mr. Barclay, though he may have voted conscientiously with his own views, had disqualified himself from being a representative of the people by concurring in measures contrary to their opinions, and hostile to their interests. He (Sir R. Wilson) would not attempt to enumerate all the unworthy acts to which their late representative had given his sanction. The task would be too arduous; the day would be concluded before he half finished the list. He would only say, that if there were any who wished to see British victories converted into the means of partitioning and oppressing foreign states and consolidating domestic tyranny; if there were any who wished to see British troops made Janissaries for the support of foreign despots against the wishes of their subjects, and in defiance of their right to settle their own government; if there were any who wished to see British gold squandered to light the fires of the Inquisition, and to feed the flames of war in the new world; if there were any who wished to see the public mind demoralized—confidence between man and man destroyed—social ties broken—domestic and kindred attachments embittered or annihilated by the employment of an infamous system of spies and informers; if there were any who wished to see the public burdens increased till taxation exhausted all the means of supporting individual industry, and life itself was rendered a burden; if there were any who wished to see men taken from their homes without a crime, and immured in dungeons for months without trial; if there were any who wished to see the melancholy spectacle of those individuals appearing in a court of justice, demanding inquiry and redress, and a bill of indemnity passed to protect their oppressors against the consequences of their conduct; if there were any who wished to see every species

of reform opposed, and its supporters vilified; if there were any who wished to see this once happy and hospitable land shut against foreigners who sought an asylum from the tyranny that our government had contributed to establish in their own country; if there were any to whom these things were agreeable, he did not expect they would vote for him (Sir Robert Wilson), they would give their suffrages to another representative. He could not hope for the support of the friends of the holy alliance—he could not hope for the support of those who concurred in every measure of oppressive taxation—he could not hope for the gratitude of ministers, or the favour of those assistants or privy counsellors of ministers, Reynolds, Oliver, and their band; but those who wished to see reform introduced, who wished to see liberal principles advocated, who wished to have a representative who would never oppose the opinions of his constituents, and who would pledge himself to resign his seat when he could not hold it consistently with their wishes—such would give him their support. But it was not enough to make professions for the future, it was necessary to give explanations of the past, as a candidate should be, like Cæsar's wife, not only free from guilt but from suspicion, which Cæsar's wife was not, and therefore he repudiated her. It had been asserted by one of those who were his enemies, in one of their libellous publications, that 14 years ago he wished to overthrow the liberties of the country, by proposing in a work which he then published, a plan for the establishment of a standing army. He had never done any such thing. There was then a threat of invasion. Mr. Pitt stated the danger in the House of Commons, and proposed the means of meeting it. It was necessary to have some new system of defence. He drew out his thoughts, as he was well entitled, in a memorial, which he did not send to be consigned to the pigeon-holes of a minister's office, and never read, but published to his countrymen. His object was to establish a military system, consistent with the strength of the British empire, compatible with the maintenance of civil liberty, and capable of meeting the immediate emergency. It was his principle that soldiers are but men, and that discipline and the invention of gunpowder alone gave them a superiority over their fellow-citizens. Now to place the people of England in security from foreign and domestic foes, he proposed to arm and discipline the population, placing them in the situation they were in when the bow and the battle-axe were the common weapons. Sir Robert here read extracts from a pamphlet which he published on the national defence in 1804, to prove that he had then in view to guard against the dangers of a standing army, by mixing the national defenders with the people. In this pamphlet he condemned the system of corporal punishment, and recommended its abolition. On the whole, he contended that his views were against a standing army; and Mr. Pitt, who was not averse to one, was so much displeased with his recommendations, that he wished to send him to India with the army, as a kind of exile, when our venerable Sovereign interfered, and altered the regulation, by which he was to be separated from his country and his family. The Duke of York too was his friend at that time, and he was glad to see that he had now

almost abolished corporal punishment in the army, according to the views which he then recommended. He need offer no other arguments to prove that the charge alluded to was unfounded, than the opinion of Sir F. Burdett—that staunch friend of civil freedom and enemy of standing armies; who called his work on the national defence one of the greatest benefits that had been conferred on the country, in a letter which he would use the freedom of reading. Sir Robert here read the letter, in which he was said to have done bravely, wisely, and ably, and to have acquired new claims to the writer's esteem, by the publication of his work. There was another charge made against him in a handbill which had been industriously circulated, in which he was accused, as the historian of Egypt, of having published a charge against a great personage, and of having afterwards confessed its falsehood when he had quarrelled with ministers. When he first saw this libel, he went to Moggridge the printer, to inquire into his authority for publishing it. He was as indifferent as any man to political squibs; he would disregard any appellation of slave or tyrant; but when he was accused of falsehood, he could not, both as a soldier and a man of honour, sit quietly under the charge. He therefore desired the printer to tell the author of this libel, that he was guilty of calumny and falsehood, and that he would meet him on the hustings, face to face, and confound him whenever he chose to come forward. He did not now wish to go into the details of this question, not because he was unable to maintain the consistency of every thing he had said, but because the person to whom he referred was at a distance, and could not hear the charge, and probably would not be allowed to answer it if he did. All that he had written remained, and might be compared. Knowing that Buonaparte had made a defence of his conduct, which, though it did not deny the fact charged, deprived it of a part of its horrors from the necessity he alleged of committing it, he had lately published that defence along with the charge. It had no reference to his general system; and he (Sir Robert,) who had been accustomed to meet his enemies in the field, would sooner cut off his right hand than follow the example of those who had trampled on a fallen enemy, and treated with cruelty one who had sought refuge in misfortune in British generosity, and British humanity. There were other charges brought against him, namely, that he was a poor man, and that he was a dissatisfied officer. If he was rich, he would make the same good use of riches, that he was sure Mr. Barclay did. He did not dislike moderate wealth, but he trusted he should never grow rich on the spoils of his country. It was said that he was dissatisfied. He had no reason, indeed, to be satisfied. He had given above 5,000*l.* for his commission, and twenty-five years of service to his country. He had shed his blood in its defence, he had done all that any man could do in his situation. He had used every exertion of which he was capable, civil and military, to support the civil and military character of England. But he had not yet even had the annuity interest for his 5,000*l.* But he saw those about him who had never given a shilling for their commissions, who had never seen a shot fired; he saw some of those become

rich men, and enjoying honours. The electors wished to expel the drones ; he trusted, however, they would give the bees their honey. Why had cause been given him to be dissatisfied ? It was because it was known, that though he would at any moment cheerfully devote his life as he had done for his king, he was also willing to devote it with as much cheerfulness in defence of British freedom. As a proof that he was not an apostate, as he found he had been denominated, he begged the attention of the meeting whilst he read a page of a work which he had written some time ago, that they might know his real sentiments. The opinions contained in that work were presented to the public, without any presumed interest on his part. On the contrary, it was to be expected, that by that, his punishment would be augmented by the ministers. Sir Robert then read an extract, recommending economy as the only means of paying our debts and supporting our credit ; strongly condemning foreign war when unnecessary for national defence, or the support of our proper rank among states ; and eulogising public liberty as the only secure column of national greatness, or individual happiness and tranquillity. If they thought that he had acquitted himself of the charges that had been made against him, he hoped they would use their utmost exertions in his support. He trusted that in the whole of the contest they would preserve good temper, and as freedom of speech, and trial by jury were the best rights of Englishmen, that they would hear every candidate, and that they would treat with candour and attention all who were to abide the issue of their verdict.

A show of hands was then taken for Mr. Calvert first, then for Mr. Barclay, and lastly for Sir R. Wilson. The nomination was declared in favour of Mr. Calvert and Sir Robert Wilson, after which a poll was demanded for Mr. Barclay.

The polling commenced about 12 o'clock, and continued till four, when the numbers were

For <i>Mr. Calvert</i>	427
<i>Sir R. Wilson</i>	338
<i>Mr. Barclay</i>	228

After the poll was declared, the candidates came forward to address the meeting.

Mr. Calvert thanked his friends for the honour that they had done him in placing him at the head of the poll. He had prophesied such a result this morning, and had not been disappointed. He had, when formerly their representative, done every thing in his power to merit their countenance and support, and his efforts had been duly appreciated. He assured his friends, that nothing could give him greater satisfaction than the state of the poll. He did not wish to show any hostility to the claims of others, but two circumstances had occurred to-day which he could not pass over without censure and reprobation. The one was an attempt to disfranchise a part of the Borough, (Suffolk manor we understood Mr. Calvert to say,) that had enjoyed the right of suffrage for the last 100 years. The other circumstance, was as outrageous an interference with the right

of electors as ever he had seen since he had attended an election. A magistrate brought up an elector to the poll, and directed that elector for whom he should vote. (*Great confusion, and cries of Name, name.*) This morning the electors had heard that the election was to be free, but if such things were allowed to pass, where was the freedom? He wished to proceed to the end of the contest smoothly and peaceably; but if such disgraceful circumstances again occurred, he could not answer for the consequences. He again thanked his friends for their kindness, and invited them early to the poll to-morrow morning to ensure his triumph.

Mr. Barclay attempted to speak, but could not be heard from the tumult of yells, groans, and hisses, mixed with some applause, with which he was saluted.

Sir Robert Wilson was received with immense applause when he stepped forward to address the meeting on the state of the poll. His friends, he said, had nobly redeemed the pledge which he made to the country of their patriotism and independence. His enemies at first said, that in his canvass he would receive no promises of support. In this they had been disappointed; and they then predicted that his support would not be such as to render it prudent for him to stand the poll. When the prophecy likewise failed, they declared he would have no steady votes. In this they were finally disappointed by the state of the poll. This conduct reminded him of what formerly took place in Flanders, when the people of the Netherlands first began to resist oppression, and to assert their independence of the Spanish yoke. The Spaniards first said that they would not rise; then that they were beggars (*gueux*,) and would not fight; and, lastly, that they were weak and irresolute, and could not succeed. But what was the result? They had beaten the Dons out of the field, and, what was more, having resisted all the gold the Dons could offer, Holland became an independent state, and rose high in freedom, power, and prosperity. There was only one instance in history of a nation resisting freedom when offered, and that was a people in the most profound barbarity. The people of this kingdom were not so disposed. They could not forget that since the time of Alfred their ancestors had been free, they could not, and they dared not, go to their graves depriving their children of their inheritance, and subjecting them to the degradation of slavery. The electors could not become slaves without first becoming bad citizens, which from their virtuous feelings he could predict they would not become. The greatest historian, speaking of a great empire, had mentioned this progress of immorality graduating into servitude. Now when the elective franchise placed again in the hands of the people the power of returning representatives who would consult their interests, they should take care to return only those who would oppose the iniquitous measures by which other great empires had fallen. The public burdens to which the people were now obliged to submit produced discontent, and this discontent could only be suppressed by the spies of Government, or military executions. The Government must stifle the expression of public feeling by putting gags in their mouths. They must be treated like poor harlequin in

a representation which he had seen in Italy. Harlequin was condemned to be flayed alive before the door of the minister; but not being of the disposition of an American king sacrificed by the Spaniards at their conquest of the New World, who was silent under the torture, he complained most lustily. The executioner grew enraged at the noise, and called out to him, "Hold your tongue, you rascal; your complaints will disturb his excellency." Sir Robert concluded by expressing his confident hope, that the good sense and patriotism of the electors of Southwark would powerfully contribute to redeem the country, and that before Saturday night they would set a great example to the rest of the nation, and mainly assist, not only in recovering their own rights, but in extending liberty over the world.

The poll continued for seven days, seasoned with fresh popular appeals to the passions and worst prejudices of the people. Mr. Barclay was not allowed to be heard. The personal conduct of the candidates was most correct and gentlemanly.

Sir Robert's election being a popular one, did not produce to him any personal expense, for at a meeting for conducting his election, it was resolved, That the election of members of Parliament ought to be conducted according to the true principles of old English freedom, which declare, "That elections shall be free and without corruption."

"That the electors of this borough having pledged themselves to support Sir Robert Wilson on true independent principles, the committee confidently hope that their brother electors, and every independent Englishman, will, by their subscriptions, enable them to return Sir Robert Wilson to Parliament free of expense."

The Committee now have no doubt of their exertions being crowned with success, and they appeal therefore with the more confidence to their fellow countrymen to assist them in the assertion of their independence, and of returning to Parliament the enlightened advocate of freedom and humanity.

At the dinner following the chairing, Mr. Calvert thus returned his thanks, and avowed his sentiments on the late contest.

"Gentlemen, my hon. friend has imposed on me a very difficult task. I don't mean that it is difficult to return my thanks for the very handsome way in which you have drank my health. I hope I am not so deficient in ability as not to be able to do that. I hope, that as long as it may please God to continue me in that health which you have so kindly wished me, I shall always devote it to your service; but, Gentlemen, I feel it difficult to express my feelings for the very proud and honourable situation in which you have lately placed me. That is not the only difficulty which presents itself to my mind on this occasion. This is the second time that you have returned me to the House of Commons as one of your representatives; and therefore I consider it as a proof that you have approved of my conduct. Gentlemen, in the last Parliament, and particularly in the last session of that Parliament, many important subjects had occurred affecting your religious and civil rights; and I beg to assure you, that although I have been considered by some persons as

a servile adherent to party, I have never given my vote on any occasion without considering the subject under consideration, and bestowing on it the best judgment in my power. Gentlemen, I am proud to see, I am truly happy to feel, the display of this day: it is a scene that never was surpassed in the life of any man living. You have honoured with universal applause the humble individual whom you have chosen as the protector of your rights and liberties. I must now beg leave to allude, but in a very slight manner, to what passed during the contest. It has been represented by Mr. Barclay, or his friends, that although I did not openly and avowedly, yet that I did secretly and covertly form a coalition with Sir Robert Wilson. Now, gentlemen, upon my honour, and in the sincerity of my heart, I disclaim that allegation. I beg to assure you, that I never asked any elector for any vote except for myself. I appeal to the friends who canvassed with me. It was supposed that I had an influence over some persons who were my tenants. But how did I act under those circumstances? I told them that I should thank them for their votes; but I did not wish them to support me, if they did not approve of my conduct; and I added, that if they did not think proper to vote for me, it should make no difference in my conduct to them. Gentlemen, I am glad to perceive that you approve of the course I pursued. Those who are best acquainted with me, know that I am not in the habit of making long speeches. My speeches, such as they are, flow from the heart—they are the natural effusions of my mind. I am much obliged to you all for the honour which you have done me. But before I sit down, I will give you a toast. I see exhibited at the bottom of the room a flag, on which is inscribed "The 1932 electors." Now, Gentlemen, I was going to give you their health, but I will make a little addition. The polling was very short, and I am convinced, that if it had continued longer, I should have been honoured with the votes of at least 2,706 persons, for so many had promised to support me. I will therefore give you "The 2,706 individuals who promised to support me, including, of course, the 1,932 who actually voted for me."

The Chairman then said, "Gentlemen, we are honoured with the company of a gentleman who has lately become a representative of the county of Surrey—I mean Mr. Denison, who has favoured us with his presence to day; I will therefore give you, 'The health of Mr. Denison and the independent electors of Surrey,' with three times three."

Mr. Denison rose to return thanks.—"Gentlemen, said he, "I beg leave to return you my most sincere and heartfelt thanks for the honour you have done me in drinking my health in so flattering a manner, and more particularly for connecting it with that of the freeholders of the County of Surrey. My gratitude to them can end only with my life. But, before I proceed any further, you will allow me, perhaps, to express what I feel with respect to your conduct in returning my honourable friend as one of your representatives. On the last day of the poll, I was on the hustings, and I never saw an election conducted more in the spirit of an old English election than that which I then witnessed. No wealthy nabob

bought your suffrage—no aristocrat commanded them—no oligarchy attempted to interfere with them. The contest was fought with spirit, but with the utmost fairness and independence. There was nothing like exuberant triumph on the one side, nor mean humiliation on the other. If all the electors in England would act like you, if they would return such a representative as you have chosen, I think that a reform in Parliament would hardly be necessary. I can only say, that my principles accord with those of my old friend, your worthy representative. To pass a panegyric on him would be unnecessary; with him I have always acted, with him I have never disagreed. We have lately been deprived of many great men:—Whitbread, Horner, Popsonby, and the great and illustrious Fox. While the spirit of the last survives, while his memory continues to be revered, I shall always be proud to follow in his footsteps, and to follow his example. I now beg leave to drink your healths, and long, long may you live to be represented by Mr. Calvert, the firm supporter of your rights, the constant, ardent, and intrepid protector of your liberties."

On the same occasion, the friends of Sir Robert Wilson met. On the chairman proposing his health, he said, If vanity could ever be justly, usefully, and philosophically indulged, it must be either in consequence of past services that were signally beneficial, or in confidence of acting in future conformably to the expectations that might be entertained by one's friends. The honour which they had conferred on him was at once a reward for his past services, and a claim for his future exertions. He had swept away the flag of their subjection, and erected in its stead that banner of independence which now waved at the bottom of the room, (having inscribed in large letters, "Purity of Election.") That independence he had solemnly engaged to protect, he now renewed that engagement; and pledged himself before God and his country, to protect it, if necessary, at the expense of his fortune, and by the sacrifice of his life. The insignia of their independence he should defend with the same zeal with which he had won the badges which he now wore. When his energy in that cause ceased, might his name fade like the nosegay which was now sent to him from the hands of beauty. They were calumniated as persons who were against all governments. Those who penned and promulgated such calumnies knew that they were not enemies to authority legally exercised. But they were enemies to that system of government which laid snares for the wretched and the unwary, and had recourse to frequent suspensions of the Constitution; they were enemies to that system, which, notwithstanding the vigilance of the people, led to temptation and seduced to crime; they were enemies to that system which deprived an Englishman of his castle, and declared that innocence was no protection; they were enemies to that system which converted responsibility on the part of ministers into indemnity, and impoverished the lower classes so as to disfranchise all electors among them by the pressure of taxation, of which they had seen instances during their late contest. To this system he was a determined enemy. Rather would he eat grass like the ox, and be wet with the

dew of heaven, than he should see this land tenanted with slaves. Their decisive conduct, the unprecedented success of the city of London, and the efforts now making in Westminster, which excited their anxiety, and engaged their hope, had already shaken the colossus of corruption, whose legs bestrode our narrow land, obliging us to walk under, or to peep out to find dishonourable graves. They had by their conduct conquered the respect of their enemies. The committees still preserved the principle of life; time could not destroy their energy, disunion would never weaken their force. Not less than 2,400 were in their canvass books, of these 1,400 had actually polled. On the very day that the polled ceased, 500 more were in readiness. But the opposition they had met with would be buried in total oblivion. This was not to diminish his gratitude to his friends, but to avoid prejudice against his opponents. Surrounded as he was with so many respectable, sincere, and zealous friends, he had only one regret, and that was a very considerable regret—that many of their friends were absent; but it was a comfort to know that all their friends could not be assembled within the four walls of any room in the kingdom. He concluded by proposing the health of Mr. C. Calvert and their absent friends.

Upon the health of Mr. Thorpe being drunk, that gentleman said, He was proud to have his name connected with the independent citizens of London. He was but the humble instrument in their hands; he was happy to be that instrument. Upon an appeal to the people, it appeared, wherever the people's voice could be heard, that they considered those who had been calumniated as persons who wished to overturn the country, as persons fit to support the country. He hoped the example of London would be followed in all parts of the kingdom. He had formerly given a pledge of his principles; he now renewed it. He would always support reform; without which every other measure would be vain and ineffectual. This reform the good sense and enlightened understanding of the people could not fail to accomplish soon. But until this object could be obtained, he should encourage every possible retrenchment of public expenditure, as the best alleviation of the present system.

Amidst all this boasted freedom and purity of election, Mr. Barclay and his friends were the objects of general and virulent animosity. Every vote that was given him was followed by yells and hissing. His colours could not with safety be worn. One of his carmen, who exhibited the orange riband, was assailed with mud, and the constables who seized the rioter were obliged to fight their way through a crowd that attempted to rescue him. A gallows was conspicuously held up by one of the most clamorous of his opponents; but whether the dangling effigy was meant to represent the suspension of Mr. Barclay, or the suspension of the Constitution, we could not learn. Of the meaning of another emblem held up—a quantity of dogs' meat—we are ignorant; but, on the other hand, the friends of Mr. Calvert and Sir R. Wilson were always received with shouts of applause, and wore their cockades and the names of the candidates triumphantly.

222. STAFFORDSHIRE.

A ~~requisition~~ ^{requisition} for the support of a third candidate had been contemplated in this County, but it did not take place. On the day of nomination at the County Hall, the High Sheriff opened the business, by stating, that in consequence of the receipt of his Majesty's writ, commanding him to proceed to the election of two representatives for the County, he had, in compliance with the usual custom, appointed the meeting, in order to put in nomination such persons as might appear to the freeholders proper for that purpose.

Sir Charles Wolcley then got up, and said, he had a question to put to the Sheriff, and he desired an answer from himself, and not from any person behind him. He wished to know why so short a time was allowed between the day of nomination and the day of election.

Mr. Keen observed, that notwithstanding the hint of the Honourable Baronet, it must be obvious that it would be proper that the answer should come from the Under Sheriff, and not from the Sheriff. The day of election was fixed at the Sheriff's office, and not by the Sheriff, who, if any blame was imputable upon the occasion, was entirely free from it. Upon that point, however, he must remark, that the same time as had been usually fixed in this County upon similar occasions, was allowed upon the present; and by a reference to the notices given at the last election, the Honourable Baronet would, he believed, find that more days did not elapse between the nomination and election. No observations had been then, or at any other time, made upon the subject; and he was confident that the Sheriff's office, in this County, was too well known to the freeholders at large to induce them to give credit to any suspicion of partiality. He concluded by remarking that he should be ready to attend to any other question which the Hon. Baronet might ask relative to the duties of his office, and he hoped to be able to give as satisfactory an answer to them, as he had to that which had now been put.

John Lane, Esq. rose and addressed the meeting:—

“Gentlemen, We are assembled, as the High Sheriff has informed you, for the purpose of electing representatives to serve for this county in the ensuing Parliament.

“I remember, brother freeholders, when, some time since, I had the great happiness of first introducing to your notice a much respected and highly valued friend of mine, I very strongly pledged myself for the performance of his parliamentary duties, and for his particular attention to the interests of this county. I rejoice that I did so, because I trust that almost every man who hears me will agree that the pledge has been most fully redeemed.

“Gentlemen, it is extremely difficult to speak in language sufficiently delicate of those who are personally present, to steer clear of the extremes of cold compliment and fulsome flattery. But allow me to say, that conspicuous as the Right Hon. Person is whom I shall presently nominate for your approbation, for his high birth and illustrious family; heir as he is to a princely fortune, which embraces every species of property in which the interests of this county are par-

ticularly concerned, I feel most happy in being able to add, that they are united with very considerable talent, high honour, and character.

" Gentlemen, the representative of the county of Stafford should be free and independent. His own good sense and sound judgment will necessarily make him watch over and attend to the interests of his constituents. As an English statesman, he will regard most assiduously his paramount duty to his country.

" Gentlemen, I do not expect my representative upon all subjects (and especially those of difficult or doubtful state policy) to act according to my own private opinion; I am not vain enough to suppose that my own are necessarily the better. I trust to the honest exercise of his own judgment—not forgetful of his responsibility, even if it be erroneous—' *Ubi plura nitant—non ego paucis offendar maculis*'—'Tis a failing incident to frail mortality.

" Gentlemen, I will not trespass too long upon your patience, I trust I have said enough to convince you that you will best consult your own interests, as well as gratify your own inclinations, in approving the choice of the person I have now the honour to nominate—The Right Hon. Earl Gower."

Edward Grove, Esq. said,

" Gentlemen and brother freeholders, permit me to second the motion of my Honourable Friend, Mr. Lane, and I can assure you I should not have presumed to take upon myself the honour of recommending to you the nomination of Lord Gower, as a fit and proper person to be again returned as one of our representatives, but in full confidence that he will continue faithfully and conscientiously to discharge those duties which this high trust imposes upon him. Gentlemen, under these feelings I anticipate your cordial support of the motion."

G. H. Chetwynd, Esq. observed, that the period had now recurred when the freeholders of Staffordshire, in common with the electors of the British empire, were called upon to exercise the most important of all their rights, that of choosing representatives to assist in the great council of the nation. The last time they assembled for this purpose, he had the honour of presenting for their suffrages, the Noble Candidate whom they had then elected; and having taken the liberty to address them on that occasion, he (Mr. C.) could assure them with absolute sincerity, that he felt considerable diffidence in again obtruding himself upon their attention. But he trusted that their patience and indulgence would be extended to him, when he stated, that the purpose for which he solicited a hearing that day, was to propose the Noble Lord's late colleague and coadjutor; the county's able and active member up to the period of the dissolution of the last Parliament, Mr. Edward John Littleton. There were many men in this county who would gladly have undertaken to make this proposal, and who would have been able to recommend and support it, by personal influence and extensive interest of their own. And if Mr. Littleton were a man new to this county and its affairs, it would have been indispensable that his nomination should be made by some such friend, of consequence and consideration. But he did not come as a stranger among them; his abilities, his zeal, his in-

tegrity, his estimation in this county, and in the House of Commons, were too well known to them all to require any panegyric, any voucher, any testimonial. When he this day received, as he trusted he would, their ready and cordial support, he would receive it, not merely because his friends expect well of him hereafter, but because they all knew him well already. To him (Mr. C.) he had been known longer than to almost any of them. He had been acquainted with him from his earlier life, when the performance of his riper years rested yet but in promise—from boyhood, from his school-days, when he was yet labouring to deserve those honours which he had since been proud to receive at their hands. It was this long and intimate knowledge that emboldened him to speak; and he did so with an anxious hope and belief that his words would find an echo in their own breasts. It was necessarily to be expected that, in the lapse of several years, during which Mr. Littleton had represented this county, occasions must have arisen, when his political opinions would differ from those of some amongst them. But knowing, as they all must, how impossible it was, that upon a series of political questions, often involving various and contradictory considerations, the judgments of the wisest and most upright should uniformly concur, he did not regard these occasional differences as grounds of disunion between a county and its representative. It should be their care to elect members who possessed understanding and experience for forming just opinions on public affairs, and at the same time, integrity and independence for enforcing those opinions, when formed. As soon as they had provided such members, upon such principles, they had done all that rested with them. They, as electors, could but make a general provision; the investigation of the details must be left to their representatives; they were here present on the scene of action, from which the electors in the county were remote; they had means and facilities of information which the freeholders wanted; and as they gave them the rank and respectability of their plenipotentiaries it would be hard not to leave them the discretion also. They might safely allow their members to enjoy this discretion in the choice of political resources, while they (the electors) enjoyed a discretion in the choice of those members themselves. “Let them (said the learned gentleman) be the judges of the measures, so long as we are the judges of the men. We have only to be sure that they are men able and honest, and that the trust which we are placing is placed in trustworthy hands.” I say this because I am myself among the persons who have differed from Mr. Littleton upon one or two political questions of the highest importance; but I have not the vanity to suppose, that an opinion must necessarily be right, because it is in opinion of my own, and therefore, as I am persuaded that he is a man thoroughly capable of forming correct judgments, and as thoroughly incapable of acting from incorrect motives, I offer him my vote, with a cheerful and free disposition. I ask myself the question, Is this a candidate in whom we may repose our confidence?—I ask myself and I ask you all (continued Mr. Chetwynd) whether this is a candidate in whom we may repose our confidence?—(*A general cry of yes, yes.*)—and being satisfied that he is such a candidate, I give him that confidence, not with doubts, re-

monstrances, or conditions, but as confidence ought to be given, with a confiding spirit. I could say much to you, and gladly, by way of reason and justification for this confidence. I could speak to you of Mr. Littleton's unwearied attention to the public affairs of this country, and more particularly to the interests of the county of Stafford. I could enlarge to you upon his tried attachment to the established constitution of these realms, and to its best bulwark, the **LIBERTY OF THE PRESS**. I could expatiate to you upon his personal and private qualities, of manners, mind, and heart; but I forbear to do so, not only because all these merits are known to you already, but because even if they were not, the enumeration of them in the hearing of their possessor, would look like flattery in me, and occasion embarrassment to him. It seems to me that I shall best consult his feelings, as well as yours and my own, by proceeding, without further preface, to put him in nomination. After thanking the freeholders for the patient attention with which they had been kind enough to hear him, Mr. C. concluded with proposing Edward John Littleton, of Teddesley Park, Esquire, to be one of the representatives of this county in the ensuing Parliament.

W. P. Inge, Esq. seconded the motion by a neat address, in which he bore testimony to the easiness of access which Mr. Littleton always afforded his constituents, and to the readiness, zeal, and ability, with which he undertook and promoted their various interests.

Sir Charles Wolseley said he was not in the habit of speaking in public, but upon the present occasion, after the two blundering speeches he had just heard, he was not afraid. He was addressing Englishmen, and therefore sure of a patient hearing. The first gentleman who had spoken that day was Mr. Lane, a gentleman who had been brought up to a profession which occasioned his frequently speaking in public; and for such a person he must say it was a most bungling speech; he pitied Mr. Lane from his heart, who was so much at a loss as not to be able to express himself in a language that his audience understood. As to Mr. Chetwynd, he was happy in thinking that he confined himself to English and in language which all of them could understand. But these gentlemen reminded him of the fable of the ass. There was a certain ass looking over a hedge; he saw a fine thistle growing in the field which he longed to taste, and accordingly got into the field to it, and nibbled at the leaves, first on one side and then on the other, till he had eaten off all the leaves; but for the life of him he durst not venture to touch the core. These gentlemen had done the same; they had gone round and round the thistle, but by G— they had never touched the thistle. In private life he admired the one, and he believed the other to be amiable and respectable, but they were not fit to be representatives of this county. The Noble Lord had at the last election been proposed by a Tory; to-day he had been offered to their attention by a Whig, for though he had not declared his principles, he could see Whig written in his face. The Noble Lord had been unfortunate in one respect, it at was, his friends changed sides, and he was obliged to change with them. Why it was he could not say, but he supposed it ran in the blood to change sides. When the liberties of England were about to be bartered, he met the Noble Lord, philanthropizing, as it was said,

with a sister of the Emperor Napoleon. At the moment the act of suspension of the Habeas Corpus was about to be passed for suspending the rights of the people, the Noble Lord was at Rome ! He had in his hand a list of the bills passed during the late Parliament, among which were the Suspension Bill, the Indemnity Bill, the Army Estimates, the Property Tax, with many others to a comfortable length, but in the majorities or the minorities on those bills he had never met with the Noble Lord's name ; but, notwithstanding all this, he did not feel that enmity towards the Noble Lord which he felt against the other late member. The Noble Lord seemed by inheritance to be a clog about their throats ; but though they were obliged to wear a clog about their necks at present, the time would perhaps arrive ere long, when they might attempt, and that successfully, to get rid of it. He had forgot to mention one thing, and that was what did great credit to the Noble Lord ; when the character of a certain noble duchess was scandalously attacked, he had acted as every man who claimed the title of Englishman ought to do, and stood up manfully in her defence. In respect to Mr. Littleton, he came in on different terms to the Noble Lord ; he was called an independent member ; and the gentleman who first proposed him pledged himself that he should act on independent principles, and that gentleman ought to answer for his not having done so. In this paper is contained a long list of his delinquencies. Why did he vote for the Property Tax ? It had been said that the freeholders of this county were to raise that gentleman on their shoulders to the Upper House ; but he was to be seen at the time when Parliament was held, sitting on the Treasury Bench, or perhaps parading the streets arm in arm with the execrable Canning ; nay, he was perhaps one that cheered him when he uttered his witticisms on the poor ruptured Ogden. He conceived no man could be politically honest who would associate with such a man, or who had voted with every measure of the minister. If any number of freeholders would come forward and propose a respectable and independent gentleman, he would support him, and pay all his expenses ; he found it difficult to express his sentiments ; he was not interested ; he should not offer himself, he had no wish to be in Parliament, and as a proof of it he had only two days ago refused to be elected a member.

The Rev. Mr. Lande, of Colton, stated that many gentlemen of the county, who agreed with Sir Charles Wolseley in opinion, had promised to be present this day, but had deserted from their promises. For himself, he agreed with the worthy Baronet as to the private characters of the two candidates, but he also agreed with him that they were not proper representatives of the county—and he agreed with him in admiring the speech of Mr. Chetwynd, on account of its being in English. There was one point, however, in which their opinions were completely at variance—he (Mr. L.) venerated the Constitution, as formed of King, Lords, and Commons ; but if they, in part or in the aggregate, were so to act as to injure him, he would not pledge himself to support them—his property was of that nature which, if ever civil discord was to take place in this kingdom, would be the first to be attacked by each party. The Rev. Gentleman here drew a lamentable picture of the situation of the country, and

asked what it would have now been, if the property tax had continued? There ought to have been a pledge from the candidates that they would never again support that tax. He entreated the Noble Lord not to risk the great, the princely fortune to which he was heir, by not supporting the rights and liberties of the people; he asked of Mr. Littleton, if he was not using their suffrages for the purpose of attaining a rank in which he would be among the lowest, in preference to that in which he classed among the highest in the country.

Sir C. Wolseley explained — by the clog about their necks, he meant solely to allude to the Noble Lord.

Thomas Price, Esq. of Bescote, said that he had been deputed by a very numerous meeting of the coal and iron trade, in the south-western part of the county, to express to Mr. Littleton and the county at large, the sense those trades entertained of the services he had rendered them, and of the attention he had paid to their interests during the period he had represented them in Parliament; perhaps it would not be improper that he should read to them the resolutions that were entered into.—He was much gratified in being enabled to say that Mr. Littleton with unwearied pains and assiduity had acquired a considerable knowledge of their interests, and that he had defended and promoted them with judgment and with zeal.—A county circumstanced like this demanded a representative, not only of sound political principles, but a person of active disposition, and a man of business; such an individual they had found in Mr. Littleton, and he trusted he would again be elected to the situation he had so ably filled.

Theodore Price, Esq. of Harborne, near Birmingham, expressed his confidence in the late members, and said he spoke the general opinion of the populous neighbourhood in which he resided.

Lord Gower observed, that the honour of representing the county in Parliament, was so natural and proper an object of ambition, that he should consider any man undeserving of it, who did not evince an anxious desire to obtain it, as well as gratitude to the freeholders for conferring it upon him. He must ever recollect with pride and gratitude the very flattering reception which they had given him on the former occasions when he had the honour of being presented to them, and of being chosen as one of their representatives. Their extreme kindness stood him in stead of personal pretensions. He offered none now.—The partiality of his friends at that time induced him to come forward.—He depended now entirely upon the same source of support.—With regard to the sort of attack which the worthy Baronet had made upon him, he should say very little.—He did not, however, bear him any sort of ill-will on account of it.—He quarrelled with no man for politics.—He could never expect or desire the suffrage of the worthy Baronet, differing as he certainly did from him in political opinions.—With regard to private anecdotes, which he might have heard, (God knows how or where), he (Lord Gower) thought it much more becoming towards them, and himself, to take no notice whatever. He had too good an opinion of the understanding of those he had the honour of addressing, to think that by any professions he might make he should place himself in a more favourable view before them.—He should not attempt it, if he could. He left his

cause in the hands of the freeholders, not without anxiety certainly, but at the same time with an eager hope that he should continue to be accounted by them, worthy of their confidence and esteem.

Mr. Littleton said, that however difficult he might find it to express himself as he could wish on this occasion, it was impossible he should not feel the highest emotions of gratitude for the very kind disposition they had evinced, again to constitute him their representative in Parliament. He was most proud of the many marks of confidence and esteem which he had received from them; and he should belie his best feelings, were he not to avow, that considering, as he always should consider, the representation of this county the most distinguished honour that could be attained by a country gentleman, it was his highest ambition that their selection should fall upon himself. The representation of a body of freeholders was in any county a most honourable object of ambition; but particularly so in one in which that body was so much more numerous than in most counties in the kingdom, and had been so long and so pre-eminently distinguished by its opulence and loyalty of character. The kind partiality of his friends had represented his humble endeavours to serve them in a manner which they little merited. He had too often found his abilities to serve them had not been equal to his zeal. But still, perhaps, it might be permitted him to state, that on no occasion had his attention been called to the local interests, either of the agricultural or manufacturing parts of this great county, that he had not felt gratified in the opportunity of dedicating his time and best talents to their maintenance and improvement, if in his power—while with reference to questions of more general concern, he had given, as was his duty, an independent support to that system which had appeared to him most conducive to the interests, honour, and happiness of the country. It did not become the representative of fourteen thousand independent freeholders, to be shifting and accommodating his votes to every varying breeze of popularity. In a county like that which he had the honour to represent, there must necessarily exist on every topic some variety of opinion, and on questions of a local nature, many conflicting interests. The only path a representative who valued the credit of his character could pursue, was that broad, straight-forward path, which was the walk of every man who acted on his conscientious opinions and belief; turning neither to the right nor to the left, in search of partial and ephemeral popularity, which never failed to lure into ruin and disgrace those who considered it the only worthy motives of conduct; but occupying the broad road of conscientious independence, and thus enabling himself to oppose, as he could do, to those who might be disposed to question the accuracy of his judgment—the singleness and honesty of his intentions. He had but little more to say; but a Reverend Gentleman had presumed to impute to him a willingness to sacrifice his own character, and that of his constituents, by bartering their mutual independence for the chance of a peerage. Such an insinuation might be employed for the purpose of deception, but its real object was easily discoverable. Nothing would tempt him to forego the honour of representing this county. “A Peer,” said the Honourable Gentleman, “may have his dignity—and, as your Representative, I shall not be insensible of mine.”

In consequence of these proceedings the *Right Hon. Earl Gower*, and *Edward John Littleton, Esq.* were re-elected members for this county, without further opposition, and chaired in the usual manner.

The following are the resolutions passed by the gentlemen concerned in the iron and coal works, and signed by the representatives of fifty-six houses of the first respectability.

"At a numerous meeting of coal and iron masters held at the Swan in Westbromwich, on Wednesday the 17th of June, 1816, it was unanimously resolved,

"That Edward John Littleton, Esq. in his capacity of one of our county representatives in parliament, has upon all occasions manifested the most prompt attention to the business and interests of the county.

"That the signal ability, zeal, and assiduity which he has shewn in support of, and in promoting the advantage of the coal and iron trades in Staffordshire, have justly entitled him to our perfect approbation and most cordial thanks.

"That this meeting do attend the nomination at Stafford, on Friday next; and communicate these our sentiments to Mr. Littleton, and at the same time tender him our united and best efforts, if necessary, in support of his election.

"THOMAS PRICE, Chairman."

223. STAFFORD (BOROUGH).

NEITHER of the former members offered themselves again to the choice of this borough, and Mr. Benson having been suspected of an intention to attempt his return, jointly with a candidate of his own recommendation, denied such a design in the following handbill; nor did that gentleman eventually stand the poll.

"Liverpool, 15th June, 1818

"*To the Burgesses of Stafford.*

"On my arrival at this place, it has been mentioned to me that a rumour is in circulation, to which I beg instantly to give the most palpable negative.

"It is stated, that I have made private arrangements with General Macauley to withdraw my name from the list of candidates for the honour of representing the Borough of Stafford, and to influence the voters in favour of that gentleman's election. I hereby, without any reservation, assert, that I have in no way, directly or indirectly, endeavoured to influence a vote in favour of any one of the present candidates; and so far from having made arrangements with General Macauley, or any friend engaged in his interest, to further his election, I never had the honour of speaking to the General on any subject.

"I will only call on the freemen of Stafford to recollect my determination at the last general election, when they invited me to put in nomination a friend of mine, whom they might return with me to parliament. The disposition I felt to maintain to the burgesses their freedom of election, superseded at that time all ambitious views on my part; and I now sincerely wish that their choice may fall on two

men who will serve them as zealously and act as honourably to them as I have done.

“ I remain your faithful Servant,
R. BENSON.”

Subject to the result of a petition, threatened by the unsuccessful candidate (Gen. Macauley), against the return of *Mr. Homfray*, that gentleman and *Benjamin Benyon, Esq.* are returned.—The speech of *Mr. Homfray* :

“ Gentlemen, I am come among you, but I never told you I should ; however I am come now, and I'll stop until you return me a member or send me back. I am not come to deceive you, I'm come to stick to my promise, as I remember an old lesson which I learnt at school, ‘ that it is better to perform and not promise, than to promise and not perform.’

“ Gentlemen, I have been told that they have told you that I am deaf, lame, and blind ; but I'll soon shew you that I am not, and that I can both hear, walk, and see.

“ Gentlemen, I was born, bred, and reared in commerce and trade, and it has always been my study to promote it. I have employed more than 2,000 men for 30 years : but since that cursed corn bill they have been starving ; and since then it has cost me 50l. a month—I mean 150l. a month to supply them with bread, beef, and flour ; and, Gentlemen, my men never wanted in their lives !

“ I hope you'll all excuse me, and I hope to see you all before long again.”

On being declared duly returned, *Mr. Homfray* addressed the assembly ; in which address he begged to “ thank the Mayor for his *partial* conduct in the chair !” he said “ he had seen many a mayor and many a mayor, but he had never seen such a mayor as him.” (Here a burgess shouted, “ There's a second Sheridan for you !”) Both the members were then chaired with the usual procession.

Mr. Lewin, a barrister, reconnoitred the town, but finding the votes previously engaged, did not persevere in his intention of becoming a candidate.

224. STAMFORD, (LINCOLNSHIRE.)

It was supposed that the election for this borough would have passed off without opposition, and that Lord Thomas Cecil and the Hon. Capt. Percy would have been the only candidates. About two o'clock on Wednesday morning the 17th June, Joseph Clayton Jenyns, Esq. a barrister, and a Col. Jones, of the guards, reached Stamford ; and they appeared at the hustings at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, when Lord Thomas Cecil, Capt. Percy, and their friends, were assembled to proceed with the election. After the usual forms had been observed, Edward Brown, Esq. proposed Lord Thomas Cecil as a proper person to represent the borough ; and was seconded by Capt. Grantham.—*Mr. Alderman Robinson* proposed the Hon. William Henry Percy ; and was seconded by Alderman Belgrave.—*Mr. William Ashby* then addressed the electors ; and nominated Joseph

Clayton Jenyns, Esq. as a proper representative of those who should be public spirited and virtuous enough to give on this occasion their independent votes; and he doubted not that of such there would be found a triumphant majority. Mr. John Drakard seconded this nomination. Mr. Ashby then further proposed Thomas Best, Esq. (the antagonist of the late Lord Camelford), who arrived, during the election, from Grantham, as another representative. Mr. Drakard seconded this nomination also.—On a show of hands being called for by the mayor, it was declared to be in favour of Lord Thomas Cecil and Captain Percy; a poll was thereupon demanded by Mr. Ashby, and was granted, and immediately proceeded in. After continuing for about four hours, the two new candidates, finding success hopeless, declined any further contest. The numbers at the close of the poll were:

For Lord Thomas Cecil	328
The Hon. Capt. Percy	324
J. C. Jenyns, Esq.	12
Thomas Best, Esq.	4

The two former were declared duly elected.

The late members Lord Henniker and Evan Faulkes, Esq. retired.

225. STEYNING, (SUSSEX.)

THE borough of Steyning is within half a mile of Bramber, and these two places, (the latter a very inconsiderable one,) return between them four members. James Martin Lloyd, Esq. is succeeded in this borough by Mr. George Philips, (who in the last parliament represented Ilchester.) Sir John Aubrey, Bart. is again returned.

226. STOCKBRIDGE, (HANTS.)

THE former members, General George Porter, and Joseph Foster Barham, Esq. are again returned for this borough.

227. SUDBURY, (SUFFOLK.)

AFTER a poll of three hours, conducted in the most orderly and unimpassioned manner, William Heygate, Esq. an alderman of London; and who declined on the present occasion to become a candidate for the metropolis; was returned with John Broadhurst, Esq. who in the last parliament represented Heydon in Yorkshire. Mr. Charles Marsh, the unsuccessful candidate, was the late member for East Retford. Alderman Heygate is supported by the interest which formerly returned Sir J. C. Hippisley from this place. We subjoin the Baronet's farewell address with its accompanying explanations.

“ To the Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen, Capital Burgesses, and Freemen of the Borough of Sudbury.

“ Gentlemen,

“ It is generally believed that Parliament is on the eve of dissolution. During a period of 29 years, I have been connected by intimate and honourable relations with your borough, in the high and

delegated trust of one of its Representatives in Parliament, or as Recorder of the Corporate Body. I cannot flatter myself, however, that, under the disadvantage of absence, and opposed, probably, by the active personal canvass of many unexceptionable candidates, my return to Parliament could be re-assured; nor, indeed, with the recollection of the circumstances attendant upon the only subject in which any material difference of opinion has existed between a large portion of my constituents and myself, is the spot of Europe from which I date my present address, the best selected to obliterate my recollection, or to soothe their difference of opinion.

" If this difference of opinion respecting the claims of our fellow-subjects of the communion of Rome has been the source of many regrets, I have, nevertheless, the satisfaction to remember, that the explanations of my parliamentary conduct, as connected with this subject, have been received with candour, and the result has been highly flattering to my feelings, though unaccompanied with an unanimity of suffrage.

" But I have reached a protracted period of life—beyond that, indeed, usually allotted to the days of man—and now a change of opinion or conduct, on so momentous a question, is little likely to take place, especially when that opinion has been formed on the closest examination, and sealed with the deepest conviction of my judgment. It is an opinion, Gentlemen, which the lapse of time, and the sanction of much and patient study, have interwoven in the very thread and body of my political life. As, then, my own sentiments on this head are unalterable, and I cannot hope for the prevalent coincidence of yours, I conceive that I shall best consult both the harmony of my constituents, and the peace of my own mind, by resigning a trust, which I should be unable to acquit with universal satisfaction. For whatever confidence I might feel in the integrity of my intentions, or whatever conviction that my humble efforts have been designed at least to promote the best interests of my country—believe me, Gentlemen, any further collision of opinion would be, to me, matter of such painful regret, that I want resolution to meet it, at a time of life little calculated to cope with political irritation.

" On a former occasion, when hereditary and habitual prejudices were not undesignedly aggravated by misrepresentations of my parliamentary conduct, and when it was difficult, as indeed it is at the present hour, to say whether Protestants or Catholics were the more active in the work of defamation, I thought it incumbent on me to endeavour to undeceive my constituents, by placing before them some authentic references to my sentiments on this question of high national interest. Though the personal motives which chiefly influenced me, at that period, no longer exist, I am persuaded that I cannot close my parliamentary connexion with my constituents more consistently than by resorting to the same declarations, which I shall beg to subjoin to this address. The question which called them forth must be of perpetual occurrence, as long as the law remains in its present anomalous state, as affecting the interests and feelings of millions of the people.

" Although the parliamentary relations which have so long subsisted between us are now nearly drawing to a close; as the depository of

another important trust, in the character of Recorder of the Corporate Body, my best services will, nevertheless, be devoted to the maintenance of your municipal chartered rights; nor upon any occasion shall I be slow to manifest the deep interest I must ever feel in every question affecting the prosperity—I may be permitted as a free-man to say—of our ancient borough.

“ With the sincerest sentiments of respect and inviolable attachment,

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most faithful Friend, and obliged humble Servant,

“ Rome, April 8, 1818.

J. C. HIPPISELEY.”

Extracts.

On the 14th of May, 1805, on Mr. Fox's motion for a committee, &c. Sir J. C. Hippisley stated, in Parliament, that his Majesty had ratified the Catholic Constitution of Corsica, as he had before ratified that of Canada, and had also given commissions under his royal signature to Roman Catholic clergymen, to act as chaplains of Catholic regiments, raised in Great Britain and Ireland.—In a few days afterwards Sir J. C. H. published a tract of “Additional Observations,” in the form of a continuation of his speech, in which he made use of the following expressions:—“ God forbid, that any member of parliament, in assenting to the prayer of the petition, under such modifications as may be deemed advisable, should be accused of a wish to propose to His Majesty a departure from the solemn obligations by which he has bound himself, ‘ to maintain the Protestant Reformed Religion, established by law, and to govern the people according to the statutes in parliament agreed on, and the laws and constitutions of the realm.’ ”—(Coronation Oath.)

“ Were we to go into a committee, I should think the occasion favourable for adducing many heads of regulation, which I conceive to be intimately connected with the concession of the objects of the petition.—so necessary in my own opinion, that I should not think myself justified in voting in favour of that concession, if unaccompanied with provisions of a similar tendency; and under the influence of the same opinion, they were submitted, by myself, to his Majesty's Ministers, while the great measure of the Union was pending.”

On the 25th of May, 1808, on Mr. Grattan's motion for a committee, Sir J. C. H. again stated the regulations and restrictions, which, in his opinion, were indispensable, and “ which might tend (he added) to quiet the apprehensions of the most scrupulous, whenever the See of Rome should be considered as acting under a hostile influence, and become an object of justifiable suspicion:” concluding that “ he voted for going into a committee, in which the important subject might be more adequately considered.”

On the 18th of May 1810, on a similar motion of Mr. Grattan, Sir J. C. H. proceeded to state the grounds of his insuperable objection to any further concessions, unless they were accompanied with all those regulations and restrictions which he had before urged, concluding a speech of much detail with these words:—“ To the Catholic and Protestant bigot, I feel equally indisposed—I would recommend to many Catholics to desist from their flippant and ill-directed attacks,

and not outstrip their adversaries in the race of calumny; they have to combat the honest prejudices of a great people, the early impressions of youth, and the force of inconsiderate zeal, as well as the timidity and defect in information of a great portion of their fellow subjects. It was a melancholy truth, that the best-informed on other subjects, philosophers and statesmen, were often most ignorant of this, which vitally affected the interests, the feelings, and the honour of millions of the people, and the security of the empire itself.— ‘Our Constitution (says the great Mr. Burke) is not made for great, generally, proscriptive exclusions; sooner or later it will destroy them, or they will destroy the Constitution.’ In the choice of measures (Sir J. H. observed) he only wished to see those adopted that could ensure the great ends of conciliation, by the least exceptionable means—to secure the rights of conscience for every description of our fellow subjects, and *guard religiously the bulwarks of our Constitution, for the prosperity of all.*” He therefore voted for going into a committee, for taking into consideration the objects of the petition.

On the 10th of June 1811, on a third similar motion of Mr. Grattan, Sir J. C. H. repeated the same arguments, and urged the same restrictions. He urged also the practice of moderation by the Catholics, and pointed out the inconsistency of some of their prelates. He suggested, also, that “a select committee should be formed for the consideration of the subject, consisting of the King’s law officers, civilians, and common lawyers of eminence, as well as other members, most competent to the examination of such a subject; and that, in the House of Lords, the prelates of the establishment ought to take a material part in such investigation. The production of documents, the examinations, in such a committee, might be followed by resolutions of fact, directing the attention of the public to the material points, and constituting the most satisfactory authority on which a bill might hereafter be framed commensurate with the real exigency and justice of the case. The adoption, qualification, or even the rejection of the claims of the petitioners, would thus derive a sanction not to be found in the loose discussions of successive parliamentary debates. It should seem (said Sir J. C. H.) that this expedient was too rational to be questioned by any, but those who were determined to resist inquiry in any shape whatever. No member of the house was more zealously devoted to the constitution, both in church and state, than himself. He wished, nevertheless, to give a free currency to the investigation; and to see a great fabric of national strength raised on the extinction of antiquated prejudice. Union, he was persuaded, was within our reach, though uniformity be unattainable.”

On the 24th of April, 1812, on a fourth similar motion of Mr. Grattan, Sir J. C. H. pressed again the adoption and report of a committee, “for the satisfaction (as he observed) of the public at large, on a question which involved a striking and material departure from a system which had been the received policy of ages. The mere act of legislation, however great the Parliamentary majorities with which it might be carried, would still be comparatively unsubstantial, till hailed by the according public voice, enfranchised from its prejudices; the human mind is not so readily liberalized, as civil franchises are extended by legislation.” [In a note annexed to the substance of Sir

J. H.'s speech on the motion of Mr. Grattan, on the 24th of April, the facts stated were referred to, with the following observation :—"If such be the opinions of eminent ecclesiastics of the See of Rome, jealous of the independence of their church, shall the members of the Establishment wholly shut their eyes against the possibility of encroachment?—And shall they, who seek the protection of their catholic fellow-subjects, equally with their own, be calumniated, because they are not disposed to surrender their reason to the voice of clamour? If the representative body of the nation—the guardians of its interests and security—should be so little alive to their duties, as to turn aside from wholesome legislation, in yielding to those clamours; very little permanent good could be augured from concessions exacted by such ill-grounded apprehensions."]

On the 22d of June, 1812, on the motion of the Right Hon. George Canning, late one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, Sir J. C. H again expressed himself as strongly in favour of "regulations which should be interposed as barriers against the encroachments of the See of Rome; and there were not wanting instances, he observed, of the existence of such encroachments. A prudent Legislature would not dispense with the enactment of such provisions as might eventually meet the evil whenever it might present itself—however small the probability might be of its recurrence. He had been uniform, he said, in his declarations, from the first moment when he took part in the discussion of the question; and he would never assent to the measure, unaccompanied by those securities, which had been sanctioned by the wisdom and experience of ages."

To these extracts the opinions of some eminent prelates of the Establishment may not be unopportunately subjoined.

The late Bishop (Watson) of Landaff (regius professor of divinity in the University of Cambridge), in an advertisement prefixed to a Charge delivered to his clergy in 1805, thus expresses himself: "A numerous and respectable part of the clergy of my diocese requested me to publish the Charge now submitted to the world. I excused myself from complying with their request, because I considered the Catholic Question to have been then settled, at least, for a time; and I was unwilling to revive the discussion of a subject, of which I had the misfortune to differ in opinion from a majority in each House of Parliament. I have still that misfortune; but, looking upon the situation of the empire to be abundantly more hazardous now than it was three years ago, I have thought it a duty to declare publicly my approbation of a measure, calculated, I sincerely believe, above all other measures, to support the independence of the country; to secure the stability of the throne; to promote peace among fellow-subjects, and charity among fellow Christians; and in no probable degree dangerous to the Constitution, either in Church or State."

The late Bishop (Law) of Elphin, in one of his publications, observes, "By far the greatest part of the population of my diocese are Roman Catholics. I know I cannot make them good Protestants; I therefore wish to make good Catholics of them, and with this intention I put into their hands the works of Gother, an eminent Catholic divine." The same prelate, in a debate on the Catholic Bill in 1793, declared, that, in his opinion, "speculative differences on some points

of faith were of no account. His Roman Catholic brethren and himself had but one religion—the religion of Christians; and that without justice to the Catholic, there could be no security for the Protestant establishment.”

The various declarations in Parliament made on this subject, in concurrence with these opinions, by the present Bishop (Bathurst) of Norwich, were preceded by a Charge to his Clergy, 1808, when, speaking of the Roman Catholic subjects of his Majesty, he says, “That it would be unfair to involve in the guilt of misguided zealots of former days, a body of men of far different description, to whom it is our duty, and should be our inclination, to shew every mark of benevolence, both as brethren and as deserving fellow-subjects.”

And in a speech of the late Bishop (Horsley) of St. Asaph, in 1805, his Lordship says, “I do not hold that there is any thing in the Roman Catholic religion at variance with the principles of loyalty. I do not believe that any Roman Catholic of the present day thinks himself at liberty not to keep faith with heretics; not bound by his oath to a Protestant government; or that the pope can release him from the obligation of his oath of allegiance to his sovereign. I have a perfect knowledge of the questions proposed, and the answers returned by the foreign Universities, in which those abominable principles (the dispensing and disposing power) were most completely and unanimously reprobated by those learned bodies; and I am persuaded the Roman Catholics are sincere in their disavowal and abjuration of those pernicious maxims; and I hold that the Roman Catholics of this country are dutiful and loyal subjects of his Majesty.”

Such are the extracts and references which were circulated on the occasion alluded to in the preceding address. In each subsequent session, Sir J. Hippisley maintained the same ground, and re-urged the appointment of a select committee of inquiry. That measure was at length acceded to; and on the 24th of June, 1816, the report of the committee was delivered to the House. It has since been printed by order of both Houses of Parliament.

The chief documents annexed to the Report, together with the supplementary papers communicated by command of the Prince Regent, on the 28th of March, 1817, stand upon the authority of the governments of the most considerable states of Europe, of the Roman Catholic, the Greek, the Lutheran, and the Reformed Churches—and may be considered valuable, especially from “throwing light,” to use the words of the Report, “upon subjects of long and continual controversy respecting those points, in which a regulated intercourse with a foreign spiritual jurisdiction has been held to be necessary or allowable, consistently with the rights of conscience, the integrity of civil obligations, and the security of the state.”

228. SUFFOLK.

THE nomination for this County was disturbed by the most disgraceful scene of confusion, and an unmanly attack upon the person of one of the candidates, Mr. Gooch. Even the preliminary declaration of the high sheriff (Charles Berners, Esq.) of the object of the Meeting, could scarcely be heard amidst the uproar.

Admiral Wilson proposed Mr. Gooch, but failed to make any impression, or obtain silence.

Milesen Edgar, Esq. next presented himself to the attention of the Meeting, and, from the respect which at all times appears to be paid to that gentleman's character and conduct, the violence of the tumult for a moment subsided, and hopes were entertained that he would be allowed to address the Meeting in some degree of quietness. This hope, however, was frustrated, and it was only at intervals that a broken sentence or two could be caught as it fell from his lips. Mr. Edgar commenced by observing, that they were there assembled, that day, for the purpose of putting in nomination two gentlemen to serve as representatives of this County. He was proud to say that there were many gentlemen to be found in the County who were fit and eligible for that honour; but he was strenuous in the belief, that no two could be found who were more fit than the two late representatives. He stood there that day in the enviable situation of supporting the nomination of one of them. His friend, Mr. Gooch, was a man intimately acquainted with the duties of a representative; and he could safely say, that he possessed, in an eminent degree, the qualifications for performing those duties. He knew him to be a man of a strong mind, of conciliatory manners, and of easy access. He was completely a man of business. Here the clamour again increased; and when Mr. Edgar next was heard, he was declaring, that Mr. Gooch had as strong claims as ever to the favour of his constituents, as he possessed the same constitutional principles, the same inflexible integrity, and the same disposition to attend to the best interests of this county, and the country in general, as when they first returned him to Parliament.

Mr. Gooch stood forward, with the view of addressing the Meeting; but the cries of "No Gooch," and "don't hear him," completely frustrated his efforts. He appeared to speak for some minutes; but the uproar was so violent and incessant that his voice was lost.

Mr. S. Alexander, jun. who was upon the wheels of a waggon, near the High Sheriff, called upon Mr. Edgar to reconcile the absurdity of his considering the county to be satisfied with both its late members, when they had acted on such different principles in politics.

The Rev. Mr. Capper, of Wherstead, with much warmth, replied, that the apparent contradiction urged by Mr. Alexander, was no contradiction at all, when it was considered, that this great County was divided into two parties, each returning its own member. Though, therefore, their line of politics might be different, if each were satisfied with the conduct of its representative, the County at large, whatever the opinion of individuals might be, might properly be said to be satisfied with both representatives; and he hoped we should never see the time when a third party in the county could persuade us to the contrary.

Sir Wm. Parker, Bart. next stood forward for the purpose of proposing his friend, Sir William Rowley. He was received with much applause; the chief interruption which he experienced arising from the cries of "No Gooch; Sir William Rowley and Sir William Parker." The shouts of applause with which he was greeted at

certain parts of his address were almost equal in noise to the turbulence and clamour with which the preceding speakers had been assailed. His remarks, as nearly as they could be collected, were to the following effect: It was always, he said, with pleasure that he met them there when assembled to exercise one of the most valuable of their privileges, the nomination of members to represent them in Parliament. It was peculiarly so on the present occasion, because he trusted that they would feel with him, that the conduct of his honourable friend, whom he formerly recommended to their notice, had been such in Parliament, as to enable him to stand before them with a proud consciousness of having discharged his public duties, as their servant, with zeal, integrity, and independence; of having, during a memorable and trying period of our history, maintained and asserted those principles, which had alone elevated him to the distinguished honour of being their representative. For with all the watchful jealousy with which we ought to scrutinize the conduct of our members, he could remember no aberration on the part of his friend, or that he had been, in any instance, induced to swerve from his duty by those motives of convenience which were better understood than expressed, by neglecting his attendance in Parliament. On the contrary, he had uniformly supported those measures which he deemed most conducive to the public welfare. To him, and to those gentlemen with whom he acted, were we indebted for the discontinuance of that obnoxious and inquisitorial tax on income; and, though their efforts on other occasions were not equally successful, he trusted that, here their rights might be maintained and sanctioned by the opinion of the Meeting, for it was thus that his honourable friend, alien as he was to the wild and extravagant theories of visionary enthusiasts, had recorded by his vote, his opinion that the Constitution of the House of Commons was susceptible of amelioration; that thus he had recorded by his vote, that the maintenance of larger armies than had achieved the victories of Marlborough, were unnecessary in time of peace. His honourable friend, penetrating the mystification which prevailed on the topics connected with the green bag committee, had opposed the suspension of that palladium of English liberty, the Habeas Corpus. If his honourable friend had had the gratification of meeting, as he trusted he had, the concurrence of his constituents, nothing remained for him but the pleasing and grateful task of putting him in nomination.—Turning to the High Sheriff, Sir William Parker then formally proposed Sir William Rowley, Bart. as one of the representatives of the county.

Sir Robert Harland seconded this nomination. The conduct of his friend, Sir William Rowley, was, he said, so well known, that it would be perfectly fruitless for him to attempt to offer any thing upon the subject. His late constituents could best appreciate his merit, and declare whether he were the man of their choice. Without presuming to dictate, he submitted that the former conduct of his honourable friend in Parliament, was the best pledge of what his future conduct would be. Having further remarked, that upon no question of importance in Parliament, had Sir William Rowley ever been absent from his post, he concluded by expressing his pleasure in the opportunity thus afforded him of nominating Sir William Parker!

Sir Robert, immediately aware of the error which he had committed, observed, with his accustomed good-humour, that he had made a mistake, he meant to say, that he had much pleasure in seconding the nomination of Sir William Parker, in favour of his friend Sir William Rowley.

Sir William Rowley now stood forward to address the meeting, when, instantly every voice was hushed. It would be with diffidence and hesitation, he observed, that he should offer himself to the consideration of the freeholders, were he not emboldened by a conscious feeling of integrity. [The worthy baronet here made a full pause, and was some minutes before he could collect himself.]—Were he not emboldened, he resumed, by a conscious feeling of integrity, and disinterestedness of conduct. He assured them that he felt most forcibly the importance of the trust attached to the situation of being their representative in Parliament, and that if he should again be placed in that high station, he should pursue the same career, and in return look for that candour and kindness they had hitherto shewn their representative, whose services had been directed by upright and conscientious intentions, and that his past conduct must be his security for the future. He begged to be allowed to look forward with confidence for their support on the day of election, when by their means he might obtain that station, which was the utmost extent of his ambition.

Sir William, on retiring, was loudly cheered with cries of "Sir William Rowley, and Sir William Parker!"

On Sir William Middleton's standing forward to speak, an expectation seemed to be entertained, that it was his intention to propose Sir William Parker. The cry then was "Sir William Rowley and Sir William Parker! No Gooch! propose Sir William Parker!"

Sir William Middleton was very brief in his address; the object of which was to thank the High Sheriff for appointing a day of nomination, prior to the day of election, that the freeholders might have, according to common usage, an opportunity of meeting their representatives, to express an opinion of their parliamentary conduct. On former occasions, and on the present, by a letter addressed to the High Sheriff, he had claimed the customary right, on behalf of the electors of the County of Suffolk, which he had pledged himself to use every effort in his power to obtain. He therefore begged leave to propose thanks "to the High Sheriff for his calling the freeholders together."

This proposal was seconded by Mr. Samuel Alexander, jun. and agreed to.

A call was still made for the nomination of Sir William Parker, with cries of "No Gooch, down with him!"

Col. Rushbrook then proposed the thanks of the meeting to the High Sheriff, for the very handsome and able manner in which he had conducted the business of the day.—This motion was also agreed to, amidst a continued clamour.

The High Sheriff then stated, that the business of the day was over; and, in the usual manner, he dissolved the meeting.

The Gentlemen then immediately began to descend from the wag-gons, when a furious attack was made upon the person of Mr. Gooch;

and, in all probability, had it not been for the most spirited and laudable exertions on the part of his friends, he would have been subjected to some serious acts of personal violence.

Soon after the meeting had broken up, the following handbill appeared.

" To the Freeholders of Suffolk.

" The independent freeholders of the county of Suffolk at Stowmarket assembled, having witnessed with regret the disappointment occasioned by Sir Wm. Parker's not being nominated, as was universally expected; and observing the general feeling of disgust manifested at the conduct of Thomas Sherlock Gooch, Esq. in the last session of Parliament, do unanimously agree to invite a gentleman of independent principles to stand for the representation of this County; and in consequence of which do earnestly recommend all the independent freeholders to suspend their votes until the day of election; and not to leave Stowmarket until they have signed the requisition to that effect."

Notwithstanding this invitation, no other candidate was nominated on the day of election, and the former members, *Sir Wm. Rowley*, and *T. S. Gooch, Esq.* were returned.

On these proceedings one party in the County draws the following conclusions; speaking of the result of the nomination day, and that no third candidate came forward on the occasion, he says, " It was the triumph of all that was loyal, and amiable, and good, over all that was disaffected, and worthless, and base. The application of the latter epithets, be it understood, is not to Sir William Rowley, Sir William Parker, or any of the friends, partizans, or supporters of these gentlemen. I have too high an opinion of them all; and it would be the grossest libel that could be penned upon the truly respectable yeomanry and freeholders of the county of Suffolk, to insinuate, for a moment, that they abetted, promoted, or sanctioned, the disgraceful, the jacobinical outrages of the day. Those outrages were, from first to last, the gratuitous efforts of an organized mob, which wanted nothing but a leader to conduct it to acts of desperation and ruin. The meeting itself, as far as the freeholders were concerned, was one of the most respectable I ever witnessed. That Mr. Gooch, by some of his votes in Parliament, may have offended, and even irritated many worthy individuals amongst his friends, is possible; but they were not the men, who with a savage yell, which forcibly conjured up to the mind's eye the bloody reign of Robespierre, saluted Mr. Gooch and his friends on the instant of their arrival; they were not the men who, afterwards, with ruffian violence, roared out ' down with him! down with him!' they were not the men, the mob, who, on his descent from the waggon, beset him with savage and relentless fury; and, but for the gailant little band which rallied around him, would, perhaps, have stained the earth with the blood of their victim. Who, at that moment of peril, would not rather have been Mr. Gooch, or Mr. Gooch's humblest friend, than the richest, proudest, individual in the train of his assailants?

" It was important to observe the aspect, the demeanour, the

general conduct of these men, so different from that of the respectable freeholders present, throughout the day. Their constant cry was, 'No Gooch! no Gooch! no Gooch!' but, whenever the King, or the Constitution, was mentioned, their rage and fury seemed to be redoubled. It was impossible, at these moments, not to think of Hunt and his Westminster mob, of the brute rabble, to whose base, unmanly, and inhuman insults, one of the brave naval defenders of his country has been for several days exposed. Had Hunt, or such another demagogue, been at Stowmarket on Tuesday, nothing but his rank and notorious cowardice, appalled by the presence of men of worth, honour, and spirit, would have deterred him from acts of the most lawless violence.

"It was curious also to remark the mock respect which the mob paid to the individuals whom they affected to regard as their favourites. Not that they cared one farthing more for Sir William Rowley, or Sir William Parker, than for Mr. Gooch; and no love, I dare venture to affirm, is lost between them; but the names of any respectable men, not amongst the decided supporters of administration, suited their purpose, and the names of Sir William Rowley and Sir William Parker were more convenient, *pro tempore*, than any others.

"The mob was evidently composed of three main divisions, aided by numerous auxiliaries from various quarters. One of these divisions, and I believe the largest, was at home: it originated in Stowmarket. Another division, stimulated by the jacobin, I will not call it the independent interest, which has been stirred up by the election at Ipswich, arrived from that town. The third, not inferior in violence to any of the others, was from Bury. I wish to avoid personality; otherwise, I could mention names which would excite the astonishment of thousands. The frantic rage and disappointment of these men were forcibly indicated in their looks, language, and gestures, as in little parties, they afterwards paced the town. That the three divisions to which I have alluded, will endeavour, more or less, to distinguish themselves at Ipswich, on Friday, I have no doubt; but they have sufficiently unmasked themselves, and I trust that the eye of the civil power will be upon them. I anticipate another triumph in the cause of our King and Constitution, of our liberty and property, against that of pretended Whigs, *alias* Parliamentary Reformers, *alias* Republicans, Levellers, and Jacobins."

Another party alludes to the same occurrence in the following terms: (they varied, and various are the twisting and turns of party violence.)

"The public will expect a faithful report of the proceedings at Stowmarket, on Tuesday; and after a manifestation of hostility to Mr. Gooch, so undisguised, so universal, so decided, any attempt to deny that fact, at least, were not only unfaithful, but foolish. It has been conjectured, that not less than 6000 persons were present, some say 8 or 10,000; the yeomanry of the County formed the far greater part, and exceeded in number those assembled there on any former occasion, than even when they petitioned the legislature for relief under the great agricultural distress. They remembered this distress, the consequent want of labour, and increase of poor's rate, and they

could not forget that Mr. Gooch had memorialized the committee of the House of Commons to compel them to maintain their labourers, when they could scarcely maintain even themselves, at the arbitrary mandate of the magistracy. The clergy, to protect their tithe income from the poor's rate, were at the bottom of this memorial, and were therefore very actively the supporters of Mr. Gooch at the meeting. About 50 of them, perhaps 100 of the yeomanry, and a small Church and King mob, were the only True Blues. Many hundreds of the yeomanry, and (in fairness it must be added) a large dissatisfied mob, were their opponents. Never before in this County, did such an ebullition of party spirit burst forth. It was not merely disagreement of opinion, it was political hatred bordering on revenge. Could this have happened without an exciting cause? Can it be believed that the ungracious acts of the present administration had nothing to do with it? that the attempted peace income tax; the keeping up of a large standing army; the obstinate resistance to reduction of expenditure, however practical and expedient, and to reform, however moderate; the employment of spies; the green-bag committees; the suspension of English liberty; and other tyrannous acts of a hateful ministry—can it be believed that all these had nothing to do with the feelings, the vehement exclamations, and I am sorry to add, the outrageous acts of the Meeting? Particularly as it happens that Mr. Gooch has been the constant, the undeviating supporter of these men, and all their obnoxious measures. The Blues, if there be any wisdom in them, will learn from this expression of public feeling, that their adherence to a ministry, distinguished above all others for its unconstitutional acts, has nearly withdrawn from them the yeomanry of the County, and that a continuance of similar support, "as lovers of slavery," is alone necessary to complete their discomfiture and disgrace."

Among many others, the following placards are most demonstrative of the feelings of the opposing parties.

"Suffolk Freeholders !

"Now is the time to assert your rights.—Be no longer dupes to extravagance and ambition. "Awake! arise! or be for ever fallen." Who promised, when you first sent him to Parliament, faithfully to do his duty, and act like an honest and open-hearted Englishman? Mr. Gooch.—Who voted away the liberties of his country by supporting the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act? Mr. Gooch.—Who memorialized Government upon the subject of billeting the labourers of the kingdom upon the occupiers of land, at a *maximum* of wages; and which, if passed into a law, would have paralyzed every effort of human industry, and introduced insupportable slavery? Mr. Gooch.—Who opposed the reduction of an immense standing army of fighting men in time of peace; the keeping of which on foot is destructive to our freedom and property? Mr. Gooch.—Who has opposed, and declared his intention of always opposing, every motion of reform in Parliament, however moderate and constitutional? Mr. Gooch.

"Freeholders of Suffolk—Recollect that you are Britons! Revere the glorious Constitution which your forefathers purchased with

their blood, and bequeathed to you as your best inheritance. Let the names of Russell, Hampden, and Sidney, be engraven on your hearts. Now is the time to make a stand in defence of your rights, by supporting with your votes and interests the worthy and independent Sir William Parker, in conjunction with your late worthy member, Sir Wm. Rowley.

By way of reply to the above, the following was put in circulation :

" Freeholders of Suffolk !

" Be ready at your post—Let your watch-word be, Church and King. A few factious, arrogant, restless, and unprincipled demagogues, under the specious pretext of reform in the representation of our county, are endeavouring (though with puny efforts) to shake the firmness and attachment of the freeholders of this loyal and patriotic county, to one of their late worthy representatives, by disseminating amongst you, their pernicious and revolutionary principles, tending thereby to undermine the glorious fabric of the Constitution.

" Freeholders of Suffolk, You have always proved yourselves Britons, you revere the Constitution as it has been supported by your forefathers, and will preserve it inviolate to your posterity. The names of Russell, Hampden, and Sidney are dear to you, and you will blush to see their great names prostituted and profaned. Freeholders, should demagogues dare to disturb your quiet and repose, you will shew them, that the county of Suffolk will yield to none in loyalty to their King, and in attachment to the Government. Be not deceived, the object of the demagogue reformer is to dethrone the Monarchy, to subvert the Constitution, and to expose the Kingdom to the horrors and barbarities of a revolution, by annual parliaments and universal suffrage."

229. SURREY.

" To William Joseph Denison, Esq. Denbies, &c.

" We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do request you to become one of the candidates to represent the county of Surrey in Parliament, at the next General Election. We are convinced, from the experience we have already had of your political integrity and independence, that the interests of the county, and the welfare of the realm, would be the great object of your care and attention as a representative of the people; and with that persuasion, we pledge ourselves to support you to the utmost of our power.

SURREY	GEO. BARCLAY	H. H. TOWNSEND
ALTHORP	ROB. CALVERT	HEN. E. AUSTEN
DUNCANNON	GEO. SMITH	WM. NORTHEY
D. BURRELL	F. LADBROKE	JOHN W. WESTON
HENRY FLETCHER	JAS. BOURDIEU	CHRISTO. TERRY
N. C. CORNLEY	JAS. SCARLETT	JOHN SPICER."
J. M. GODSCHALL		

" To the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and Freeholders, Electors of the County of Surrey.

" Gentlemen,

" After the requisition with which I have been honoured, and the many voluntary and flattering promises of support that I have received from every part of the county, it would appear a selfish indolence or apathy on my part, if I remained longer in private life, or hesitated avowing myself a candidate for your suffrages at the approaching election.

" Most warmly and zealously attached to our invaluable Constitution in all its branches, should I prove so fortunate as to be returned your representative, you may rely upon my unremitting attention to your public interest and local wishes, without a single personal object in view, whoever is minister, or whatever party may be in power.

" As soon as a dissolution of the present Parliament takes place, I shall embrace an early opportunity of paying my respects to you,

" And have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most faithful and obedient Servant,

" Denbies, May 30.

WM. J. DENISON."

" County of Surrey.

" At a Meeting of Freeholders of the County of Surrey, held at the Three Tuns Tavern, Southwark, on Friday, the 20th May, 1818;

Benjamin Shaw, Esq. M.P. in the chair ;

" Resolved—1st, That the conduct of Samuel Thornton, Esq. one of the representatives of this county in Parliament, is deserving of the entire approbation of his constituents; and that his experience and great attention to the transaction of public business, no less than the worth of his private character, qualify him in an eminent degree to be again chosen a representative for the county of Surrey.

2d, That this meeting, anticipating the immediate dissolution of Parliament, resolves to use and exert most strenuously all proper means to ensure the return of Mr. Thornton as one of the representatives of this county.

3d, That committees of this meeting, formed for the purpose of immediately proceeding in an active and vigorous canvass, are desirous to act conjointly with the freeholders throughout the County, and will most cheerfully and earnestly concur in such measures as may be approved by other committees for the support of Mr. Thornton."

At a numerous and respectable Meeting of the Freeholders of the County of Surrey, friends of George Holme Sumner, Esq., held at the Three Tuns, Southwark, on Friday the 5th day of June ;

David King, Esq. in the chair ;

" Resolved unanimously, That George Holme Sumner, Esq., during the 12 sessions in which he has represented this County in Parliament, embracing a period of the most eventful nature, as it

respects both the interests of this county in particular, and of the kingdom in general, has discharged the important duties of the trust reposed in him with a talent, independence, and adherence to the true principles of the Constitution in Church and State, and with such a vigilant attention to the rights and liberties of the people, as have been highly beneficial to the nation at large, and have reflected great lustre on the County which he represents.

“ That George Holme Sumner, Esq. as one of the representatives of this County, has at all times, and on all occasions, watched over its local interests, which is in no instance more strongly evinced than in his late strenuous and successful appeal to the justice of the House of Commons, against the petition of the city of London, to raise money for the completion of their gaols, on the credit of a fund to which the inhabitants of this County so largely contribute, by the duty on coals brought into the port of London.

“ That George Holme Sumner, Esq. has faithfully and diligently transacted the public and private business of this County in Parliament, and has at all times been accessible to every inhabitant of it, upon matters connected therewith; and that the business of the County in Parliament has never been conducted with more ability and despatch, than during the period in which he has been its representative.

“ That George Holme Sumner, Esq. after the experience of twelve sessions in Parliament, has shown himself worthy of the confidence which has been *twice* reposed in him; and from his firm and independent conduct on all occasions, his diligent attention to his parliamentary duties, his great talents, and his thorough knowledge of parliamentary business, is eminently qualified to represent a great and opulent county in Parliament, and is therefore justly entitled to the continued support of the freeholders of this county.

“ That the gentlemen present at this meeting will form themselves into active committees, to canvass the freeholders of this district, and will, both collectively and individually, use their utmost exertion to secure the re-election of George Holme Sumner, Esq. to represent this county in Parliament, in the event of a dissolution taking place, with a full assurance that the happy Constitution of these kingdoms, and the interest of this county in particular, cannot be better protected than by returning, for a third time, a member who has already proved himself so faithful to his trust, and so worthy of the confidence which has been reposed in him.

“ That the thanks of this meeting be given to the chairman, for his able conduct in the chair.

“ That these resolutions be signed by the chairman, published in the daily papers, and circulated throughout the County.

DAVID KING, Chairman.”

“ To the Gentry, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Surrey.

“ Gentlemen,

“ Having declared at a public meeting, many weeks ago, my determination to offer myself again for your suffrages at the ensuing

General Election, I was unwilling to obtrude myself upon your attention earlier than necessary; but the notoriety of the intention of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's ministers to advise an early dissolution of Parliament, the active canvass that has been begun by a new candidate for your favour, and the renewed solicitations of my present colleague, make it impossible for me any longer to defer submitting to you my pretensions to be again honoured with your confidence as your representative. I have enjoyed that honour through the last twelve sessions, and it has been my study during that period to forward the private bills of my constituents with all possible despatch, to uphold the rights and support the interests of the county of Surrey both in and out of Parliament, and bestowing unremitting attention on matters of more general and national import, to suffer my judgment to be biased in my decisions by no influence, but a consideration of what appeared to me to be most conducive to the interests of the United Kingdom, the happiness of the people, and most consistent with the purest principles of our invaluable Constitution.

"These are the principles by which I have endeavoured to regulate my past conduct, and these are the principles which it is my unaltered determination to make the guide of my future, in the event of your being pleased again to honour me with your confidence, by placing me in a situation I consider the most distinguished to which, in my class of life, I can aspire, that of being chosen, for the third time, representative of the independent freeholders of the county of Surrey.

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most faithful and obedient Servant,

"Hatchlands, June 4.

GEORGE HOLME SUMNER."

The effect of the measures taken in consequence of the preceding declaration, induced Mr. Thornton to resign the contest, of which determination the following address contains his reasons.

"To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Surrey.

"Having been recalled five years since to the distinguished honour of representing you in Parliament, after I had voluntarily retired from public life, I conceived it to be due to those of my constituents who then re-elected me, to offer them again my services on the expected dissolution of Parliament. I have since entered into an active and most successful canvass, but the prospect of a severe contest induces me to withdraw the offer of my services, and to seek that retirement which I formerly preferred. My cordial thanks are due to those zealous friends who have assisted me in my canvass, and to those numerous freeholders who with so much readiness promised me their support.

"I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble Servant,

"Chubbam-place, June 8.

SAMUEL THORNTON."

" To the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and Freeholders, Electors of the County of Surrey.

" Gentlemen,

" I beg leave to return you my most sincere thanks for the very flattering reception you have been pleased to give me during the whole of my canvass through the County.

" Although it can leave no doubt of our ultimate triumph, yet I most earnestly request you not to relax in your exertions.

" I trust those Gentlemen to whom I have not paid my personal respects will forgive the omission, which arises entirely from the difficulty of obtaining correct lists of the freeholders.

" Soliciting your early attendance at Guildford on Tuesday next,
I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obliged and faithful Servant,

" Denbies, June 18.

W. J. DENISON."

Mr. Denison's Committee meet daily at the George Inn, High-street, Southwark.

On the day of election (June 23, at Guildford) Mr. Trotter proposed Mr. G. H. Sumner, and in so doing was seconded by Mr. Pullmer.

Mr. Hibbert said, that he had never offered himself to public notice at a period in which he felt more powerfully the importance of the crisis. That the people of this populous and respectable County should return men only of ability and strict integrity, was more peculiarly important, when they looked to the character of the late Parliament; that Parliament saw the termination of a contest, the most fearful that ever had been waged since the civilization of Europe; a contest out of which we had come breathless and exhausted, after efforts of constancy and valour, which eclipsed those of every antecedent period; with a load of 800 millions of debt; with a weight of taxes that had nearly extinguished that most valuable of all ranks, the middle class of society, and that diffused poverty in a sphere so extended, that the rates for the support of the poor, in many instances, exceeded the value of the land. What had the late Parliament done? It had attempted the revival of that most odious of all impositions, the Property, or rather the Income Tax; and from the defeat of that project, to whom were they indebted? not to the Parliament, but to themselves. The freeholders of this County, who, at the meeting at Epsom, passed those strong and marked resolutions which had been so ably supported by the arguments of a gentleman, who, by his talents and known integrity of character, he conceived more abundantly qualified for the representation of this County, than any gentleman within his knowledge; he meant Mr. Denison, who, with pleasure he could not express, had at last yielded to the wishes of his numerous friends, in offering himself as a candidate for the county.

Mr. Ladbroke, in a concise and manly address, enforced the arguments of the last speaker, and seconded his proposition.

Mr. Sumner addressed the Meeting, stating that he had fulfilled every pledge that he had given from the first day of his nomination.

Mr. Denison said, "I eagerly embrace this occasion to declare, in the face of the County, my political principles to be founded in a steady adherence to the Constitution as established at the Revolution in 1688. And while I avow myself to be a steady and loyal adherent to my Sovereign, I declare myself a rooted and avowed enemy to any man or minister who shall attempt to encroach upon the rights and liberties of the subject. Regarding the relations of this kingdom as to foreign politics, I am the friend of peace and conciliation abroad—at home, of economy and reform. Not that wild and theoretical reform, which would infallibly involve this country in anarchy and in ruin—but that moderate, rational, and practicable reform, which will conduce to the benefit and the happiness of all classes of the State. And of the many objects of reform, I conceive the duration of Parliaments not amongst the least. I am decidedly of opinion, that their duration ought to be shortened, and that the expense should be diminished so as to render the situation of a representative of the people accessible to every gentleman of moderate fortune—that the door may be open to every respectable character worthy of public confidence, and not confined to those only of extended possessions—to the man of humble pretensions, as well as to the proudest. Gentlemen, against the wild doctrines of reform and universal suffrage that have lately been in some places so vehemently urged, there is not a firmer or more decided opponent—for I feel an absolute conviction, that if, by any possibility we could suppose them to be ever carried into practice, the attempt must terminate in the utter subversion of our rights, our liberties, our property, our happiness, in fine, of our glorious Constitution." He concluded by thanking them for the honour conferred upon him.

Mr. Denison and Mr. Sumner were then invested with the sword and spurs, and the ceremony concluded by their being chaired round the town.

It was generally supposed, that in the event of a poll, Mr. Denison would have been returned by a high majority.

"To the Gentry, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Surrey.

"Permit me to acknowledge the high sense I entertain of the honour you have conferred on me, by electing me for a third time, and with the unanimous concurrence of so large and respectable a body of Freeholders as were assembled here this day, to the distinguished situation of being your representative in Parliament. I am fully aware, Gentlemen, how much more I am indebted to your partiality for this distinction, than to any talents I am gifted with to discharge the duties of so important a station. Many might have been selected from the respectable and enlightened body of the freeholders of Surrey, capable of upholding your interests in Parliament with more ability and weight than I can pretend to; but in unshaken loyalty to my Sovereign; in unalterable attachment to our Constitution in Church and State; in anxious solicitude, both in and out of Parliament, for the welfare of the county; in unfeigned respect and regard for a numerous circle of individuals among its inhabitants; in

a high sense of the importance of the trust reposed in a representative in Parliament, and in a conscientious feeling that it is his duty when he accepts that trust, to sacrifice every consideration of private ease, to the due discharge of the various functions that attach to it, (as far as these constitute grounds of claim to your confidence and predilection,) I will yield my pretensions to no one among you.

"By acting upon these feelings, I believe, I first gained your favour; by continuing to act upon them, I have no doubt I shall not only be able to preserve, but to increase it. In the full confidence that I shall by my conduct realize these hopes, and with every sentiment of gratitude for the obligation conferred upon me, and with every wish for your prosperity,

"I subscribe myself,

Your grateful, obliged, and faithful humble Servant,

"Guildford, June 23.

G. HOLME SUMNER."

Sir Thomas Turton declined the invitation of his friends as follows:

"To the Nobility, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Surrey.

"Gentlemen,

"The approaching dissolution of Parliament calls on me for a prompt and public avowal of my intentions; not only as a duty which I owe to you, but as an act of justice to the other candidates for your support.

"In answer to the kind applications which have been made to me within the last year, I have declared my resolution not again to be a candidate for your favour (or indeed for any seat in Parliament), except on the terms of entire freedom from expense, and a perfect understanding that I am to be wholly unrestrained in my political conduct. On no other terms can I consent again to exchange the comforts and leisure of privacy, for the inconvenience and labour of Parliamentary duty when zealously and faithfully discharged.

"I cannot flatter myself that the time is yet arrived when a seat in Parliament is to be obtained on such conditions, and I have not the vanity to expect from the County of Surrey (liberal and independent as I have experienced it to be), an exception in my favour.

"I cannot, however, take my leave of you without the most grateful and unfeigned acknowledgments for the friendly and disinterested support I have twice received from you, nor without assuring you that the welfare and prosperity of a County in which I have resided 25 years, (I trust not wholly unprofitably to its interests), will ever be the anxious objects of my solicitude.

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obliged and devoted Servant,

"Felcourt, June 1, 1818.

THOMAS TURTON."

230. SUSSEX.

" To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders, of the County of Sussex.

" Gentlemen,

" A third candidate has not yet offered himself to represent your County in Parliament, and it is now generally understood that no one will present himself. Since my last address to you, I have received such flattering promises of support from some, and of neutrality from others, that I can no longer hesitate to declare that I will stand forward to give you an opportunity to exercise your elective franchise on Monday next. I earnestly entreat the favour of your vote and interest. If I am chosen one of your representatives, my wish will be to support the general march of Government. On all great constitutional questions, I pledge myself to act with perfect independence, and with a due regard to the civil and religious liberty of the subject. To the local interests of the county I should consider my best attention due.

" I am Gentlemen,

Your faithful and obliged Servant,

EDWARD BURTENSHAW SUGDEN."

" Tilgate Forest Lodge, June 19.

On the day of election, Mr. Sugden and Mr. Burrell, with the swords in their hands, were on the point of being elected, when their late member, Sir Godfrey Webster, was proposed by one of his relations, and seconded therein by Mr. Blackman. An immediate turn was given to the whole proceedings. Sir Godfrey, who had publicly announced his intention of declining the representation, was immediately sent for, and the whole county was in motion. Early on the following morning the hon. Baronet arrived, having travelled all night.

The Court opened at nine o'clock, where the hon. Baronet proceeded with a numerous escort of his friends.

Sir Godfrey Webster then addressed the freeholders ; and candidly stated to them, that his only motive in withdrawing himself from the contest, arose from the confidential intimation, that a nobleman of high rank would come forward, and solicit their suffrages. Under this impression, he was not ambitious to enter into a contest for the honour of being representative for the county, at the sacrifice of his fortune, because his family would not, nor did he wish them to derive any emolument from his services in Parliament. Upon that consideration he was induced to withdraw himself ; but circumstances had changed, which compelled him to adopt another line of conduct.

Mr. Sugden then, in a manly manner, told Sir Godfrey Webster to his face, that he opposed him because he thought him not a fit person to represent the county, as he had not attended to his parliamentary duties. This declaration was of course received with disapprobation by the Baronet's friends. Mr. Sugden then made a powerful appeal to the freeholders, which was received with great applause.

At the close of this short contest Sir Godfrey stepped forward, and offered his hand to Mr. Sugden, which was cordially accepted, and Sir Godfrey's friends, as well as the other respected member for Sussex, joined in their expressions of approbation of Mr. Sugden's conduct throughout the contest, and there were few gentlemen in the hall who did not honour Mr. Sugden, by requesting him to shake hands with them.

The whole transaction appeared momentary ; so quick was the transition, and so immediate the effect.

The two former members, *Sir Godfrey Webster*, and *W. Burrell, Esq.* were then, after a few hours polling, again returned as knights for the County of Sussex.

231. TAMWORTH (STAFFORDSHIRE.)

THE election in this town presented a contest between hereditary attachment to the noble family of Townshend, and a more modern interest ; an interest however growing out of the successful superiority of industry and commercial skill. Perhaps there are few men to whom, as a spirited manufacturer, the increasing wealth of the kingdom can be attributed in a greater degree than to Sir Robert Peel, who on this occasion brought forward his second son as a candidate to represent the place.

The contest was attended on one occasion with a very serious riot ; the head-quarters of the candidates, (the King's Arms and the Castle,) were attacked by the opposing parties, and the windows, shutters, frames, &c. of both inns, instantly demolished—the residence of Edmund Peel, Esq. which is situated near the spot, shared the same fate. Several persons are said to have been seriously hurt in the fray, and the damage done must have been considerable. Happily however for the peace of the inhabitants, no repetition of the disgraceful scene took place.

The result was, the election of Sir Robert and his Son, leaving Lord Charles Townshend in a minority of 30 votes.

The hereditary and personal attachment of the place to this noble and honourable family, is elegantly and forcibly expressed in the following couplets, part of a ballad circulated on the occasion.

Hail to the Chief, who in Triumph advances,
Honour'd and blest be his Ancestors' Sign !
Long may the Stag, in his banner that glances,
Wave on old Tamworth, the grace of his Line !
Heav'n give him strength in strife,
Blessings, and length of life,
Proud rise his antlers, and shadow the plain :
While the good Burgher men
Shout from their ancient glen,
Hail to the Stag of Lord TOWNSHEND again !

Our's is no Fawn, that's bred up by a keeper,
Bold with the Docs, but in combat afraid :

When the roar of the Lion sounds deeper and deeper,
 He gallops in glory, and tears up the glade.
 Strong in his antler'd pride,
 Turning the battle's tide,
 High like a giant, he stands o'er the slain :
 Tamworth's chief merry-men
 Fling back their praises then,
 Hail to the Stag of Lord TOWNSHEND again !

Subsequent to the election, and in consequence of expressions used during its continuance, the following correspondence took place between Mr. W. Peel, and Mr. W. Floyer.

" To the Electors of Tamworth.

" Gentlemen,

" It has been notified to me by a friend, that Mr. W. Peel has disclosed a correspondence that has within these few days taken place between that hon. gentleman and myself, therefore I shall without hesitation lay the facts before you :—and a most extraordinary fact, Gentlemen, you surely will think it, that the hon. gentleman should express a public hope upon your hustings on Friday last, that all the animosities engendered by the late contest at Tamworth, should be sunk and forgotten upon the close of that contest,—yet that the hon. gentleman should on the Sunday following send me the annexed challenge, merely for having charged his father with truths that the hon. Baronet has not even ventured to dispute.

" Sir,

" Drayton, Sunday June 21st.

" The Tamworth contest is now at an end, and the sentiments I expressed to you on Thursday last remain unchanged.

" I think it my duty, as a son and as a gentleman, to demand that satisfaction, which the gross and unprovoked insults lately offered by you to my father require.

" My friend, Captain Peel, the bearer of this message, will make every necessary arrangement, with any gentleman you may think proper to appoint as your friend.

" I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

" W. H. C. Floyer, Esq. Hints.

WILLIAM PEEL."

" The bells were almost upon the point of summoning me to church when I received this hostile message, therefore I had but little time for deliberation ; however I trust that the subjoined answer will meet with your approbation.

" Sir,

" Hints, 22d June, 1818.

" Until Sir Robert Peel has cleared his character from the stain of faithlessness that my late address shews it to be marked with, I shall not consider him entitled to the laws of honour ; and then, I shall beg you to understand, that there is no greater disparity between Sir Robert's age and mine, than there is between mine and your own.

" I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

" W. H. C. FLOYER."

"Thus far, Gentlemen, are we arrived, and now, Mr. W. Peel must allow me just to suggest, that if ever he should again feel a disposition to call out a man with a wife and family, it would be thought quite as courageous, and prove infinitely more to his credit, if less publicity were given to the affair, than the hon. gentleman has adopted in this instance. The hon. gentleman being a bachelor, may not know that where a married man is living in habits of affection with his wife and family, their suspicions sometimes occasion great difficulties, when matters of this kind unhappily occur.

"Here, Gentlemen, I pause for the present, but on the 6th of November I will lay the whole proceedings before the Court of King's Bench, and leave it to that learned and upright body to decide, whether the uncontradicted charges that I felt it a most painful duty to exhibit against the hon. father, Sir Robert Peel, are a justification of what appears to me a most intrusive and indelicate outrage on the part of the hon. son, Mr. W. Peel.

"I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
With most unfeigned respect and esteem,
Your zealous and sincere well wisher,

"Hints, June 23d, 1818.

W. H. C. FLOYER."

However by the judicious conduct of their respective friends, this affair terminated amicably,—at a moment when the parties were about to proceed to the borders of a foreign country.

In explanation of the facts which have been supposed to originate this personal quarrel, we subjoin a further correspondence, which, whilst it alludes to the cause, also explains its real circumstances.

"To the Worthy Electors of Tamworth.

"Gentlemen,

"Mr. Floyer has thought proper to attack my character in a printed address, totally unprovoked and unmerited, by charging me with having violated an engagement entered into at a convivial meeting one day after dinner. When the engagement is said to have been entered into, Mr. Floyer was not present, but takes it for granted, that I pledged my support at all times to some one of the Townshend family, to obtain a seat in Parliament for the Borough of Tamworth. I have no recollection of any such pledge, and to render it the less probable, I had neither right nor inducement to be concerned in any such contract. Would the electors who are said to have been present, have listened with patience to an undertaking on my part to endeavour to fasten on the Borough a Townshend, though the family had sold the whole of their property in and about Tamworth, and though the candidate might be ever so incapable of giving satisfaction to his constituents.

"Mr. Floyer is a stranger to the connexion which has subsisted for twenty-seven years between the Townshend family and myself. A connexion of the most cordial and satisfactory nature. I have repeatedly been thanked by almost every branch of that noble family,

for the part I have uniformly taken in maintaining their interest in Tamworth. Therefore to be thus attacked is, I will venture to say, totally without a precedent.

"Those who are unacquainted with me have a right to call for more than my bare assertions. I have therefore obtained permission to publish Lord John Townshend's letter to Mr. Blake, (a joint trustee to the will of the late Marquis Townshend) a letter dictated by a sense of duty, and affording proofs of a good heart and sound understanding.

"I remain, Gentlemen,

Your faithful humble servant,

ROBERT PEEL."

"Grosvenor Place, (at Lord Egremont's),
June 17, Wednesday night.

"Dear Blake,

"Expecting to have had the pleasure of seeing you again, I did not trouble you with the note which I had written and intended to send you yesterday. It was merely to say, that though I had felt the immediate and indispensable necessity of authorizing you to explain my misconception of the part I was disposed to take at Tamworth, (such acknowledgment of my error being equally due to the Marchioness, to Lord Charles, to the electors and myself,) yet it would be utterly inconsistent with truth and good faith, if I were in the remotest degree to insinuate that I had been made the dupe of any artful misrepresentation on the part of Sir Robert Peel or his agents.

"My own sentiments, as is well known to you and to every one, have uniformly been, that after our sale of the property, not only all connexion with the Borough was in fact dissolved, but that it was highly proper it should be acknowledged to have ceased, and most especially that the family interest, if any remained, ought not to be exerted in hostility to Sir Robert Peel, whose invariable attachment to my father, and handsome conduct towards the Townshend family, entitled him, in my opinion, to every return on our part, when by the loss of the family estates, our pretensions were, as I conceived, at an end. You and I were left trustees to a property greatly diminished from its former size, and under complicated embarrassments, which we are to endeavour by economy and good management to relieve, and to provide if possible some future accumulation of income.

"Instead of cultivating an electioneering influence at Tamworth, we very wisely sold the property, and it appeared to me that our best policy and first duty was to discourage any such chimerical, and I also think improper speculation, as that of retaining an influence where we had no longer any pretensions.

"That every part of the family, and all connected with it, entertained the same sentiments, I firmly believed; and when you suggested to me some time ago, your notion of the possibility of Mr. Robins having a claim to the support of the family, as the purchaser of the estates, you must remember how decidedly I differed from the view which you appeared to have taken on this subject. Had any communication whatever been made to me (as I cannot but observe by the way might naturally have been expected), respecting Lord Charles's sudden intentions, the unpleasant error I fell into in mis-

conceiving and in consequence misrepresenting Lady Townshend's wishes, would not have occurred; but I must frankly add that my own opinions as to the line of conduct to be pursued would most assuredly have remained unaltered.

Believe me to be your's truly,
 " R. Blake, Esq. (Signed) JOHN TOWNSHEND."

" Grosvenor Place, at the Earl of Egremont's.
 June 18.

" My Dear Sir,

" I think it right to send you the enclosed copy of my letter to Mr. Blake, to whom I have reason to believe it had been suggested that I have been made the dupe of artful misrepresentations by your agents at Tamworth.

" It would be great injustice to you and to them, if I did not exculpate you from every such charge.

Your faithful and obedient servant,
 " Sir Robert Peel. JOHN TOWNSHEND."

" P. S. You received I hope my other letter which was left at your house the day after you left town."

232. TAVISTOCK, (DEVONSHIRE.)

THIS borough, formerly the seat of the Earls of Devonshire, was by King Henry the Eighth, at the dissolution of the abbey, given to the Russel family. It has ever since been the property of the Bedford title. Two branches of this noble family, *Lords William and John Russel*, represent the place.

233. TAUNTON, (SOMERSET.)

We presume Sir Wm. Burroughs was invited from Colchester to oppose Mr. Powell Collins, (a gentleman residing in the neighbourhood of the town, and brother-in-law of Sir Thomas Lethbridge,) upon motives entirely of a political bearing; since any natural connexion of Sir William with the place, cannot be supposed to exist on the day of election.

Dr. Blake proposed Mr. Baring, and in his address to the electors stated, that this was the fourth time he had experienced the satisfaction of bringing forward this highly respectable gentleman to their notice. The honourable and consistent conduct which Mr. Baring had pursued in Parliament, had furnished him with abundant reasons for reflecting with pleasure on the humble interference he had made on his behalf. On every important question, this gentleman had uniformly advocated the best interests of the people, had always shewn himself a steady friend to economy in the expenditure of the public money, and on the late suspension of the public liberties—the trial by jury—on a temperate reform of the representation—on the alien bill, and every other topic affecting the rights and liberties of the community, Mr. Baring had invariably shewn himself the friend of the public. On all these points Mr. Baring's feelings had been responsive to his

own, which being regulated by those genuine whig principles, which were so happily for this country established at the period of the Revolution, were fully satisfied, in having in Mr. Baring so enlightened and independent an advocate. He then called on the electors of Taunton to support the above principles with zeal and energy, but without any feeling of ill-will or animosity towards those who differed from them, allowing to others the same privilege of thinking and acting, as they would claim for themselves.

This was seconded by Mr. Welch, sen.

H. P. Collins, Esq. was proposed by Dr. Bryant, and seconded by Mr. C. Poole; and Sir W. Burroughs was proposed by Mr. Melhuish, and seconded by Mr. Bunter. The poll was closely contested for five days, and Mr. Collins was eventually in a minority with his opponent of five. The numbers polled were, as under:

	Baring.	Burroughs.	Collins.
First day.	243.....	138.....	123
Second.....	90.....	66.....	38
Third.....	76.....	56.....	48
Fourth.....	12.....	16.....	36
Fifth.....	30.....	28.....	54
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	441	304	299

On which *Mr. Baring* and *Sir William Burroughs, Bart.* were declared duly elected, and are returned accordingly.

A meeting, however, of the friends of the unsuccessful candidate took place; when the following resolutions were adopted; which were subsequently followed up by Mr. Collins's address to the town.

“TAUNTON ELECTION.—At a very numerous and highly respectable meeting of the Electors of the Borough of Taunton, friends of Henry Powell Collins, Esq., one of the late candidates for the representation of that Borough in Parliament, convened at the Market House, on Thursday, 25th day of June instant, for the purpose of taking into consideration and adopting such means as should be deemed expedient to secure to Mr. Collins his seat in Parliament as one of the representatives of the said Borough;

“Frederic Corfield, Esq., in the Chair;

“Resolved unanimously, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that Henry Powell Collins Esq., our late worthy and highly respectable representative in Parliament, and one of the late candidates in the recent contest for our representation in the approaching Parliament, had a majority of legal votes over Sir William Burroughs, Bart. and ought to have been returned instead of the said Sir Wm. Burroughs.

“Resolved unanimously, That the electors do present a petition to the House of Commons against the return of Sir Wm. Burroughs, and praying that the said Mr. Collins may be declared duly elected, upon the ground alleged in the preceding resolution.

“Resolved unanimously, That the object in question is the cause of the electors; that Mr. Collins be not permitted to incur the smallest personal expense whatever in asserting and recovering for us his seat in Parliament as one of the representatives of the Borough of

Taunton; that a subscription be accordingly entered into, for defraying the expenses of preferring and prosecuting with effect such petition to the House of Commons, and that such subscription be open to all the friends of Mr. Collins, whether electors or others.

" Resolved unanimously, " That the overplus, if any, of the subscription fund, shall be presented as a donation to the Taunton and Somerset hospital.

" Resolved unanimously, That a committee of management be appointed by the general committee, with power to add to its numbers; and that any three do form a quorum.

" Resolved unanimously, That subscriptions be immediately paid into either of the Taunton banks, in the names of John Badcock and Frederick Corfield, Esq., as joint treasurers, to be advanced by them in such sums as the committee of management shall from time to time direct or require.

" Several gentlemen, agents of Mr. Collins, having offered their gratuitous services in the professional conduct of the intended petition, in aid of the pecuniary subscription ;

" Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to them for so handsome a contribution.

" Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this meeting be given to Charles Frederick Williams, Esq., for his indefatigable and valuable exertions at the poll, as counsel for Mr. Collins; and still more, for his very handsome letter now read.

" Resolved unanimously, That these resolutions be published in the Taunton Courier, the two Sherborne, and The Times and Courier newspapers.

" FREDERICK CORFIELD, Chairman."

The chairman having quitted the chair,

" Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to him for his able conduct in the chair."

A very liberal subscription was immediately entered into, to which all classes of the electors, in the interest of Mr. Collins, contributed according to their means.

" To the Worthy and Independent Electors of the Borough of Taunton.

" Gentlemen,

" I had entertained a reasonable expectation that the issue of our recent contest would have imposed upon me the gratifying task of offering you my sincere thanks for having, for the third time, placed me in the honourable post of one of your parliamentary representatives : —But, although the cause of our opponent has been awhile sustained by a temporary and small majority, I am not on that account the less grateful to those friends whose exertions have given me that station upon the poll, which, as it comprises a majority of legal votes, assures me of ultimate success.

" The generous and noble spirit which has prompted you to make my cause your own,—the active and energetic measures which you have adopted in the assertion of your just rights by petition to the House of Commons against the return of my opponent, fill me with gratitude, and demand, and shall receive, my heartfelt thanks and

most cordial co-operation.—And here, I must not omit my grateful acknowledgments to my numerous friends, not electors, who have associated their respectable names with yours; in defence of your invaluable franchise.

"The whole course of the late poll, influenced as it was by a combination of causes hostile to my interests, has suggested that only alternative which you have manfully embraced—namely, an appeal for justice (I ask no more) to a higher tribunal, more competent in its powers to the decision of litigated questions by the standard of legal evidence taken under the sanction of a deliberate oath.

"Gentlemen, I await firmly and patiently the result of the impending appeal, in the confident expectation that our triumph will derive from its temporary suspension, the brighter honours and the more beneficial effects.

"Assure yourselves of my unceasing solicitude for the prosperity of the town of Taunton, and of my unabated attachment the interests of my friends and neighbours, its worthy and independent electors,

And believe me, Gentlemen,

Your faithful and obliged Friend and Servant,

"Hatch Court, 6th July, 1818.

HENRY POWELL COLLINS."

234. TEWKESBURY.

John Edmund Dowdeswell, Esq. is again returned with *Mr. John Martin*. The latter gentleman has maintained to this representation ever since the death of his venerable father, who sat for this borough in nine successive parliaments.

235. THETFORD, (NORFOLK.)

Lord Charles Fitzroy, of the ducal family of Grafton, and *N. W. R. Colborne, Esq.* are returned by the corporation. Both the former members go out. An opposition was at one time threatened by a Mr. Webster.

236. THIRSK, (YORKSHIRE.)

Robert Greenhill Russell, Esq. who sat in the last parliament as Robert Greenhill, is again returned with his former colleague, *Robert Frankland, Esq.* the proprietor of the burgage tenements of this village.

237. TIVERTON, (DEVON.)

THE Right Hon. Richard Ryder, (brother of Lord Harrowby) again returned with *Wm. Fitzhugh, Esq.* by the corporation of this town; whose population amounts to 7,000. Mr. Fitzhugh was in the lists of the late Parliament called Robert, but the right name is William. We mention this to prevent any confusion of persons. The good folks of this close borough relate an answer given by one of the townspeople (having no vote) to a question asked him, if he knew

who the new member was? to which he replied, "I don't know, but I suppose *he fits you*." (Fitzhugh.)

239. TOTNES, (DEVON.)

Thomas Peregrine Courtney, Esq. returned with *Mr. W. Holmes*, removed from Tregony.

239. TREGONY, (CORNWALL.)

Two fresh members sit for this borough in the present Parliament; *Viscount Barnard*, who lately represented Winchelsea, and *James O'Callaghan, Esq.*

240. TRURO, (CORNWALL.)

THIS is a select contest in the corporation. Both the former members retired. The candidates on the present occasion were *Lord F. Somerset, Wm. E. Tomline, Esq.* Sir H. Vivian, and Wm. Gossett. The numbers for the two former, who are for the present returned, were twelve; for the two latter eleven. Sir W. Vivian has, in an address to the mayor and corporation, publicly declared his intention of petitioning against the return.

241. WALLINGFORD, (BERKS.)

THE former members, *W. L. Hughes*, and *E. T. Maitland, Esqrs.* again returned by this town.

242. WAREHAM (DORSET.)

THIS borough is within four miles of Corfe-castle, and both return two members; the late representatives of this borough have shifted their quarters. The present members are Mr. *John Calcraft*, from Rochester, and *Thomas Denman, Esq.* a barrister, being his first entrée into the House.

243. WARWICKSHIRE.

THE notice of this election for this county coming late, in its alphabetical order, forces from us an observation too powerful and important to pass over in silence. The remark we are enabled to suggest, after travelling as we have on paper through the heart of the country, is this—"That the elections for the midland counties have been conducted with great unanimity in the choice of members; in these counties the mass of manufacturing interests is concentrated, and as it was in the same districts that a spirit of disaffection, (not far removed from the character of decided rebellion,) was attempted to be roused, the tranquillity to which we

have alluded, may be taken as a very powerful sign of the internal prosperity of the kingdom. Is this a fair and impartial criterion to judge of those late measures which have in all other parts of the kingdom been so *violently*, perhaps we may say, so *ignorantly* commented upon?"

The county of Warwick presents us again with another instance of an unanimous election. On the 24th of June, the day appointed by the High Sheriff for the election of two knights to serve this County in the ensuing Parliament, a numerous meeting of the freeholders took place at the Shire Hall. The High Sheriff took the chair. The usual routine being despatched, Wrottesley Digby, Esq. proposed Dugdale Stratford Dugdale, Esq. and Sir Charles Mordaunt, and was seconded by Mr. Guimes. The proposition being carried,

Mr. Dugdale returned thanks for the honour conferred upon him by his constituents, and observed, that this last proof of their kindness would call forth all the energies he was possessed of, to promote their interest, prosperity, and happiness.

Sir Charles Mordaunt said, "When he considered the numbers and high respectability of the freeholders of this County, he might say, that it would not be easy to find, out of the 650 seats in the House of Commons, two seats that were more honourably disposed of, or more enviable from their importance, than those to which he and his worthy colleague had been elevated. When he said this, which he did with considerable pride, he was fully aware that to no two seats in that House were attached more important duties, or greater responsibility. He hoped that the valuable assistance he had hitherto received from many enlightened members in the County, would still be extended to himself and friend; and he trusted that any failure in their duty would not be supposed to arise from inattention to the interests of their constituents."—The worthy *Baronet* concluded by declaring his determination to prove himself worthy of their choice.

The two newly elected knights of the shire were then invested with the sword and spurs, and afterwards carried in chairs tastefully decorated with laurel, flowers, and bows of blue coloured riband, from the County Hall to the Court-house, where they alighted, amidst the cheers of the populace; the band of music in the procession playing the national air of God save the King.

244. WARWICK (BOROUGH.)

THE same harmony which prevailed at the County nomination, attended the election of this ancient city. The late members *Charles Mills, Esq. and the Hon. Sir C. J. Greville, Knight*, were unanimously returned.

245. WELLS (SOMERSET.)

Charles Wm. Taylor, and J. P. Tudway, Esquires, again represent this city.

246. WENDOVER (BUCKS.)

Mr. George Smith, and the *Honourable Robert Smith*, are returned from this borough. The former being the brother, and the latter the son of Lord Carrington, who was the banking friend of the late right honourable William Pitt.

247. WENLOCK (SHROPSHIRE.)

Cecil Weld Forrester, Esq. and the *Honourable John Simpson*, again returned.

248. WEOBLY (HEREFORDSHIRE.)

Viscount Weymouth, (son of the Marquis of Bath,) takes his seat, for the first time, from this borough; in conjunction with the late member, *Lord J. C. Bentinck*.

249. WESTBURY (WILTS.)

Ralph Franco, (son-in-law of Sir M. M. Lopes,) again returned with *Lord F. N. Conyngham*, (a new member) for his colleague.

250. WEST LOOE (CORNWALL.)

Henry Goulbourn, Esq. (lately representing St. Germans,) is now removed to this borough; and *Sir Charles Hulse, Bart.* who sat in the last Parliament as Mr. Charles Hulse, is again returned.

251. WESTMINSTER (CITY.)

We dismiss at once from this statement (as a builder removes rubbish, before he attempts a foundation) the daily accounts of electioneering *manège*, gross invective, personal altercation, and repeated blackguardisms, which attended the under-plot of this election.

In another point of view, we consider the result as a most important proof of the *soundness* of the political feeling of the country, and of its innoxious freedom from revolutionary principles.

There were six candidates for the representation of this important and populous city. Sir Francis Burdett, Sir Samuel Romilly, Capt. Sir Murray Maxwell, Henry Hunt, the Hon. D. Kinnaird, and Major Cartwright. The two latter polled individually 63 and 20 votes, and retired during the poll. The fourth kept up the farce with a bull-dog tenacity to the end of the period allowed by law; having in fifteen days, by 84 votes in his favour, acquitted the electors of Westminster of any presumed connexion with him. It remains now to follow the turns of this contest, as it affected the success of the three remaining candidates. In contemplation of the dissolution of

Parliament, the electors of Westminster had turned their eyes towards Mr. Wetherell, the late member for Shaftesbury, and who as an advocate, had successfully defended Watson and others from the charge of High Treason. To the deputation which waited upon him with the offer, Mr Wetherell replied, that he felt proud of an offer from the many most respectable and independent gentlemen, inhabitants of Westminster, who had done him the honour to fix upon him as a person fit to represent them in Parliament; and he hoped they would accept his most unfeigned thanks for their good wishes and their pledge of support; he was, however, compelled, not from any doubt of success, to decline the honour; but from his professional engagements, and other private reasons. He sincerely hoped, that the gentlemen would fix upon some other independent candidate, and by their united efforts rescue the city of Westminster from the disgrace it has so long endured.

"The disgrace which the city of Westminster has so long endured," seeing that the *most popular* candidates in the Kingdom had represented it, was rather an *ominous* expression.

Mr. Wetherell then having declined, and Lord Cochrane having declared his intention of retiring from Parliament, an element which he found quite out of his management; the following meeting took place.

Crown and Anchor Tavern, June 4. At a Public Meeting held this day, for the purpose of considering of two fit and proper persons to represent the city and liberty of Westminster;

Mr. Sturch in the chair;

Lord Cochrane having declared his determination not to accept a seat in the next Parliament, and having taken leave of his constituents, it was

Resolved unanimously, That the best thanks of the electors of Westminster are due, and are hereby given, to Lord Cochrane, for his steady conduct in endeavouring to procure a radical reform in the House of Commons, for his exertions on all occasions in the cause of human freedom, and for his manfully declining to accept the pre-eminent honour of being again returned to Parliament as one of their representatives, when circumstances prevent him from being present to discharge his duty to his constituents.

The interruption and tumult produced by Mr. Hunt and his followers, which, upon the above resolution being passed, immediately took place, prevented the electors who called the meeting from proceeding with the business of the day, and at length compelled the chairman to dissolve the meeting.

The outrageous conduct pursued at this public meeting was not however unexpected, and it had therefore been previously resolved, that in the event of a protracted interruption, the electors who intended to propose Sir Francis Burdett and the Hon. Douglas Kinnaird, as representatives for Westminster in the next Parliament, would re-assemble and adopt such measures as might seem necessary for affording an opportunity to the electors at large to return those two gentlemen to Parliament; and, having met, they proceeded as follows :—

At a meeting of Westminster electors, held at the Crown and Anchor tavern, in the Strand, on Thursday, June 4;

Peter Richardson, Esq. in the chair;

It was resolved unanimously, That we will follow the example successfully pursued by our predecessors, who, in the year 1807, were by similar tumult and violence prevented from proceeding with any business in the public meeting.

That the resolution then unanimously passed be adopted by this meeting as follows:

"That it would be to the immortal honour of the city of Westminster, and afford a great and glorious example to the electors of the United Kingdom, that they should return Sir Francis Burdett to Parliament, free from every sacrifice and expense to himself, upon independent principles, consonant to the genuine spirit of the Constitution of England, which declares that elections shall be free, and without corruption."

Resolved unanimously, That the electors will not disappoint the expectations of the country; but following up the examples they set in the year 1807, 1812, and 1814, will again return their representatives to Parliament free from personal trouble and expense, and without making them candidates.

Resolved, That Sir Francis Burdett having with unshaken firmness invariably expressed the "sense of the people," in evil report and in good report, and lent his best assistance to procure for them a full, fair, and free representation in Parliament, and by maintaining the right of trial by jury in all cases, even at the cost of personal imprisonment in the Tower, is a fit and proper person to represent this city and liberty in Parliament.

That the Hon. Douglas Kinnaird, the personal friend of Sir Francis Burdett, the advocate of annually elected Parliaments, universal suffrage, and the ballot, on whose talents and courage the electors of Westminster may rely, is a fit and proper person to represent this city and liberty in Parliament, conjointly with our present worthy representative Sir Francis Burdett.

That for the purpose of returning Sir Francis Burdett and the Hon. Douglas Kinnaird to Parliament in the manner proposed, a committee be now appointed.

That for the purpose of carrying the above resolutions into effect, a subscription be now opened, and that subscriptions be received by Mr. Brooks, 110, Strand; Mr. Robinson, 99, Dean-street, Soho; Edward Langley, Esq. 18, Edgware-road; and at the bar of the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand.

This public meeting was quickly followed by other measures originating with the interested parties. A public meeting (of which the following is the authentic account) was held to invite Sir Samuel Romilly to stand forward as a candidate.

"To Sir Samuel Romilly."

SIR,

Westminster, June 6.

"Anxious to see this populous and important city represented in Parliament, by a person conspicuous in the country for talents and integrity, We, the undersigned inhabitants of Westminster, request

you to permit us to put you in nomination at the ensuing election ; we further request you to abstain from all personal attendance, trouble, and expense ; we require from you no pledge, since the uniform tenour of your honourable life, your known attachment to the Constitution, your zealous and unremitting efforts for the amelioration of the laws, the correction of abuses, and the support of the cause of freedom, justice, and humanity, wherever assailed, are a sure pledge to us of your qualifications for our service, in common with that of the country at large.

“ We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your faithful Servants,

John Mackay	George Metcalfe	George Yonge
John Rodwell	George Lamb	A. Ritchie
Wm. Allason	James Stodart	Thomas Wright and Co.
J. Arnold	L'gonier Thomas	James Sutton
Edward Jeffery	George Lane	John Wood
Robert Linerly	Henry Joyce	Nathaniel Roberts
Robert H. Evans	George Adcock	J. Dunn
G. Philips	Robert Walpole	S. Yockney, Son, and
H. G. Bennet	James Chambers	Yockney
Daniel Giles	H. Donaldson	John Paternoster
Harvey Combe	P. Moore	George Austen
R. Payne Knight	Henry Burgess	W. H. Davis
Ja. Perry	J. Willis	John Wilson
Boyce Combe	R. Griffin	John Smith
Cliff Ashmore	V. Knox	James O. Pettitt
J. Mills	T. Chamberlayne	William Vickery
J. Fisher	R. Whitcroft	Keene and Horsford
Robert Spencer	J. Oliphant	Richards and Son
Geo. Bainbridge	R. W. Clarkson	Christopher Allen
Tho. Hughes	John Nash	Stephen Lewis
Joseph Delafield	Charles Prater	T. Field and Son
J. Hammond	Sefton	George Dawne
Geo. Clarkson	J. T. Walker	Charles Smith
Rich. Henderson	Thomas Tomkison	J. Russell
Richard Tait	John Davies	Joseph Sharp
T. Wishart	Samuel Furnis	Thomas Orain
Thomas Price	Wm. Barclay	J. H. D'Egville
E. and W. Wilson	Wm. Strong	H. H. M. Howard
C. Tew	John Dingwall	Dudley North
Wm. Hastings	Henry Richards	Cadell and Davies
P. Laurie	G. Purse	James Abercrombie."
J. Throckmorton		

“ Gentlemen,—In answer to the requisition which I have this day had the honour to receive from you, I do not hesitate to say, that though I should never have presumed to offer myself as a candidate to represent the city of Westminster in Parliament, yet, if it should be the pleasure of a majority of the electors, without any solicitation or interference on my part, to choose me for one of their representatives, I shall think that the highest honour has been con-

secured on me that it was possible for me to attain. I shall be proud to accept such an honour, and I shall endeavour to discharge to the best of my abilities the important duties which it will impose upon me.

" I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

With great respect, your most obedient and faithful Servant,
 " June 8, 1818. SAMUEL ROMILLY."

" In consequence of the above assent, a meeting of the Committee was held at the British, when it was resolved to form District Committees, of gentlemen voluntarily engaging to act in their respective parishes.

" James Macdonald, John Mackay, and Thomas Wishart, Esqrs., were appointed treasurers, to receive voluntary subscriptions to defray the necessary expenses of the election.

" And it was resolved, That the Committee and their friends should meet again at the British on the following day at three o'clock precisely, to take further steps to secure Sir Samuel Romilly's election.

" British, June 9.

JOHN MACKAY, Chairman."

Seeing the ground thus occupied by Sir Francis Burdett, and Sir Samuel Romilly, Captain Sir M. Maxwell stepped forward, and sailor like, hung up a blue peter, declaring himself ready to sail when the hands were aboard.

The challenge of this gallant officer was thus made :

" To the Independent Electors of the City of Westminster.

" Gentlemen,

" My life having been passed in the service of my country, I am unused to addresses of this nature, and to professions of any kind I am averse. Of myself and my pretensions I must speak with diffidence : whether my conduct has been such as to merit the confidence of my fellow citizens I am the last to judge ; but this I may and will say, that whilst our country was engaged in war, the whole thought and occupation of my mind was to be among the foremost where the battle raged. Now that the blessings of peace have been restored, I have the ambition of striving to be useful as a member of the House of Commons. It is with this view, and with the hope of being useful, that I presume to offer myself for the high honour of representing the city of Westminster. Should I be entrusted with this honour, every hour of my life shall be devoted to its service ; for whether it be in war, or whether it be in peace, I will yield to no man in attachment to my King, and in veneration for our free and happy Constitution.

" This is the only profession I will make ; and now, Gentlemen, placing my cause in your hands, I can with truth assure you that

" I am your most devoted and faithful Servant,
 MURRAY MAXWELL."

This was soon followed by a public meeting, espousing the cause thus offered to their adoption.

At a numerous and respectable Meeting of Parishioners of the Parishes of St. Clement Danes, and St. Mary-le-Strand, held at Willis's Coffee-house, Serle-street, on Monday, June 15 ;

R. Twining, Jun. Esq., in the chair ;

" Resolved, That the city of Westminster having been, at various times, represented by a distinguished officer of the British Navy, it is the opinion of this meeting, that it would be desirable to nominate a gentleman of that profession at the ensuing election.

" That Captain Sir Murray Maxwell being a supporter of the King and Constitution, as by law established, is, in the opinion of this meeting, a fit and proper person to represent this city in Parliament.

" That a committee be appointed to superintend and forward the election of Captain Sir Murray Maxwell, to meet at this house.

" That Wm. Nurse, John Sale, Wm. Soulsby, — Nethersole, Matthew Chessall, James Holland, John Humphries, — Abbott, Josh. Neeld, Lancelot Burton, — Pusey, Esqrs. ; Dr. Clarke, Messrs. Thresher, Fisher, Low, J. Cadogan, Firmine, Scrivener, Humphries, jun., W. Nurse, jun., Ponten, Neeld of the Strand, Warwick, James Standage, Terry, and Green, be the Committee, with power to add to the same.

" That an active canvass be immediately commenced in these parishes, to secure Sir Murray Maxwell's election.

" That these resolutions be published in the morning and evening papers, under the direction of the Committee.

" RICHARD TWINING, Jun. Chairman."

We have now the three efficient candidates in the field, viz. Sir Francis Burdett, Sir Samuel Romilly, Sir Murray Maxwell.

The first day's proceedings being given at full length from the Times, may fairly indicate the tone, spirit, and bias of the parties concerned.

The first day of the election was the 19th June, the ever to be remembered anniversary of the battle of Waterloo.

On this day's election, an immense crowd collected in Covent-garden at an early hour. The scaffolds erected in front of the hustings were soon filled, and long before the hour at which the proceedings were to commence, the space between the scaffold and the hustings was completely occupied. Sir Murray Maxwell's friends had hoisted a union flag, and three ships' ensigns, white, blue, and red, on the scaffolds at the extremity, next King-street, nearly opposite to the part of the hustings on which the gallant Knight afterwards took his station. A few minutes after nine o'clock, Mr. Hunt, accompanied by his two sons, and several friends, arrived in a barouch, amidst the huzzas of the populace, at the hustings. From the centre of the barouch his red flag was displayed. It bore the inscription, "*Universal Suffrage*," and was surmounted by the cap of liberty, round which was written "*Henry Hunt and*

Liberty." Mr. Hunt's barouch was preceded by a number of persons wearing red cockades. Mr. Hunt having bowed repeatedly to his friends, took his station on that part of the hustings adjoining Henrietta-street, and directed his flag to be affixed to one of the scaffolding poles opposite. Mr. Peter Walker, Mr. Cleary, and the friends of Major Cartwright, soon after made their appearance. The friends of Sir Francis Burdett stationed themselves almost in the centre of the hustings, and, by displaying placards with the Hon. Baronet's name inscribed on them, excited loud cheering amongst the crowd.

A Mr. Pitt at this time exhibited from the centre of the hustings a large placard with the name of "Burdett," which was hailed with loud applause, but not unmixed with a considerable share of groans and hisses.

Mr. Hunt on this stepped forward, and called on the friends of Burdett to "shew their man"—a taunt which had the effect of turning all the popular clamour for the moment against the absent Baronet.

Mr. Hunt, when the noise ceased, said "If he (Sir Francis) be here, let him stand forward."

Mr. Hunt again addressed the multitude. He observed, that the High Bailiff had intimated his wish that the oldest persons who offered as candidates should be heard first. Although he had, he believed, been the first to propose himself as a member for Westminster, yet he hoped those whom he was addressing would suffer him to be the last to speak. He trusted they would hear patiently every gentleman who demanded their attention; at the same time he could not help thinking that candidates ought not to appear by proxy.

Shortly after this, Sir Murray Maxwell arrived, dressed in a full naval uniform, and was received with a mixture of hisses and applause.

A few minutes after ten the act against bribery was read, and the High Bailiff sworn in the usual manner by Mr. Birnie.

Mr. Sturch then came forward and observed, that he had been informed since he came on the hustings that he was to be the first person who should have the honour of addressing the electors. (*Cries of No, no.*) It was not on his own account he came forward, but to support a Gentleman whom he felt it his duty to nominate, because he had long been their representative. Here the noise of the crowd increased so that none could hear the speaker except those close to him. A paper with the name of Burdett was held over his head, to intimate that he was speaking for Sir Francis, but this did not abate the tumult and cries of disapprobation. Mr. Sturch declared that what he had to say, would take up only a very short time, but this assurance produced no effect.

In the midst of this tumult Mr. Hunt came forward from the end of the hustings, and walked along the railing erected to keep off the crowd from the place of polling. He advanced towards the speaker apparently with the view of hearing what was said, and the noise and hubbub increased as he approached. He stopped nearly opposite the middle of the hustings, and fresh appeals were made to the crowd to hear Mr. Sturch. Some called out "Will Englishmen condemn unheard?" Others "Every gentleman will be heard in his turn," and at last the noise in some measure abated.

Mr. Sturch then said, if they were disposed to hear him, he would proceed. His intention in addressing the electors was to nominate a Gentleman for their representative. He begged to congratulate them on the time having again arrived, when, in consequence of the gracious condescension of his Majesty's ministers they were about to enjoy the advantage of exercising their elective franchise. They were doubtless aware that in ancient times the people exercised that right on every occasion that Parliament assembled. Every session was in fact a new Parliament, and those who were elected knew that they would very soon have to return to their constituents, and submit to have judgment passed on their conduct as representatives. Such was the state of the people's right of election in the early periods of our parliamentary history; and the first effectual infringement of this invaluable privilege, at least under the form of law, took place in the reign of William and Mary, when an act was passed to provide that Parliaments might sit for three years. But the greatest infringement of this right was that made in the reign of George I., when a Parliament, which had been chosen for three years, thought fit, when the termination of that period was very near at hand, to extend it, and men who were in possession of seats which they were about to vacate voted that they should retain them four years longer. But the greater the encroachments which had been made on the people's rights, and the greater the number that had been wrested from them, the more tenacious ought they to be in defence of those that remained, and the more determined to make a good use of the exercise of them. They had now the opportunity of electing their representatives, and it was their duty to send into Parliament men who possessed knowledge and talents, and were distinguished for true constitutional principles. They would take care, he hoped, not to send into Parliament men who had no object in going there but to provide for themselves and their families, but such as would be the guardians of liberty and the terror of wicked ministers. With regard to their late representatives, it was not necessary for one of them to make any observations in the prospect of a return. One representative had taken his leave of them, and was about to remove to a distant part of the world. He understood that the noble Lord had in view the purest and most glorious of objects. He was going to assist an oppressed and high-spirited people to recover their rights and regain their independence. To examine his conduct then, with a view to his re-election, was totally out of the question, and saying any thing more on the subject would be to waste their time. Their late representative, Sir Francis Burdett, was, however, still among them, and now they had the right of again returning him to Parliament if they thought fit. The question as to the propriety of so doing lay in a very narrow compass. If they found that he had been pursuing his own private interests in preference to that of the public—if he had neglected to present the people's petitions, and always opposed them—if, instead of endeavouring to check abuses and procure reform, they found that he had been whispering in the ear of ministers with the view of seeking a place (*cries of No, no*)—if he had been the representative of his own interests, and not of his constituents (*cries of No, no*)—then it would be right for them to reject him. If, on the contrary, none of these

suppositions were true—if, during the eleven years that he had served them in Parliament, they found him constantly guided by the same principles, and following the same conduct, which first recommended him to their choice—if he still remained the firm friend of public liberty, and the undaunted advocate of the people's rights; then, if they had any regard to the principles of justice, and to their own consistency, they would come forward with one heart and one voice to re-elect him. With regard to any other candidate it became him to say little. All that he had undertaken to do was to recommend their late illustrious representative, Sir Francis Burdett, once more to their choice. He doubtless had his own opinions and partialities, perhaps his prejudices, with respect to the other candidates; and he should only say that for his own part he had made up his mind as to his choice among the other candidates. Who was so fit as Sir Samuel Romilly to be the colleague of Sir Francis Burdett? He had known the former gentleman long, and admired his upright and able conduct in Parliament, and he should certainly vote for him. At present, however, all that remained for him to do, was to propose the nomination of Sir Francis Burdett to be again one of their representatives. (Towards the close of his speech, Mr. Sturch was greatly annoyed by a body of sailors, who endeavoured to press towards that part of the hustings where Sir M. Maxwell was, and who accosted the gallant officer in no very courteous terms.)

Mr. Richardson, jun. came forward to second this nomination, which he said he did with great pleasure, but he could not agree with the mover as to the colleague he recommended for Sir F. Burdett. He advised the electors to beware of the whig advocate. They wanted no lawyers who would care nothing for their constituents, unless they came to them with a brief in one hand and a fee in the other. As little did they want a court candidate—such a one as now stood before them decorated in all the contemptible paraphernalia of court despotism. For his part he should vote for Sir Francis Burdett, and Sir Francis Burdett only; and he called upon the electors to vote for the worthy Baronet also, and, after him, for any other of the candidates they pleased, except the two he had just pointed out.

Mr. Peter Walker now stepped forward to propose Major Cartwright. He spoke with great vehemence and gesticulation. He said he recommended the venerable Major, as the tried friend of universal suffrage and annual Parliaments. Two factions had been long contending, separately, to subvert the liberties of the people of Westminster, and now it appeared they had united to effect that object. The people had, by the efforts of the corrupt and venal, been too long excluded from the right of sending Members to their own House. But if Major Cartwright were elected, he would exert his utmost efforts to restore to them their long-lost right. It was true, Major Cartwright was infirm; but he would, by his abilities, set millions of people to work, whose petitions could not long be unattended to. Was it not more prudent to send to Parliament a man of tried virtue, of known integrity, than to support candidates who were never heard of before this day? It was said that Major Cartwright was too old; but the next Parliament was likely to be a very short one; and that venerable man would live long enough to perform his duty, ay, and

perform it well, while it existed. He would attend there, as he had done every where else, to the best interests of the people. Who was it that gave a public voice to Westminster? Major Cartwright was the man. That public voice was certainly manifested in the outset, by the support given to Sir Francis Burdett. But to whose labours was it to be traced? To the labours of that luminous writer who gave advice to the Duke of Richmond—who had demonstrated the necessity of reform—and that luminous writer was Major Cartwright. Would they then set this gentleman by, to make room for a man who was not known? Was he to be thrown neglected into the shade, in order that the post of honour might be given to a man who had scarcely ever uttered his sentiments in public? Were they friends to universal suffrage and annual Parliaments? (*Shouts of "Yes, yes," from the crowd.*) Then, whom should they return to Parliament, but the man who had supported those two great principles during a long life? He had supported them by his speeches and writings out of doors, and would not shrink from reiterating his sentiments in the House of Commons. It was said that Major Cartwright was too old for the situation. But the Judges and the Lord Chancellor were also very old, and yet they performed all the legal business of the country. If Major Cartwright could not speak so loud as he (Mr. Walker), still he could deliver his sentiments with sufficient force to demand attention; and this might be observed, that the greatest power of voice was not always indicative of the greatest wisdom of head. By sending Major Cartwright, the friend of universal freedom, to Parliament, they would reward him as he ought to be rewarded for his past services, and they would at the same time confer an honour and a benefit on themselves.

Mr. Parr seconded the nomination. He considered that Major Cartwright, as the zealous advocate of universal suffrage and annual Parliaments, ought to be chosen a representative for Westminster. His character was well known to them. He was invariable in his principles. As for Sir Francis Burdett, it could be proved that he did not vote against the corn bill.

Lord Henry Howard next addressed the electors, but owing to the low tone of voice in which he spoke, and the great noise, very little of what he said could be heard. He reminded them that the period was arrived when they had an opportunity of exercising the most valuable right of freemen, and hoped they would avail themselves of it judiciously. He recommended Sir Samuel Romilly to the electors as a statesman who was an honour to his country and human nature. He had been tried, and never found wanting; and no man was better capable of performing the duties of a representative of the people, or more determined to discharge them diligently and faithfully.

Mr. Wishart, who seconded the nomination of Sir Samuel Romilly, was also very imperfectly heard. He observed, that the learned gentleman who was now nominated deserved the warmest support of the electors, as he had always shewn himself most anxious to have justice administered according to law. He was the first and best of men, the constant advocate of the interests of humanity, and in electing him they would confer an honour on themselves, and shew that they properly estimated the virtues of the man of their choice.

It was said that he was a lawyer, but, like lord chief justice Holt, he was the firm supporter of the Constitution against the encroachments of ministers."

Mr. Glossop proposed the hon. D. Kinnaird, a gentleman whose constitutional principles were well known, as a proper person to be nominated on this occasion. He spoke for some time, but the excessive noise rendered his speech wholly inaudible.

Mr. Richardson, senior, said, he presented himself to second the nomination of the friend of Sir Francis Burdett, the Honourable Douglas Kinnaird. The electors of Westminster had much to oppose here—much influence was exerted against them. He had had the honour to propose Lord Cochrane for the last two Parliaments; he knew the value of a brave seaman, as he had been one himself. If they chose Douglas Kinnaird, Lord Cochrane might be said to have left them a valuable legacy. They had a court candidate. He came forward telling them he had done his duty in the service of his country, but it was compulsory on a seaman to do his duty—he must do it—he did not thank him. He might be a second Nelson, but they knew nothing of it. He had got into a wrong birth in coming before them—he was unknown, otherwise than in his profession. But the gentleman whose nomination he had risen to second, was a man of known talent and principle.

Mr. Willock appeared to nominate Captain Sir Murray Maxwell. It was said that this candidate was not known. He was known, and well known, by his services. He had never turned from an enemy: and after having nobly sustained the cause of the country abroad, he now wished to maintain their rights at home.

Mr. Cheere seconded the nomination. He would leave the gallant Captain's cause in their hands: if they did their duty, he was sure they would select the man who had already proved himself a noble defender of the nation's honour.

Sir Murray Maxwell, who appeared dressed in a full naval uniform, and had been previously assailed by various missiles from the mob, immediately commenced his address, which, after a long interruption, became audible. "I see a gentleman (Mr. Hunt) in front of me who appears desirous that I should be heard, and I hope you will yield to his authority, and favour me with a few minutes' indulgence. I am sure that when he commences he will be heard by you with pleasure; extend therefore at least your justice to me. I am sure, notwithstanding all I hear, that I am popular amongst you, for I see hundreds of pretty girls pressing forward to hear what I have to say. One of the proudest privileges of an Englishman is to stand forward on an occasion like this and solicit the favour of his countrymen. I feel that I am now standing on the boards from which a Rodney, a Hood, a Gardner, and last, though not least in your estimation, a Cochrane, have formerly met with your kind attention and respect. You have long been accustomed to select one of your representatives from the profession to which I have the honour to belong. Of the 365 days in the year, perhaps no one could be more auspicious for a British officer's appeal to his countrymen than the present, the anniversary of the ever-memorable victory of Waterloo. That victory was achieved, indeed, by a service in which I am not engaged, but I

have no doubt that many of you who hear me participated in its dangers and its glories. There is a natural interest, however, taken in such triumphs by that branch of the public service which succeeded at the Nile, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar. One word more before I conclude. 'One gentleman has thought proper to tell you for whom you ought not to vote, and this person is himself the representative of an absent candidate. I appear in person before you, an humble candidate for your suffrages, and presume not to direct your choice with regard to another. I turn myself wholly to you; I throw myself into the midst of you. [Here captain Maxwell was saluted with a considerable quantity of dirt which bespattered all those around him.] I have often received shot from my enemies; this is the first time I have ever received them from my friends. It has been suggested to me that every other candidate has sported his peculiar colours; the custom has not been overlooked by me, and you see them above you, the union jack of old England. My colours are not planted where the seeds of disorder and confusion flourish; they are planted, I trust, in the hearts of the electors of Westminster. Two representatives are to be returned by you: if you select me as a mark of your regard for the naval service, let me be allowed to recommend one from the sister profession of arms; and as the only one amongst the other candidates who answers to this description is Major Cartwright, I recommend him to your notice."

Mr. Harley next stepped forward in support of Mr. Hunt. Great confusion prevailed throughout the course of this gentleman's speech. He observed "Gentlemen, *we* go upon the principles of justice, truth, and humanity; and as to the accusation of promoting disorder which has been made against us, who have been more strenuous in its reprobation? Romilly is a lawyer, and they want to force him upon you; a man who was never in Parliament except for a rotten borough. Mr. Hunt, Gentlemen, has *sworn* to obtain for you all you desire, your liberties and rights, through the medium of universal suffrage, annual parliaments, and election by ballot. You have a court candidate also proposed; and if you elect him, what then becomes of you? You will be slaves, and any thing but Englishmen. Rescue yourselves in time from oppression—select an honest and independent man, who asks nothing from a wicked government, who swears he will take nothing—elect him, Gentlemen, as I am sure you will, and you may hope to live as freemen."

Mr. Gale Jones said, he was anxious on so important an occasion, when Englishmen were assembled to appoint a representative, to state fairly to them the object of their efforts. Such a large and respectable assembly plainly shewed that they were not indifferent to the cause for which they were convened. It was no longer to choose between favourites, but between persons and principles—to choose whether they would cater to their own slavery or assert their freedom. The man whom he had the honour to support would not at a future period, when his seat was secure, shrink from the principles which he declared openly on the present occasion; he would take him by the hand, he knew him to be a friend to the people, and a firm opposer of a wicked minister. It had been said he was a violent man; but a more

peaceable character never appeared before them. Could it be expected that he was to be defamed by the hirelings of a corrupt press, without venturing to defeat such baseness? He (Mr. Jones) felt it his duty to come publicly and manfully forward to assist him in resisting falsehoods. Mr. Hunt's friends were not pressed men; they were volunteers in his cause, and they were willing to share the abuse which had been poured forth upon that injured individual; they would not suffer him to be run down. Of his opponents, some of them professed the same principles, but where were those gentlemen? Of the court candidate, he was sure the electors of Westminster would beware; it was their duty to attend to principles; if that duty had been performed, the ruinous system which had been pursued would not have gained ground. It might be true that Sir Samuel Romilly was an excellent man; but private character was no recommendation there; his friends had done wrong to advise him to offer himself for Westminster, when he could have been elected elsewhere without injury to the cause of freedom.

Mr. Hunt—"After the eloquent address which you have just heard, I have only to represent myself to you as an honest determined Englishman. I wish not to obtain your votes by coming in under any man's wing; the gallant officer and myself are the only real candidates; the rest are ashamed to show their faces, because they know that they would meet with your disapprobation. The gallant officer has manfully appeared in person, and had a right to expect your attention, although his politics are known, and although he be a friend to the despotism which enslaves you. With regard to Sir S. Romilly, I mean to say nothing against him; but he is sure of his seat in the den of corruption; let him therefore go back to his friend the Duke of Norfolk, and the rotten borough of Arundel. I would say a few words respecting Sir Francis Burdett; but no, Gentlemen, no, I see you understand him as well as I do. (*Cries of "Give it to him well, Hunt."*) He may be entitled "the Hero of the back door of the Tower," and has fallen below our notice. The editor of the *Courier* said a little while ago that I deserved to be sent to the Tower. The Tower, Gentlemen, has no terrors for me; but if ever I should go there, I promise you I will never sneak out at the back door. Eleven years ago Sir F. Burdett pledged himself to his constituents to exert all his endeavours to tear out the accursed leaves of the infamous red-book. Has he ever succeeded in tearing out a single leaf, or even in erasing a single name or pension? (*Cries of "No, no."*) Now with your assistance, and although not in Parliament, I have by petition caused the Marquis of Camden to resign his enormous and disgraceful salary. If you return me I will attempt much more, and, if well supported, doubt not of success. My principles are well known; I have raised the cap of liberty—that cap which crowns the statue of the greatest statesman ever known in this country, the statue of Lord Chatham in the Guildhall of London. I thank you for the kindness you have already shewn, and doubt not of its continuance." Mr. Hunt concluded by a complaint of the smallness of the space within which the crowd was confined by the unnecessary extent of the hustings, and by the stages erected opposite to them, which he characterized as an encroachment on the people's rights.

The High Bailiff then stepped forward, and called upon the electors to declare, by a show of hands, which of the gentlemen who had been nominated they chose to be their representatives in the Commons House of Parliament. The names of the different candidates being then successively called over, and a show of hands taken on each, the High Bailiff declared that the election had fallen upon Sir Samuel Romilly and Henry Hunt, Esq.

Considerable confusion now ensued, in consequence of a person on the hustings objecting to the decision of the High Bailiff, and contending that Sir Francis Burdett had a majority over either of the other two candidates declared to be elected. The High Bailiff said, that he had sworn to do his duty faithfully, and that he had only declared what he believed in his conscience to be the fact.

A poll was then demanded for the other candidates, and the High Bailiff announced, that after the lapse of an hour, to allow the necessary preparations to be made, the polling would commence.

At one o'clock the poll began, and continued till four. The crowd immediately in front of the hustings soon showed great anxiety to know the result. In the mean time they amused themselves by throwing sticks and mud at Sir M. Maxwell, who kept respectfully bowing in return. Some hard substance happened to be thrown from the outskirts of the crowd, which unfortunately hit the gallant and courteous candidate above the right eye, and occasioned much pain, and a momentary retreat. Very general and strong reprobation was expressed at this outrage. Captain Maxwell soon stepped forward on the advanced railing, bowed three times, and then came back to his former station. The state of the poll was now exhibited :

Sir Samuel Romilly . . . 189	Hon. Douglas Kinnaird . . 25
Sir Murray Maxwell . . 176	Mr. Hunt 11
Sir F. Burdett, Bart. . . 87	Major Cartwright 10

Sir M. Maxwell said, that although he had got his eye hurt, he should still address them as his friends ; he was sure they were his friends. However ill-used he might be by some individuals, he should not shrink from his post. In the alarm of shipwreck he had relied on his friends, and they failed him not. He should not therefore be afraid to meet the electors of Westminster. He had to thank his friends for the place they had given him on the poll ; he hoped they would not relax their efforts, and he felt confident of ultimate success.

Mr. Pitt was at the very same time addressing the electors from the middle station of the hustings. He appeared for Sir Francis Burdett. He said the superior success of Captain Maxwell had been owing to the extraordinary exertions of the court party. A servant of Lord Ellenborough had been the first to vote for him. Burdett had always been the firm and eloquent friend of the people ; and the people, if they valued their own interests, were now bound to befriend him. If they lost this opportunity, they could never expect to be again in the same situation, or to be represented by a man who could be compared to Sir Francis Burdett for political integrity and consistency, for elegant manners in private life, and for eloquence and judgment in parliamentary debate.

Mr. Wishart said, he addressed them in the name of Sir Samuel Romilly, and thanked them for the conspicuous mark of respect and confidence which they had bestowed upon him in placing him at the head of the poll. Sir Samuel Romilly was a native of Westminster; he had long been distinguished for patriotism and superior abilities. His superior abilities he had always employed in pleading the cause of the people, and in dumb-founding and putting to silence the venal adherents of a corrupt administration. Not one act of Sir Samuel's life was inconsistent with his character. No man could make more lucrative use of his time than he, yet he never failed to devote his time to the interests of the people. He was the zealous friend of a true and useful reform. Could they doubt the integrity of a man who had refused so many offices because he would not truckle at the venal foot of corruption? Sir Samuel Romilly would esteem it the highest honour to be chosen by the electors of Westminster; it would reflect high honour upon the electors to have Sir Samuel for their representative.

Mr. Walker was at considerable pains to prove that a minority was no disgrace. They had to contend against a coalition of parties, who in their turns fattened on the public spoils. Of their majorities they had had enough, and he hoped the people would endure them no longer. There were 18,000 electors in Westminster; out of that number Major Cartwright could yet have a majority. The further progress of the poll would show a different result. There were millions in England for universal suffrage; Major Cartwright would represent their sentiments. He hoped, therefore, that the people of Westminster would bestir themselves, and return this veteran patriot.

Mr. Fish was anxious to state that Sir Samuel had no borough, and that if they did not return him, they might bid adieu to his proud services in the House of Commons. They were not to trust to the exertions of any committee; they were to make their election for themselves.

Mr. Hunt, who had taken an advanced position before the hustings, and had begun to speak, when Mr. Fish interrupted him, now proceeded. He was not discouraged by the state of the poll. Let them see what it would be on Monday next. He thanked them for what they had done, and took leave of them with much gratitude for the reception they had given him.

Mr. Gale Jones was now, with considerable difficulty, handed to Mr. Hunt's post, and supported there by Mr. Hunt's right arm, while he addressed the crowd at some length. The object of all his tropes and gesticulations was to soften the mortifying fact disclosed by the state of the poll, and to varnish the character of Mr. Hunt. He reminded them, that in that very place Mr. Horne Tooke had broken the coalition between the two political parties. Sir Francis Burdett, Mr. Tooke's pupil, had reaped the fruits of that victory. But it was now to be lost unless the people exerted themselves. Sir Francis Burdett should have united with Mr. Hunt or Major Cartwright, and then the popular candidates would have been triumphant. The bearers having got somewhat tired of this harangue, contrived to amuse themselves by mounting a little chimney-sweeper on the shoulders of a tall fellow, and laughing merrily at his faces and

grimaces. Mr. Jones attempted to recover their attention, but a few drops of rain soon occasioned a general cry of "*Off, off.*" Mr. Jones bowed and obeyed.

Sir Murray Maxwell was seriously indisposed from the effects of the violent blow on the forehead from a stone thrown at him by some scoundrel in the mob. It is but justice, however, to say, that the mob showed extreme indignation at the outrage, and said, "No Englishman would have done it: it must have been a Frenchman." Sir Murray Maxwell was certainly a greater favourite after this attack.

We now subjoin the state of the daily poll, from its commencement to its close.

Daily progress of the Poll, beginning 18th June, and ending 4th July, 1818.

	1st day.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Sir Samuel Romilly	189	636	451	603	667	470	346	273	154
Sir Francis Burdett	87	261	136	779	908	621	348	243	130
Sir Murray Maxwell	176	578	487	485	443	429	300	250	213
Hon. D. Kinnaird ..	25	30	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Cartwright .	10	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Henry Hunt	11	19	3	14	11	11	4	none	1

Continued.	10th day.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	Total Number.
Sir Samuel Romilly	217	215	235	333	329	221	5339
Sir Francis Burdett	306	240	239	350	337	253	5238
Sir Murray Maxwell	189	234	274	266	284	200	4808
Hon. D. Kinnaird..	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
Major Cartwright .	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Henry Hunt.	2	4	1	none	1	2	84

By analyzing the foregoing statement, it will be seen, that during the first three days, whilst a coalition was promoted by the committee of Sir Francis and Mr. Kinnaird, that the naval candidate was polling two for one. At this juncture, when it was evident that the influence of Sir Francis Burdett extended not beyond the charm of his name, it was determined to withdraw Mr. Kinnaird from the poll; from this moment the election assumed a different spirit; and on the 4th and 5th days jointly Sir Francis' friends turned the poll as rapidly in his favour, as it had proceeded against him. The correspondence below led to the change.

*Copy of a Letter addressed to Sir Francis Burdett, by a numerous
Body of the Electors of Westminster.*

" Westminster, the 20th of June.

Sir,—We, the undersigned electors of Westminster, feeling the utmost anxiety for the success of the cause of reform, and having no doubt that the same feeling is common to us and the great majority of our brother electors, consider it to be our bounden duty to address you on the present occasion, and to represent to you that the support which is given to each other by the two factions which have so long oppressed the state, together with the unfortunate disunion which has arisen amongst some of the best friends of reform, have placed us in circumstances of peculiar difficulty.

" You have, on all occasions, used your utmost exertions to defend the rights and liberties of the people of England: the whole nation has confidence in your character and integrity, and we are deeply impressed with the opinion that your return to Parliament is of the utmost importance to the interests of the whole people.

" We are happy to inform you, that the differences which had arisen amongst ourselves are at an end, and that all our efforts are *now* united in support of the cause in which you have so long been the ardent and faithful leader; but the exertions of our enemies have given them advantages which will require extraordinary exertions on our part to counteract; and in order that success may be ensured, we are most anxious to have your personal assistance.

" You, Sir, in the modern times of corruption first raised a public voice in England. It began in Westminster, and soon spread over the whole country. That voice, the honest fruits of your honourable and courageous labours, the factions have united to destroy, even in the cradle which gave it birth; and now it is in the heat of the contest, and amidst difficulties and dangers never before contended with, that we earnestly and respectfully call upon you to lend your powerful aid, not for the purpose of securing your own seat, which we know to be a matter of indifference to you, any otherwise than as it is connected with the public cause; but to secure the election of public opinion in the only place where it can be expressed, and where it certainly will be expressed the moment that you are seen as the guardian and supporter of it.

" The enemies of the cause have calumniated you, by stating that you had deserted the people—that you would refuse to serve them, even if called upon to do so. We entreat you, Sir, to contradict these statements—to appear personally upon the hustings, and let the world see, that you are the same friend of liberty, the same ardent supporter of popular rights which we have always known you to be. We ask you, not for your sake, or for our own, but for the sake of that cause, the success of which can alone secure the happiness of the people of England.

" We have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

(Signed by a very numerous body of Electors."

" To Sir Francis Burdett, Bart."

Sir Francis Burdett's Answer.

Saturday Evening, June 20, 1818.

" Gentlemen, My esteem for the understanding and independence of the electors of Westminster, and the grateful sense I entertain of their handsome conduct towards me on every occasion, make it my duty, as well as my inclination, to use every exertion in my power, at all times, to serve them; but highly as I estimate my duty towards them, and anxious as I am to fulfil it, there is still a higher duty to perform towards myself; and which, if neglected, would be alike prejudicial to us both; as it would strip me of all personal consideration, and therefore of all means of discharging my debt of gratitude to them.

" The first duty, the foundation of every other, is self-respect: it can only be preserved by fair and honourable dealing, and consistency of conduct: to offer it a sacrifice together with public principles on the altar of expediency, in order to obtain a seat in the House of Commons, would be a wretched and mistaken method of attempting to advance the public cause.

" I am free to confess, that upon every occasion like the present, whether as a candidate, or proposed without being a candidate, my object has not been to find a seat, but a public; my endeavours have been used to rouse that public, to give it an opportunity of displaying itself in its fairest light; to show virtue her own image; for the purpose of securing the esteem of the wise and good, thereby advancing in the most irresistible manner the public claim of universal freedom.

" I am not aware of any selfish motive, either of avarice, vanity, or ambition, having ever tainted my mind in this pursuit. The patriotism, spirit, and intelligence of the citizens of Westminster have long presented to the creatures of corruption an object that "seared their eye-balls:" they started at it, "like a guilty thing upon a fearful summons." Such was the effect produced by your spontaneous and spirited exertions, unparalleled before in the history of elections. It was the grand and imposing spectacle of a people who knew their rights, and, knowing, were resolute to obtain them.

" The reverse of this picture would be a sad spectacle to exhibit to the eye of an expecting world; if, however, the people of Westminster are unequal to the task of sustaining the noble attitude they have taken; if it is but a semblance of patriotism and virtue that has been assumed, I am the most unfit person upon earth, by any compromise of those principles and professions upon which we have so long acted, to strive to uphold a cheat. If a mask, as is continually hinted at in the public prints, has been worn, I am desirous that it should be made evident to all the world that it has not been worn by me; and, in my opinion, by whomsoever worn, the sooner it falls off the better.

" If there are those who, ignoble by nature, have nevertheless put on the lion's hide only, "doff it for shame, and hang a calf's skin on those recreant limbs." The great question now at issue in Westminster, is not, whether this or that individual should be returned; therefore, I say nothing of any candidate; but whether reform, or no reform, shall take place; whether, as far as the citizens of Westminster

are concerned, corruption and despotism shall be countenanced, or the rights and liberties of the people of England restored. The important point is to prove, not the influence of any individual, of any name, or the effects of any personal exertions, still less of any electioneering tricks, or cajolings; but the force of principles;—to prove the people of Westminster at least superior to the former, and equal to the latter; to throw in the great weight of example, preaching, practically, more eloquently “than angels trumpet tongued,” in support of the public cause.

“These, and not indolence, nor lukewarmness, nor want of due respect towards the citizens of Westminster, have been the motives (and I trust they are fair and honest ones) of my conduct; nor can I now repeat it, or be induced, though so urgently pressed by those whose requests would in ordinary cases operate as commands, to change it, for the sake of obtaining, by inconsistency of conduct and compromise of principle, so paltry an object as a mere seat in the house of corruption. A seat in the House of Commons has no value in my eyes, but inasmuch as it can be made conducive to the recovery of the people’s rights. How far any man’s being placed therein is a matter of any importance, it is now your province to judge: should you think it of any, you will perform your easy duty, by walking to the poll, and electing for your representative whomsoever you confide in.

“As to myself, whether in or out of Parliament, I shall at all times be ready zealously to co-operate with my fellow-citizens of Westminster, and the rest of my countrymen, for the purpose of checking that system of fiscal spoliation and political corruption, which takes his due reward from the poor, his inheritance from the rich, and liberty from all; and must finally terminate in the establishment of despotic power. It is against this formidable enemy we have buckled on our armour, and I trust we shall keep our “harness on our backs” until we have obtained the people’s inalienable rights, recovered their fair and reasonable share of the Government, the appointment of their own guardians in a House of Commons freely and constitutionally chosen by themselves. More than this they ought not to demand; with less they cannot be satisfied.

“I remain, Gentlemen,

Your very grateful and very obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

F. BURDETT.”

“To the Electors of Westminster, in answer to the Requisition, &c.”

Although Sir Murray Maxwell had been treated in a most ruffian-like manner, from the commencement of the election, it was not till the mob had become infuriated with the success attending Sir Francis’ cause, that the riotous appearance of the proceedings became alarming.

On the fifth day, Sir Murray Maxwell was so badly wounded on his return from the poll, that for three days the consequences were very doubtful, and he was not able to attend the hustings during the remainder of the contest.

By the following statement, the comparative strength of each candidate will be seen; and when all other incidental or personal motives are withdrawn (as affecting the two opposed parties, Sir F. Burdett and Sir M. Maxwell) it appears that the plumpers were, for the former 2,308, and for the latter 2,204, being only a slight majority of 104 *personally* in favour of the opposition candidate.

SPLIT VOTES WITH

Single Votes.	Burdett.	Kinnaird.	Romilly.	Maxwell.	Cartwright.	Hunt.	Total.
Kinnaird.	4	55	2	4	1	2	65
Romilly	453	2,547	2	2,334	1	2	5,339
Maxwell.	2,204	263	4	2,334	3	3	4,808
Cartwright	6	12	1	4	4	4	23
Hunt.	22	53	2	4	4	4	84
	2,689	2,930	6	2,339	5	9	10,319
Burdett.	2,308	55	2,547	263	12	53	5,238
							15,557
Single Votes	2,308	4	453	2,204	6	22	4,997
Total.	4,997	5,238	65	5,339	4,808	23	84
							10,560
							5,280

The state of the polls on the 9th, 10th, and 11th, days seemed to give a reviving hope to Sir Murray's cause; but after that, success became no longer problematical. At the close of the poll, Sir Samuel Romilly appeared for the first time on the hustings, and from thence was immediately chaired.—

On the occasion of Mr. Kinnaird's retiring from the poll, the following letter was transmitted to him from his political friends.

(Copy)

Committee Room, Piazza Coffee House, June 29, 1818.

"Sir,—We, the undersigned, electors of Westminster, in notifying to you that it has been judged expedient to withdraw your name from the poll, think ourselves bound to convey to you at the same time, our sense of the highly disinterested and generous conduct which has marked the whole of your intercourse with us, from the day of your nomination to the last communication which has passed between you and the committee appointed for the conduct of your election.

"We feel it to be our duty to express our unfeigned regrets, that

circumstances which it was impossible to foresee or to counteract, have deprived us of the support, both to ourselves and to the great cause of reform, which we hoped would be obtained by returning you, as the colleague of Sir Francis Burdett, for Westminster.

"We feel it to be equally our duty to assure you that we fully appreciate the magnanimity with which you stated at once your opinion on the great subject of reform, without any of those reserves and subterfuges which are the selfish resource of less courageous politicians.

"We must also confess our obligations to you for the generous offer of sacrificing your own nomination to the general advantage of the cause—a sacrifice which proves that we were not mistaken in selecting you for a representative, who would at any time forego his private gratification to advance the public good.

"We have the honour to remain, Sir,
Your very obedient Servants,"

(Signed by a body of between four and five hundred electors.)

"To the Honourable Douglas Kinnaird."

During the election, a question with respect to the right of the inhabitants of St. Martin's-le-grand to vote for Westminster was argued by Mr. Skirrow and Mr. Blake, as counsel for Sir S. Romilly, in support of the right; by Mr. Evans and Mr. Peters, for Sir Francis Burdett, on the same side; and by Mr. Adolphus, for Sir M. Maxwell, against the right. The High Bailiff decided in favour of the inhabitants, the whole of whom voted for Romilly and Burdett.

The usual dinners of the friends of the successful candidates took place; that of Sir Francis was somewhat deferred, to allow greater preparation for the occasion, and was conducted with the utmost confusion. The friends and supporters of Sir Murray's cause also met to shew their sense of his conduct and the principles for which he had contended.

CONCLUDING ADDRESSES.

"To the Independent Electors of the City of Westminster."

"Gentlemen,

"I hasten to return you my most sincere thanks for the distinguished manner in which you have placed your confidence in me. To represent this great, populous, and enlightened City in Parliament is an honour to which I never ventured to aspire; but you have thought me deserving of it, and it shall be the object of my life to justify to the world the judgment which you have pronounced on me.

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

With the utmost respect,

Your most obedient and faithful servant

SAMUEL ROMILLY."

July 4.

" To the Electors of Westminster, Constituents of Sir Francis Burdett.

" Electors,

" Your committee congratulate you on the glorious victory you have obtained.

" You have successfully combated against the treasury, the admiralty, and all the public offices ; against the court and its sycophants ; against peers, peeresses, and their parasites ; against bribery and perjury ; against a hired and calumniating daily press ; and against corruption in every shape.

" When you reflect upon the tyranny and deception over which you have prevailed, you will have a just sense of your own exertions, of your public spirit, independence, and strength.

" On your behalf, no tricks or delusions have been employed.

" Your committee have acted upon the principles of purity of election ; they have uniformly rejected every overture for a coalition with any party, and have appealed only to your common sense and understandings.

" In a contest the most arduous which has ever been known, and with no other incitement than your own patriotism, you have nobly defeated your enemies ; you have re-elected your faithful representative Sir Francis Burdett ; you have shown your attachment to the great cause of parliamentary reform, without which there can be no security for freedom and happiness in England ; you have maintained your exalted character ; and by steadily persevering in the same course, you will finally succeed in rescuing your country from the oppression under which it has so long suffered.

" It appears that 10,277 electors have polled ; that 4,097 electors have given single votes, and 5,280 electors have given double votes ; that Sir Francis Burdett had a decisive majority of the single votes, and that the only reason why he was not at the head of the poll was, that 2,334 of the double votes were divided between Sir Samuel Romilly and the Court Candidate.

" The result of this election, which is entirely owing to your spontaneous exertions, is a subject of just pride and satisfaction to us all. Let it encourage us to future efforts. The enemy is ever vigilant : let us also be vigilant and united ; and ever ready to oppose the attempts of tyranny and corruption to overcome our endeavours in behalf of our country.

" By order of the committee,

" Committee Room, Piazza Coffee-house, July 8.

SAMUEL BROOKS, Chairman."

" Subscriptions for defraying the expenses of the election continue to be received at the Committee-room ; by Mr. Brooks, 110, Strand ; Mr. Robinson, 99, Dean Street, Soho ; Edward Langley, Esq. 17, Edgware Road ; and Mr. King, 22, Charing-cross.

" The committee have granted the copyright of the abstract of the poll to Mr. John Dean, 7, Wardour Street, Oxford Street, who publishes it on his own account, and where copies may be obtained."

" To the Worthy and Independent Electors of the City of Westminster.

" Gentlemen,

" The close of the poll, although for the present it disappoints the sanguine hope I had indulged, confirms and fixes for ever in my mind the sentiments of respect and regard which I have always entertained for the real and independent electors of the British Empire.

" That a numerical majority should have been obtained against me creates no surprise, but that 4,808 respectable householders, unswayed by declamation, unpolluted by faction, and unawed by injuries menaced, and violence perpetrated, should have appeared at the hustings in my favour, excites in me the warmest feelings of gratitude.

" In whatever capacity I may hereafter be called upon to serve you, whether as your representative in the Senate, or on the element to which I have been accustomed, I shall be always anxious to show my zealous regard for the liberties, the laws, and the constitution of my country, and my gratitude for the support which, as the strenuous friend of them, I have had the honour to receive from you.

" I am, Gentlemen,

Your most faithful and very obedient servant,
MURRAY MAXWELL."

To the insinuations thrown out against Sir Murray Maxwell, during the confinement occasioned by the violent attack on his person, the gallant Captain made the following appeal.

" To the Worthy and Independent Electors of Westminster.

" Gentlemen,

" That unparalleled appeal in the history of elections, which was made to your understandings at the close of Tuesday's Poll, by some injudicious friend of the other candidates, renders any further address to your discriminating judgment and good old English feeling quite unnecessary; and there are yet left an ample number of unpolled votes to mark whether the freedom and purity of election are still to be upheld, or with the other great bulwarks of our national liberties and laws, they are also to be sacrificed at the shrine of universal suffrage and indefinite reform. But, Gentlemen, it augurs ill for the adoption of such theories, that their advocates have laid aside sound argument and calm reasoning, to substitute unmerited reproach and illiberal invective, in order to stimulate the dangerous passions of unreflecting minds. The so nearly fatal consequences to myself I most sincerely forgive, and consider it an honour of inestimable value to have received those indignities and blows aimed at the constitutional freedom of my country, for no other reason than having stood forward in its defence. I am informed that there are amongst the opposite parties, men who take an ungenerous advantage of my enforced absence from the hustings, and load with slanderous epithets my name and principles. I will not, Gentlemen, condescend to retaliate, by alluding to their own; but I must take leave to protest against all those insidious attacks, which in the hope of injuring my cause, they direct at others; and, Gentlemen, you will be better able to appreciate all their assertions, when you learn from me what I do most solemnly declare—that I am

not seeking for the honour of representing this great city at the instance of his Majesty's ministers: and if they have given me their countenance, it must have been on the same grounds that you, Gentlemen, have been pleased to support me. They have doubtless looked into my past conduct, and taken that as a sufficient pledge for my future, because I am both personally and politically unknown to them; and in reply to those who pretend to dictate who shall represent you, I will briefly state, that if either of the other candidates, or their most zealous partisans, can prove them to have been for fifteen years engaged in promoting a political scheme of such national import as the humble individual now addressing you has been incessantly labouring at, I will instantly withdraw from this contest—I mean, Gentlemen, the efforts I have made, in concert with many of my brother officers, to ultimately do away the necessity of impressing seamen: my line of conduct in the furtherance of this great object has been to reward the good, encourage the indifferent to become better, and actually to have won over most of the bad, by substituting paternal reprehension, and a curtailment of the general indulgencies for personal confinement or corporal punishment, and thus attaching the generous feelings and warm hearts of those brave men to the service of their King and Country. In two instances where I have suffered the calamity of shipwreck, (also adverted to on the hustings as a motive for your rejection of me,) the effects of this principle of discipline have been manifested on those most trying of all occasions, by my crews conducting themselves, not only in a manner to exalt the character of British seamen, but to enhance that value we set on the nobler traits of human nature. Gentlemen, this letter is penned by the tremulous hand of my afflicted and affectionate wife, who has never quitted my bedside, and every syllable is dictated from the heart's core of your obliged and faithfully devoted servant, and, permit me to add, sincere friend,

(Signed)

MURRAY MAXWELL."

"Richardson's Hotel, Covent-garden,
Saturday night, June 27."

252. WESTMORELAND.

ON Tuesday the 30th of June, the election for this county commenced at Appleby. We had expected that this long threatened opposition (to which the attention of the whole kingdom was directed through the means of the press) would have been founded upon some direct charge of incapacity, dereliction of duty, dishonour, or oppression, on the part of the noble family thus personally attacked. The influence of high rank and large possession, felt the more powerfully in this county, from its confined situation and limited extent, is however a crime only in the revolutionary catalogue. It is the abuse of those fortuitous gifts which ranks as an offence. Lord Thanet, who is hereditary grand sheriff, from a feeling of delicacy, having declined to preside, the deputy sheriff conducted the proceedings. After the usual oath was administered, and the other preparatory forms gone through,

Mr. Hazle very briefly proposed Lord Viscount Lowther, as a candidate for the representation.

Mr. Wilson, of Castreton, seconded the nomination in a speech which was heard with great attention. He congratulated his brother freeholders on the opportunity which had now occurred of exercising one of their most important rights, their elective franchise; and hoped that their peaceable conduct and upright intentions would correspond with the great object on which they were called to deliberate, and the important duty which they had to perform. To the wisdom of Parliament, and the active honourable conduct of those who were returned as members, the nation was indebted for all the freedom and all the blessings which it enjoyed; and too much importance could not therefore be attached to the cause in which they were now assembled. He hoped to see a long pull and a strong pull, and he wished he could add a pull all together, for the candidate whom he now intended to propose. But this latter object of his wishes he could not now hope to see realized. Though the freeholders differed however in opinion, he was confident they would act like men, who would each allow the other the same uninfluenced privilege of decision, and the same unsuspected character for upright intentions, which they themselves claimed: in short, that they would agree to differ. He did not wish to censure the conduct, or to throw suspicion on the views, of those who opposed government; but he would maintain, that to the wisdom and firmness of the present government we owed the proud situation which we now held among the nations, the restoration of Europe to the state in which we now behold it, the assertion of national independence, and our own salvation, by the blessing of Providence, from the greatest tyranny with which we were ever threatened. Our power had been greatly augmented, and our prosperity secured, during the late memorable contest, by the wisdom of our counsels, and the vigour of our arms. He was no friend to war, and deplored its calamities as much as any man, but he should always be ready to engage in any struggle for self-defence, and national independence; and he thought the noble lord and his illustrious family, in supporting government during the late arduous contest, had done much to preserve and secure the blessings for which alone war should be undertaken. He was neither surprised nor alarmed at this difference of opinion, and allowed the same freedom of sentiment to others which he claimed for himself. Something had been said about the impropriety of selecting the representation of the county from one family, and electing the two sons of a peer; but as it was one of the blessings of our Constitution, that the meanest might rise to distinction, so rank and fortune honourably acquired, and talents fairly exercised, ought not to be grudged the influence which they were calculated to command. If the honourable gentleman (Mr. Brougham) who was to be put in nomination against the candidate whose claims he was supporting, should, by his parliamentary conduct, and his professional abilities, be raised to the peerage by being made Chancellor of England, he should be glad to know if his sons would be disqualified for being members of parliament, on account of the honours which their father had obtained? The freeholders had heard much of the independence of those who supported one side, but why did they claim it exclusively for

themselves? Might not both sides be independent? and was it not a libel on a great body of them to assert the contrary? He was sure that many of those who surrounded him, and who concurred in sentiment with him regarding the representation, were men of independent character; and that no power on earth could prevent them from exercising their rights, or influence them in the discharge of their duties. It gave him pain to be obliged to rebut such a charge, but he could not look round and see so many respectable gentlemen who were involved in it, and who he was confident could not be influenced, without giving it a contradiction. Another topic had been resorted to by those who espoused the opposite cause, and the influence of property had been complained of as an evil; but was every man of property to be branded because he had property? No! it was by those talents which the acquirement of property exercised, and by those improvements and that mental cultivation which it gave opportunities of attaining, that this country had risen to all its greatness, that an order of things most conducive to individual happiness and prosperity was established, and the different classes of society so harmoniously knit together. He concluded by proposing Lord Lowther as one of the representatives of the county of Westmoreland.

Mr. C. Wilson, of Abbot's-hall, came forward to nominate the Hon. Colonel Lowther as a candidate for the representation, on the same grounds as those on which his noble brother had been supported. By their parliamentary conduct, and their steady principles, they had been the means of promoting the glory of this country, and securing the independence of Europe.

Mr. Maud seconded the nomination, which he said he did, though conscious of his inability for the task he had undertaken, from a sincere opinion of the fitness of the honourable Colonel for the office. He was known to his country for honourable services; he had fought under the great Wellington at Waterloo, where the independence of Europe was secured; and now, since peace was restored, he would have more leisure to attend to his parliamentary duties. He hoped, therefore, the freeholders would flock to his standard, and convince his opponents that they had no chance of success. Colonel Lowther was recommended to their choice, as a gallant soldier, as a gentleman of education and sound political principles, and as connected with a family to whom the county owed many obligations.

The Sheriff now said, that if any other freeholder chose to propose another candidate, he was at liberty to do so.

Mr. Wyburgh stepped forward to propose Mr. Brougham. He began by congratulating his brother freeholders on the opportunity they now had of exercising their elective franchise, and choosing a representative of whose principles and conduct they could approve. Hitherto they had only had Hobson's choice, they could now elect for themselves. He congratulated the noble Lord and his honourable brother on the arrival of this day, on which they would gain important information regarding the freeholders of Westmoreland, and be convinced of the difference between a nomination by the lord-lieutenant, and the free choice of the county. He congratulated his honourable friend (Mr. Brougham) on the show of hands that would

in a moment appear in his favour. "That moment," said Mr. Wyburgh, "shall not be longer delayed. Brother freeholders, I propose Henry Brougham, Esq. to represent you in Parliament." [*Great Applause.*] After this burst of feeling, after this noble enthusiasm, after this decided choice, he should have thought it unnecessary to have said another syllable, had not the movers and seconders of the other candidates, by entering into details on the character of the noble Lord and his honourable brother, (which he would be the last man to depreciate,) provoked him to say something of the character of Mr. Brougham. He agreed with Mr. Wilson in supposing it probable that Mr. Brougham might one day be Lord Chancellor of England; but to speak of such prospects now would be premature. He would first tell them who he was not, and then who he was. Mr. Brougham, then, was not a courtier, he was not the son of a lord-lieutenant, he was not the son of a peer of parliament, he was not the heir of large possessions and modern-built castles in the county; but he was descended of an ancient family in the county, and had one of the most beautiful seats in it. If this, however, were all his pretensions to be their representative, he was willing to allow that others might be found among the freeholders of the opposite side, as well fitted for the office as Mr. Brougham. But where could they find among their opponents the other requisite qualities like those of his honourable friend? Where could they find such splendid talents, such commanding eloquence, such indefatigable industry? Where could they find a man possessed of his profound political information, of his vast extent of knowledge, the display of which had excited their wonder in the last Parliament, and would do so in the ensuing? But still, this was not all. Mr. Brougham was not only possessed of vast acquirements and splendid abilities, but was a man of the most independent mind and the soundest political principles; a man inaccessible to corruption or to fear, a man who could neither be cajoled by a court, or bullied by a minister. But though he could place the personal character of Mr. Brougham, and his parliamentary qualifications, beyond all comparison with others, it should not be thought that this was a personal question. No! the freeholders should recollect, that they were now called upon to decide a point of infinitely greater importance. They had to decide, whether the county of Westmoreland was to be free, or held by an arbitrary tenure; whether they were to exercise their elective franchise themselves, or receive their representatives, from the nomination of the Lord Lieutenant. If they decided on the latter alternative, they would not only destroy their own rights and liberties, but would do all in their power to destroy those of their country. By electing the sons of a Peer, and allowing the family of a Peer to dictate their choice, they would undermine the Constitution, and leave the House of Commons a popular representation only in name. In support of this opinion, he could quote the authority of John first Lord Lonsdale, who was once representative of this county, who contributed mainly to bring about the revolution of 1688, and who afterwards became the confidential friend of that great sovereign William III. This great man was a true constitutional Whig, a title which some of his descendants pretended not to understand. A few

years before the revolution, James II. attempted to return a majority to the House of Commons by influencing the boroughs, and Sir John Lowther was at the head of the opposition to that unconstitutional measure. He said that if the Crown nominated members for the boroughs, the name of a House of Commons might remain, but the virtue would be gone. Now the Peers had no more right to nominate than the Crown, and their interference might be equally pernicious. He had quoted the words of that great and good man, for great and good he must call him; and he left it to be decided, whether his posterity had degenerated from his virtues, or been influenced by his opinions. But the friends of the Lonsdale family had said, that they were the only supporters of the real independence of Westmoreland. If this was the case, what was the use of the bludgcons which they had put into the hands of men whom they called constables? Why did they think it necessary to have this body-guard commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel? The friends of the real independence of the county would have spurned to attack the character of gentlemen, aye, and ladies too, in the Courier newspaper, because a candidate had declared himself in opposition to their pretensions. He would not tell them his idea of the real independence of the county of Westmoreland, and of every other county. It was to be found in a state of things where every freeholder could vote for the candidate of his choice, without being influenced or intimidated by an aristocratic family. This was the independence which he wished to see in Westmoreland; in conformity with which, he hoped the freeholders would do their duty; would persevere in their honest resolutions to be free; would, according to the inscription which they saw written above, "retain their loyalty and preserve their rights." They would thus select one of the most useful, one of the most able, one of the most eloquent and distinguished members of the last Parliament. He concluded by proposing Mr. Brougham.

Mr. Wakefield, in a few highly complimentary observations on Mr. Brougham's talents and conduct, seconded the nomination.

Lord Lowther, in addressing the freeholders on his nomination, thanked them for their past favours, in electing him as their representative. He should not now have presented himself before them with such confidence, if he had not been conscious of having endeavoured to merit their future support, by his faithful execution of the important trust which they had already reposed in him. He should not ever have come forward to solicit their continued support, had he not been invited by the free, unbought, unbiassed suffrages of a great portion of the county. Why an opposition was attempted to his return he knew not; but this he would declare, that in zeal for the interests of the country, and in activity to promote its welfare, he would yield to none. In consequence of the pretensions of another candidate, he had canvassed actively for two months, and he had found by the manner in which his applications were received, that he had not mistaken the feeling of the county; and that, in supporting those measures which had contributed to save the empire, he had not forfeited the good opinion of his constituents. He had lent his aid to the support of Government during the war, because he believed that the conduct which it pursued was necessary for our exist-

ence and security; and the same Government had merited his support during peace, by its anxiety to reduce the public burdens. It had relieved us from 17 millions of taxes, while it had placed this country at a point of grandeur never enjoyed by any other. The county whose representation he now solicited had shared in the general prosperity. Since the Irish union, no less than thirty bills of enclosure had passed. As their representative, he had a twofold duty to perform—to attend to their local interests, and bear his part in legislating for the general interests of the nation, of which they formed a part. He challenged any one to say that he had not executed the first part of his trust; and, as to the latter, he did not think that any defence or explanation was necessary. He had always acted from independent motives, and he had reason to believe that they had duly appreciated his conduct. As he spoke the voice of the majority of the freeholders, he confidently, though humbly, expected their support.

The Hon. Colonel Lowther spoke nearly to the same purport. This was his second nomination; and as when the freeholders were formerly assembled no opposition had been made to him, he was entitled to conclude that he was returned by their unbiassed voice. On the present occasion he had conducted his canvass on the most honourable principles. Whenever he found a vote had been promised to the honourable gentleman on the other side of the hustings, he made no attempt to gain it. He wished the same conduct had been pursued by his opponents. He could not conceive the grounds on which another candidate had endeavoured to support his pretensions. He was not aware till he was told by the gentleman that proposed him, that a beautiful house on the top of the hill was a sufficient or necessary qualification. Mr. Wyburch had spoken of anonymous letters in newspapers, but who began this mode of warfare? He trusted on being elected by the free suffrages of the county, and he hoped the honourable gentleman would keep open the poll to the last, that the strength of his support might be shown.

Mr. Brougham began his address amid the most enthusiastic shouts of applause. He congratulated his brother freeholders on the arrival of the day on which the ultimate result of their zealous, disinterested, and magnanimous exertions for the independence of their native county was to be shown. It was so common to make professions of sincerity, and so easy, from the weakness of human nature, to be deluded by unfounded prospects, or vain anticipations, that he should not say one word about his strong hopes or confident expectations of final success. He should indeed have preferred entire silence on the present occasion, and should have wished to have gone at once to the poll without further delay, had it not been for some observations made, and doctrines laid down, by the proposers and seconders of the other candidates, and the candidates themselves, from which he was bound to express his unqualified dissent. He would disguise from no man that his professions, his opinions, his principles, and his conduct, were as opposite to those of his antagonists, as white was to black, and midnight to noon-day. He begged at first, however, to disclaim every feeling of personal hostility or disrespect to his opponents—feelings which he neither entertained towards them

or any member of their family. He had always declared that he thought them in the wrong, that their pretensions were unreasonable, and their conduct immoderate; but he thought that they were not alone to be blamed. The county itself must bear its part of the demerit, which had tamely submitted to the yoke, and allowed its privileges to be usurped without a struggle. It had first suffered a relative of his own, Sir J. Fleming, who had first been returned by the Whig interest, to be brought in under a change of colours by the Lonsdale family, and the nomination of the members it had afterwards left at their disposal. If there was blame, therefore, all the freeholders for the last fifty years partook in it. Nothing was more natural than for men who were allowed to proceed without opposition to rise in their pretensions; and when much was offered, to take that, and grasp at a little more. It could not be expected that they would voluntarily relinquish a patronage which gave them such influence; and they could not be highly censured for their continued usurpation of rights, the restoration of which was not demanded by those to whom they belonged. But while he made this concession, and agreed with his opponents so far, he could not go further. He entirely differed in opinions and professions with them, he held no fellowship with their doctrines or their politics, he opposed their parliamentary conduct, and he pointed out his own as a contrast, pledging himself that so long as they persisted in their present courses, that contrast would in future be equally glaring. In making some observations on what the previous speakers had said, he must allude to the good joke of the hon. Colonel, that he (Mr. Brougham) had a beautiful seat on the hill. He was glad to see, by the manner in which this good joke was received, that it produced greater effect from his mouth than from that of its hon. inventor. It was so seductive, that those who, like the hon. colonel, were gifted with it, often felt great difficulty in restraining their propensity to display it. He had seen some very witty men, like the hon. colonel, such as Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Windham, who were often led astray by it, and entertained their hearers for half an hour together, with jokes and sallies of pleasantry that diverted them from the subject under discussion. He (Mr. Brougham), however, who could lay no claim to the ingenious humour of the honourable colonel, and who was a plain, straight-forward, blunt man, would answer this good joke by a plain, round, solid, downright statement of the fact. His worthy friend who had proposed him did not boast of his estate or his mansion, but used the fact as an answer to an objection which had been industriously inculcated against him. It had even been attempted to be circulated, that he (Mr. Brougham) was not a freeholder of the county; and Mr. Wyburgh, he believed, had visited him to ascertain the point with his own eyes. The Wordsworths and the Southseys, who gave currency to this story, and who now made the smallness of his fortune their principal objection to the success of his election, did not stop here. They had so far forgotten themselves as to call the freeholders of the county who supported him paupers. It did appear to him marvellous, and even with all his allowance for human passions and frailties, incomprehensible, to hear this application of the word pauper from such persons; it showed

him how completely party-spirit could destroy every recollection and every sentiment that became them, and that their animosity, worse than a paralysis, which generally left one eye and one side with the powers of life, rendered them insensible to every feeling of propriety. He would not say how poor they once were, or by what means they had now bettered their situation. He respected them in that honourable poverty which had not destroyed their principles, and wished he could respect them in their affluence, which had been more pernicious than their poverty; but the only return he now received was to see them opposing him, on the ground of his approaching near that situation from which they had risen, leaguings themselves with a party whose loud and only cry was riches—riches—riches! and declaring that a man of moderate fortune could not be honest. He excepted from this list of his opponents the noble lord and his hon. brother. He excepted, likewise, from this list, that respectable and honourable man (Mr. Wilson) who had seconded the nomination of the former, who, he was sure, would not resort to such means, and who, he was convinced, would oppose the slave-traders, and disapprove of the employment of hired bludgeon-men, as much as any individual in the county. With Mr. Wilson's politics, however, he could not agree. That gentleman believed in the constitutional conduct of the late Parliament, and put his trust in the wise counsels of his Majesty's ministers. Alas! for our liberties, if they were always to be at the disposal of a Parliament like the last. Alackaday! for Old England, if she had to depend on the wisdom of the present ministers. But the victories that had been gained by the popular cause in all parts of England, rendered it unnecessary for him to say one word more on this subject. To have secured peace at home and independence abroad, as Mr. Wilson asserted they did, would have been great exploits; but Mr. Wilson had inserted a parenthesis, which was the most important limb of a sentence he had ever seen introduced. He had said independence, *such as it was*, has been secured over Europe. Now what was that state of independence, *such as it was*? Ministers had taken advantage of the popular feeling, roused to indignation against the oppressions and usurpations of Buonaparte; they had preached up a crusade for the deliverance of Europe; they had gained accessions of strength by holding forth pretended principles of justice; and no sooner had they gained their end in overthrowing Buonaparte by cheating, hypocritical, and delusive pretences, than they leagued this country with the oppressors of mankind, with the practised artists in tyranny, to quench that spirit of freedom which they kindled for their own interested purposes; raising the cry of legitimacy, forming what they blasphemously called the Holy Alliance, and then turning round upon the people to tell them you must bow to our idols. We have overthrown a tyrant by your assistance, from no hatred to tyranny; we cared not for his oppressions, but his title to oppress: it was not his conduct of which we disapproved, but his descent: our war was not against usurpers, as usurpers, but usurpers lowly born. This was the meaning of Mr. Wilson's parenthesis. Let him remember Genoa, Lombardy, Venice, and Norway, when he speaks of what this Government has done for the independence of Europe. He had one remark to make on what

had fallen from Lord Lowther, who, he reminded the freeholders, was not his opponent; he opposed the hon. colonel his brother, and not him. The noble lord had said that government had delivered us from our burdens, by taking off taxes to the amount of 17,000,000*l.*; but was it the government which did this? He could tell them who did not contribute to this relief. He saw the hands that upheld, and heard the tongues that defended those taxes; and when they were compelled to relinquish them, he heard night after night doleful elegies to their memory. Proceeding with the enumeration of those who did not contribute to abolish these burdens, he would say, they were not to be found in the Lowther family. They were either not in the House, or did not vote with the honourable majority of 37, which he would afterwards call his mixture; and he had no doubt that, if they had been in the house, they would have voted for continuing the property-tax. It was not the government who abolished it. They pushed every man to join them in supporting it; they tried to make its opponents, as happens in some other contests, desert their colours; and when at last, by dint of whipping in, they had collected all their forces, they brought them to the struggle, and were beaten by the majority of 37 he had mentioned. He hoped the result of that contest would gain him to-day a different mixture. After this memorable defeat, Mr. Coke of Norfolk rose and asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, what he intended to do with regard to the war malt-tax; when the latter replied, with tears in his eyes, and a faltering voice, that, as he had lost his favourite property-tax, he must let the malt-tax follow it. They never forgot, however, their favourite. On the discussion regarding the salt duties, which took place on a motion to repeal them, Mr. Vansittart pronounced another elegy on the property-tax: and was followed by Mr. G. Rose, who echoed his lamentations. Thus ministers resisted to the last the abolition of these burdens; and it was only by electing upright determined representatives, that the people could enjoy any security against their re-imposition. He now would say one word about the charge made by the Hon. Colonel respecting his interference with freeholders to make them break their promises of support. He had personally conducted himself in the same way as the Hon. Colonel, and when he found that a freeholder had given his promise to his opponents, he refrained from any solicitation; but some of his friends, finding that electors had been deceived by false reports of there being no probability of a contest, and having given their promise under that impression, had canvassed them, and brought them over to his side, in which they were perfectly justifiable, as engagements obtained under false pretences on one side were not binding on the other. But this did not explain all. The Lonsdale party, without having ascertained the point, had put down in their books many votes which were plumpers for him. He had heard to-day with concern of other arts. One of his most zealous supporters, an old man who had come up to vote for him, was taken away by his son in the opposite interest, and they could not get a sight of him. All their efforts would, however, fail. The over-zealous partisans of his enemies had resorted to tricks which would defeat their ends, and expose them to disgrace. They had forged the names of respectable individuals to engagements

which they did not contract, and circulated those forged names without their authority. "Some time ago," says Mr. Bousfield, a merchant in London, in a letter which he held in his possession, "my name appeared in the list of the Lowther committee in London, and my approval of their parliamentary conduct, which I positively declare was done either without my consent or knowledge." In addition to this, there had been a direct attempt to bribe three voters by an offer of 50*l.* for a vote; the letter proving this he held in his hand; the writer of it was a naval officer, and it was dated Chatham. He had given orders to his agents to serve this officer with an indictment, and had written to Lord Melville at the head of the Admiralty, requesting him to give orders to prevent him from sailing, that he might be forthcoming on trial; and that noble lord had answered, much to his honour, that he would be sent on no service that would place him beyond the reach of the law when he should be called. He was sorry for the gallant officer, who, deceived by others, had thus ignorantly got into a scrape; but it was necessary to make an example of him, to prevent the election of the county from being carried by a long purse. Mr. Brougham here read the following letter, suppressing the names:—

"Chatham.

"My dear Uncle,—I this day received a letter *from my friend Lonsdale*, requesting I would get you and my relations to vote for him and his sons in the ensuing election. If you will be so good as to do so, I will answer *for my brother Edmund*, whose lands you hold, that he will at all times do every thing to promote your interest. I will, instantly that I hear of your *having given your vote to Lord Lonsdale*, remit you 150*l. sterling*, as a mark of my regard and love for you and my cousins. I dare say you will remember me, when I mention that I am the second son of your brother; and that I was under your protection some time when at Dr. Waller's school at Appleby. It is my intention to come and visit all my relatives in that quarter shortly, when I hope to find you in good health. Hoping to hear from you by return of post, and *complying with my request*, believe me ever to remain your attached nephew——"

Mr. Brougham commented with great wit and humour on the different parts of this epistle, which was said by the Lowther party not to contain an offer of a bribe because the money was not to be given for votes, but "out of my regard and love for you and my cousins." What a pleasing picture! We have no room, however, for this part of his speech, or for that equally humorous part of it towards the conclusion, where he alluded to the four lawyers who are retained by the Lowther party, to assist them on questions that may arise concerning the admissibility of votes. It was happy, he said, that with such legal assistance, we could now learn to know our right hand from our left. He pitied nobody so much as the sheriff's assessor, who was to have the calamity of the bother of so many learned gentlemen inflicted upon him during so many hours every day. His votes, however, would not be decided by the multitude of quibblers, or damaged by the number of frivolous objections. He exhorted the freeholders to peaceable behaviour, and requested

them to disregard the bludgeon-men hired by their enemies. The contest lay between him and Col. Lowther, who was to be tried, not by his conduct in the field, but by his conduct in Parliament. "Ask yourselves," said Mr. Brougham in conclusion, "whether the hon. Colonel or myself can best represent you? It becomes a man to speak modestly of himself; but if a comparison must be made, I see no reason to fear the result. Come then quick to the poll, remain steady, resist all seductions, despise all threats, and the day is your own, your independence is secured."

A show of hands then took place, on which the deputy-sheriff declared that a majority was in favour of Mr. Brougham and Col. Lowther.

Mr. Brougham then again addressed the electors. He had a few minutes ago addressed them, the last of the three candidates; it was now his turn to speak first. How apt were human confidence and human hope in one short moment to be blasted. He stood decidedly returned by a show of hands, which he would challenge Yorkshire, Devonshire, (where a noble friend of his, Lord Ebrington, was making a stand for independence) or Leicestershire (where Mr. Babbington, that excellent man who stood by his side in the discussions on the orders in council, and now assisted him in his labours about charitable institutions, was to be returned,) which he would challenge any of those great counties to match. He offered the freeholders his warmest thanks for this great mark of their zeal, for this earnest of final success. But they ought not to relax. The contest did not lie between him and Lord Lowther, but between him and the hon. Colonel.

Colonel Lowther said a few words, after which a poll was demanded for Lord Lowther.

The polling commenced at eleven o'clock, and continued till six in the evening, when the state of the poll was as follows:—

Mr. Brougham	. . .	280
Lord Lowther	. . .	262
Colonel Lowther	. . .	252

The declaration of this state of the poll was received with the most lively acclamations. Mr. Brougham and the other two candidates severally addressed their friends; the former at considerable length, and with great energy; the latter more shortly.

SECOND DAY.

At the close of the poll for this day, Mr. Brougham stood 26 below Colonel Lowther, and 46 below Lord Lowther; the numbers being, on the gross poll of the two days—

For Lord Lowther	. . .	605
Colonel Lowther	. . .	585
Mr. Brougham	. . .	559

Many of the votes of this day, however, were disputed, and when the poll was declared, several on both sides remained undecided. By the decision of the assessor, 19 of the disputed votes were allowed

good for Colonel Lowther, and 31 for Mr. Brougham, thus diminishing the majority of the former to 14. The poll having closed sooner than was expected, the candidates were more than half an hour on the hustings, before the deputy-sheriff appeared.

Lord Lowther, as he stood at the head of the poll, first addressed the freeholders. He told them yesterday, that the small minority in which he stood was calculated to excite no feeling of despondency; and this day had proved the correctness of the conclusion which he had drawn. His majority to-day would even have been more considerable, had not his antagonist's voters got the start of his, and occupied the polling-bar at an early hour, to the exclusion of his friends. The advantage he had gained was an earnest of ultimate success. He knew his friends would remain steady, and that he could rely on their continued support, whatever attempts to bamboozle or cajole them might be made by his opponents. Those who had given them their promises had behaved like honest men and freeholders of Westmoreland. He begged his friends, however, not to relax in their exertions till their triumph was complete.

Colonel Lowther said a few words to the same effect.

Mr. Brougham was received with the usual shouts of applause by his friends, mingled with some hissing from the Lowther party, and addressed the meeting to the following effect:—Brother freeholders, I am delighted to observe no symptom of disappointment, far less of despondency, among you at the state of the poll, in consequence of an accident by and by to be explained, which gave the honourable Colonel an immense overwhelming, and triumphant majority of six-and-twenty votes, and had so completely intoxicated these worthy Yellows, that they are hardly able to retain any portion of their senses. I observe some of them endeavouring to interrupt me, who seem as drunk with their success as if they had emptied a couple of bottles of brandy. This is the most natural effect in the world of the slight change in their situation. If a person accustomed to take regularly a quantity of liquor drinks a moderate glass, it produces no extraordinary effect upon him; but if a poor man, who seldom attains to luxuries of this sort, and who is accustomed to drink only water, swallows but a thimble full of spirits, he gets as drunk as my worthy friend the Colonel. He and his friends know not even the taste of success—a fact which I saw every where on my canvass, which was seen by you yesterday in the show of hands, and which appeared in the state of last night's poll. Accordingly, when they get a thimblefull of this intoxicating liquor, in the shape of six-and-twenty votes, their poor heads are turned, and they are as drunk as if their delirium had proceeded from the copious draught of ultimate triumph. The noble Lord and the hon. Colonel have in consequence opened their mouths, and addressed their friends in speeches of unusual dimensions, though what they said, or what they would be at, neither I nor you, brother freeholders, could well hear or comprehend. Of the hon. Colonel's speech, I did not hear a single word; and I could collect very few of the sentences uttered by his noble brother; but I have a remark to make on one sentence of the latter, which I certainly did distinctly hear. He requested you not to relax in your exertions. Now, brother freeholders of

the yellow, you know very well that you have hitherto made no exertions for the Lowthers; but that the exertions and sacrifices have been exclusively made by those firm and resolute men who voted for me. You have been brought up to Appleby in carriages, coaches, waggons, and carts; you have been handed and led to the poll by their agents, their justices, and their parsons; but as to any exertions made by the free, independent, unhired, and unbiassed voters, you know that there literally have been none. These exertions have been all on our side. My friends have crowded here by hundreds, from their own spontaneous impulse, and at their own expense; and 600 votes are already on my poll, given by freeholders who have rushed forward to support me to-day and yesterday, without any exertion on the part of my agents, without any concert among themselves, without being led by captains, or directed by committees; while, on the part of my opponents, all has been the result of concert, discipline, and management; and yet, calculating the number of votes which the assessor will allow me out of those that are disputed, my antagonist is only a dozen ahead. Allow me, therefore, to call upon you, not to relax in your exertions, and that those exertions may be to-morrow more successful. I shall tell you the accident which has been the cause of our slight failure to-day. Our friends having left the committee-room, and allowed all our voters to exercise their own judgment, as to the time and manner of advancing to the poll, did not take the precaution of ordering dinners for our people at different hours, but ordered dinner for all to be ready at the same hour. The consequence was, that they were all absent for an hour and a half, and left the polling booths to their enemies, who, better practised in the arts of management, followed a different system, and had one party of their voters, led by their captains, voting, while the others were dining. To prove this, I need only mention one fact. Our strength lies in the Kendal and East wards, in the latter of which we have a clear majority of 80 votes. In Kendal alone there are 200 voters, and out of these our antagonists have only 40 or 50: but to-day, owing to the accident, they have polled a majority. Our votes will pour in to-morrow. You know where the strength of our enemies lies. The West ward has been called the Lowther preserve. You have heard, Gentlemen, of fine game and covies reserved for the use of the Lord of the Manor; now look behind, and you will see some of this game. These six-and-twenty have been brought in carts or bags. You might almost think from the notes of these covies that they are wild geese. The other preserve of the Lowthers is the Lonsdale ward, from which the family takes its title. This they have to-day exhausted, and the Lonsdale booth is now knocked up. I shall then ask any man who can count his ten fingers, whether in these circumstances our two wards will not be sufficient to beat them? I perceive that the game do not understand me. They are dumb animals; but I will ask any of their keepers who are here, whether this is not true, and if to-morrow they cannot answer it, they may go back to the Lowther preserve. Another accident, which diminished our success to-day, was the closing of the poll half an hour earlier than the Sheriff directed. I was running ahead

towards the end ; the only chance our enemies had of preserving their majority was by closing the poll. There was another circumstance which contributed to our failure on to-day's poll—the eternal quibbling on their part to the right of voting. To remove some of those quibbles, we shall keep the poll open till the land-tax is redeemed. To-morrow no man must desert his post ; you must work double tides. You will allow me to tell you, you are too sanguine ; you are convinced that we shall beat them ; and so we shall, but not unless you come forward. By their attempts to interrupt us, you see they are afraid. Let us not, therefore, throw away victory, which is within our reach, and almost in our hands—let us resolve to make greater exertions to-morrow to attain it ; and as a sign that you are resolved to do so, give me the pledge of holding up your right hand. Now, gentlemen of the yellow, I have a few words to say to you. I am delighted to see you ; it is the first time I have had the pleasure. I wish to explain to you the principles on which I act, with the hope of inducing some of you to think more favourably of me. I see an honest looking man there with a great bunch of yellow in his hat, and if I were but one half hour with him, I am convinced, notwithstanding his present disapprobation, I could prevail on him to split his vote between Lord Lowther and me. I have been represented as desirous of burning Lowther Castle ; so far from that, I never entertained a feeling of personal hostility to the Lowther family ; and all I aimed at, or now attempt, is to be returned along with Lord Lowther as your representative. Now, gentlemen of the yellow, is it not a gratifying thing for you to meet with a contested election, by my means, for the first time in your lives, and to be so courted as you have been ? I see they are afraid to let me be heard. (A freeholder here interrupted Mr. Brougham, and said that the freeholders were satisfied with their representatives.) I do not know that gentleman ; but I appeal from his judgment to that of the county of Westmoreland. I have asked my own friends to hold up their hands, and there has been a great show ; now I should just wish to see the game from the preserve hold up their fore foot. I request my friend to keep their pledges, and exert themselves to-morrow. By unbroken, undaunted perseverance for two days more, our triumph is secured.

The meeting dispersed quietly : Mr. Brougham's voters accompanied him in a body to his inn.

THE THIRD DAY.

At five o'clock in the afternoon the Deputy Sheriff declared the state of the poll, at the close of this day, to be as follows :—

Polled to-day. Gross Poll.

For Lord Lowther	355	960
Colonel Lowther	340	925
Mr. Brougham	229	788

The Lowthers having thus gained a majority of 137 votes, exhibited the state of the poll on a board before its official declaration, as a signal of their victory, and thereby occasioned much shouting and hissing among the partisans of the respective candidates. To allay the tumult of dissonant clamours, Mr. Brougham came forward, and requested as a favour from the meeting, that they would be quiet, and hear every person who wished to address them, of whatever colour he was, or in whatever temper he spoke. He himself could not hear a word yesterday of what the hon. Colonel had said, and he was exceedingly anxious to hear him to-day.

Lord Lowther congratulated his friends on the state of the poll, which placed him and his brother so far a-head of their opponent. He was anxious that the contest might go on till all the freeholders had an opportunity of declaring their choice, as he was confident his majority would be progressive. The freeholders heard yesterday from his opponent, that his principal strength lay in the Kendal-ward, and a threat was uttered that he and his brother would to-day be beaten at the Kendal-polling-bar; but what was the result? He and his brother had led at that bar, and gained such a great majority, even in the district where the force of the enemy confessedly lay, that he wished the success of their election had depended upon it. Much had been said, calculated to irritate and disunite the freeholders. He would not imitate the example set by his opponent, as he thought the less said would be the soonest mended. He requested his friends not to relax in their exertions: many voters yet remained unpolled, and he trusted the result of to-morrow's voting would even be more favourable to him than that of to-day. He returned his sincerest thanks to his friends for placing him at the head of the poll, and anticipated certain victory from their future support.

Colonel Lowther begged leave to return his thanks to the freeholders for the support they had given him to-day, and trusted from the numbers that still remained unpolled, that his majority would be still more decided to-morrow.

Mr. Brougham, who was accompanied to the hustings by Mr. Curwen, Mr. Lambton, Lord Molineux, and other friends, began by begging it as a favour of the electors, that instead of honouring him by any loud marks of their approbation, they would honour him with a silent attention to what he had to say—a request which it was the more necessary for him to make, as, from the contest which he had been obliged to carry on with five or six evil spirits, in the shape of opposing lawyers, during the whole day, his strength and his voice were nearly exhausted. (*Here there was some interruption, and a cry from a person in the crowd, "He is a lawyer himself."*) His antagonists had told them, that they had to-day a majority of 137 votes, (a majority, however, which would be considerably reduced, perhaps, below a hundred, by the decision of the assessor on the disputed votes which had been referred to him,) and that they were anxious to see the poll kept open to the last, that their success might appear still more triumphant. This seemed to him a very unreasonable wish on their parts, as he, if he were returned by a majority of a hundred, would rest perfectly satisfied, though it was not greater. But, however unreasonable their desires

were, he would have the charity to indulge them, and out of a charitable regard to their feelings, would keep the poll open a day or two longer to increase their numbers. He had another motive for this conduct in addition to the charitable disposition he had mentioned. Yesterday and to-day his friends had been actively employed in distributing the means of conveyance to his voters from places where his strength lay, and during Friday or Saturday, those who had given him pledges of support, but who had as yet been unable to come to the poll, would make their appearance. Lord Lowther had told them, that he (Mr. Brougham) placed his chief reliance on the Kendal ward, and that nevertheless he had been out-voted at the Kendal booth to-day; but what did this prove? Why it proved a fact in his favour, that much of his force still remained unused. Besides the distance and non-arrival of his voters, he would state another reason for his standing in a minority to-day, and for wishing to keep open the poll for two days more; and that was to be found in the frivolous objections taken to many of his votes, on account of their situation with regard to the land-tax assessment, which had caused more than one hundred of them to be referred to the lawyers and old women at the hospital on the other side of the way. The assessor stated, that in his opinion, most of these freeholders had good freeholds, and were entitled to vote; but from the difficulties in which the law was involved, he would not take it upon him to add their suffrages to the poll, and referred the case for decision to the House of Commons. If these good votes should be ultimately received, he would have on his poll more than 900 votes, though he did not poll another during the contest. Though not so unreasonable, however, as Lord Lowther in his desire of overwhelming success, he would rather have his majority decided in the polling booths than in the House of Commons; and would therefore give those gallant persons who had promised him their support, and for whom he had ordered the means of conveyance, an opportunity of redeeming their pledges to-morrow. The vast resources and commanding influence of his opponents gave them at the beginning a decided advantage over him. They had all the means of collecting and bringing up their voters: having engaged all the carriages,—having employed all the agents,—theirs being the only professional ones,—having the most of the resident gentry marshalled on their side, they possessed an unbounded power of crowding the poll for the first and second days, and had thus gained a start which his friends must redeem by their gallant redoubled exertions, and invincible perseverance. He found he had given offence yesterday, by his good-humoured but probably not very tasteful allusions to the Lowther preserves; and his comparison of the yellows to the game or cattle that filled them. He was astonished to hear that the joke had excited displeasure, as, whatever might be thought of its taste, (which he would not defend,) it was certainly made with no intention of giving offence; and he would take this opportunity of assuring them that he meant none whatever. Instead of complaining of him, these worthy persons had reason to complain of being ill-used by their masters, in not having been brought up to hear the commencement of the proceedings, but kept pin-

folded at home, while the reasons on which they were required to act were explaining to the freeholders. If he had, however, given offence, his only apology was, that he did not mean it, and that the example of letting off jokes had not begun with him, but with the honourable Colonel, whom he was unwilling to allow all the wit of the hustings, however unfit he might be to enter into competition with him in that excellence. He came now to the serious and important part of what he meant to address to them. He professed himself more and more surprised and delighted at the mighty host of independence that appeared in the country. Whatever might be the ultimate result of this contest, whether the noble Lord and the hon. Colonel were or were not returned, though he himself made no farther exertions, and could not add another vote to his poll, the success he had met with already had demonstrated that the power of the Lowthers was at an end. He would ask any unprejudiced man, he would put the question to their agents themselves, he would appeal to the respectable country gentlemen who appeared in the list of his enemies; he would even put it to Lord Lonsdale himself, if he were present, whether he would have put up two of his sons for Westmoreland, if, six months ago, he could have foreseen the present state of things? If he could have seen the result of an opposing canvass? If he could have foreseen the show of hands on the first day of the election, the majority on the first day's poll, and, at the end of three days, 800 votes against him; while an antagonist was still running him neck and neck, and the County almost polled? The inference to be drawn from this was important in itself, and in its practical consequences. He (Mr. Brougham) found against him, men, from whom, if they had not been taken by surprise, or deceived by misrepresentations, he might have expected support, and to whom, therefore, he wished to say a few words. Their votes had been promised to his opponents, on representations industriously spread—first, that there would be no contest; then, that there would not be a poll; and, lastly, that a new candidate would not be able to procure above three or four hundred votes. Accordingly, the Lowther agents had procured a list to be drawn up, in which 300 votes were marked for him, and 1,600 for his opponents; thus taking to themselves the lion's share, which had been found, however, not to be the Lowthers'. On the contrary, he had run them hard, and exhausted all their strength. To show to what shifts they were put, he need only mention, that 11 voters had arrived yesterday from the Isle of Man, and though he could not say that they had ransacked all the kingdom, from Land's-End to John-o'-Groat's, he could state as a fact, that they had conveyed a voter from Land's-End to Appleby. He was very much mistaken if they would attempt the same course again, even though they were now returned, though he (Mr. Brougham) retired from the contest, and gave up his petition to the House of Commons. If the lamented death of the King should produce a dissolution soon, what would they do? They could not any longer pretend that they had 1,600 votes against 400; they could not any longer say that there would be no poll, and no chance of success. When all their friends in the County were surprised that two of the family were again proposed, they

must have said to themselves, we must not be beaten without a struggle, we must poll the County; if unsuccessful, we shall be but beaten at worst; and if we succeed, we shall not risk the experiment again. What then would they do? Would they allow a fair decision of influence by nominating one member, and permitting the independent interest to nominate another? No, they would withdraw one Lowther, and propose some gentleman in their own interest to supply his place—either Mr. Wilson, for instance, of Dallam-tower, Mr. Hazle, or some other of their friends. He cautioned the freeholders against listening to such a proposal. If their member came from this quarter, he was to all intents and purposes a Lowther, though he had neither an L nor an M in his name. If Colonel Smyth, the brother of his (Mr. B's) respectable friend the member for the University of Cambridge, who has no L or M in his name, were proposed by the Lowthers, however otherwise eligible, then they should oppose the Smyth as well as the Lowther. The only way of securing the independence of the County was to exercise the right of returning one member, allowing the Lowther family to nominate the other. To set up one Lowther, and another candidate selected by the Lonsdale family, was as much against the rights of the freeholders, as the nomination of two was an act of oppression. They should never sacrifice the substantial power which it was their duty to exercise, subject to no control, undeceived by any pretences, unseduced by any bribe, unawed by any menace, of returning an independent member. He had nothing more to say than to urge them to unrelaxed exertions; and to congratulate them on their past orderly and peaceable conduct, which, disregarding all provocations to violence, and despising the insulting parade of the bludgeon-men, had shown that they were determined to keep the pledges of order which they had made him, and to convince their enemies, that the reports which they had spread of their disposition to tumult and riot were as unfounded as their preparations against it were offensive and calculated to produce it. The cry about danger to social order was now at an end, the delusion was now no longer supported. He once more pressed upon them the necessity of zealous activity. To-morrow ought to be a day of great effort. They ought to be satisfied that every vote was of importance, and that every man who gave such a vote was doing a meritorious act for the independence of his country.

THE FOURTH DAY.

The polling commenced at the usual hour, and continued till four o'clock, when the numbers stood as follows:

Polled this day. Gross Poll.

For Lord Lowther.....	255	.....	1211
Colonel Lowther	231	.....	1157
Mr. Brougham	101	.....	889

When the Deputy Sheriff had declared the poll, Lord Lowther came forward to address the freeholders, and met

with no interruption. He looked upon the state of the poll as extremely gratifying, but reminded his friends that it was not finally closed, and that he still required their continued support. Every day's voting inspired him with fresh confidence of final success; and convinced him, that his conduct had been such as merited their approbation. Their moderation and forbearance were as great as their zeal in his cause, which he hoped to-morrow would lead them to the poll, and terminate the contest. He requested the yellows to continue as they had begun—to give him a strong pull, a long pull, and a pull altogether.

Colonel Lowther made nearly a similar address.

Mr. Brougham then stepped forward amid shouts of applause from his own side, and an almost overbearing clamour from his opponents. This clamour continued during the whole of his speech, and prevented him from being distinctly heard by any except those in his immediate neighbourhood. He wished to hear what that person in front of the hustings had to say who led in these intolerable noises. From what he had seen to-day, he knew him to be an officer from Bow-street, who had come down to head the bludgeon-men. If they would allow Mr. Wharton to speak, he would tell them what had occurred to him to-day from a person of that description. This uproar did not arise from people who had a right to be here. He appealed to the freeholders of Westmoreland, and not to foreign police men or hired bludgeon-men. He could walk about this county without a body-guard composed of such persons; he felt secure in the hearts of the people, and left his adversaries to be secure in the hearts of their bludgeon-men. He knew that many among even those persons were his friends at heart, if they durst but declare themselves. The success he had met with convinced him that the majority of the independent men were in his favour; for, in spite of the attempts of his opponents to bribe the freeholders, in spite of their efforts at intimidation, and their show of violence, in spite of the quibbling of their lawyers, in spite of all the tricks, artifices, and menaces which they had employed, he had polled 900 votes. Therefore he could say that he had nearly gained the victory, that he must ultimately succeed in the contest, and that the day was not far distant, when, in spite of the long purses and hired agents of their adversaries, his friends would signally beat them, and conquer the independence of their county. One thing had been proved to demonstration—that the strength and the feeling of the County was in his favour; and he would here pledge himself before his friends and adversaries, never, while life remained, to desert the cause of its independence. These short-sighted men, who were intoxicated with temporary success, imagined that the struggle was now at an end; whereas it was just begun. When Parliament was again dissolved, they must meet the friends of independence on these very hustings, as now: they must fight the battle over again; they might gain another victory, and still they would not be finally beaten: he himself might be withdrawn from the contest, but still the cause must prosper; for he would have kindled a flame that must burst from his ashes to consume their oppressors, and light them to triumph. To consolidate and increase the strength which

he now saw on his side, the most ample arrangements were made; and on leaving the hustings, he would request his friends to accompany him to the Castle-yard, that they might hear the details of a plan prepared for organizing and directing their future exertions. He held that plan in his hand; it had met with the approbation of the distinguished friends who were now by his side; and every man who valued his rights, or held the independence of the County dear, must become a party to it. Those persons who created that interruption had never shown their colours till now. It was the nature of some animals to come out of their holes after a shower of rain, some never appeared but in fair weather. Of the former class were the toads; and from the croaking of the animals now before him, he imagined they might belong to that species, or that, being toad-eaters, they wished to resemble the food they fed on. He had no doubt they came from London, where this species of animal abounded. He promised to persevere to the end, and even to death, in the cause of their independence, though his only object now, for keeping the poll longer open, would be to enable his friends to tender their suffrages, and record their opinions. He requested their attendance in the Castle-yard, where he would explain his plan for their future operations, and address to them a few words on taking leave of the present contest. The last and the only time he had had a contest he was opposed to persons of liberal feelings and enlightened minds, men who would have scorned to carry a point by clamour, or to resort to tricks to overpower an adversary. To be opposed, as he had then been, to a man like Mr. Canning, was a high honour, to be defeated by him was no disgrace; he was a man who took no undue advantage of his opponents, who conducted the contest fairly and honourably, and who added to his triumph the praise that it was won by laudable means. Opposed during a long contest to this distinguished orator, a man of the greatest talents, and most accomplished mind of the day; no angry feeling was produced; no reason for complaint was given on either side; and as they met as friends at the beginning of the election, so they parted at the end with mutual thanks and congratulations on the manner in which it had been conducted. Mr. Canning was surrounded by men who, possessed of similar feelings, imitated his example, and the whole of the Liverpool contest did not furnish a squall like that with which he had just been assailed. They would have disdained by a senseless clamour to drown his observations, and this indeed was the first time that he had ever seen successful candidates endeavouring to overpower by noise a beaten adversary. From the beginning to the end of the contest all had been moderation and forbearance on his part, and all had been violence and clamour on theirs—neither he nor any of his friends had resorted to a single act of personality, but he had looked in vain for a reciprocity of kindness and conciliation. On leaving the hustings he owed them no thanks—he testified to Mr. Canning how much he was gratified with his conduct; as an opponent he would make no such declarations of respect to the Lowthers. It was not their fault if his friends were not trampled under their feet. They had shown throughout an overbearing insolence; they had employed every means of inti-

midation and menace; they had resorted to bludgeon-men to overawe his friends, and some of their agents had even attempted to insult them in the streets. Yet, notwithstanding all their endeavours, they had left him with 900 votes on the poll, and 150 more which their lawyers had attempted to quibble away, but which were good votes, and would appear in his favour on the next contest—a contest which, he would swear before them, he would, on the next dissolution of parliament, renew. If the Lowthers thought they had finally beaten him, and that they were now secure, they were woefully mistaken; but he could not convince himself that they were so senseless as to entertain this idea. They would, no doubt, on the next election, make a show of allowing the freeholders some choice, by putting up another candidate with one Lowther; but if any man is so proposed, believe not that he stands on independent interest, said Mr. Brougham, till I tell you under my hand and seal, that I have retired, and that your independence will be safe by supporting him. He once more thanked his friends for the zeal with which they had supported him, and for their order and good conduct during the contest; and he once more warned his opponents, that though they were declared members to-morrow, the struggle was not closed, their success was not secure; and that, till the independence of the county was finally vindicated, every new election must be a new contest.

After this address, which was delivered amid incessant clamour, Mr. Brougham left the hustings, and retired, at the head of the freeholders in his interest, to the Castle-yard, to take leave of them, and to explain the plan of an association which he had drawn out, to consolidate their strength, and increase their numbers against a future contest.

After a short lapse of time, Mr. Brougham here again addressed the assembled populace. The result of this day's contest, he told them, in the triumph of their opponents, had filled different persons with opposite feelings. Good men, who saw in the state of the poll the cause of independence defeated, and the usurpation of their rights perpetuated, mourned over it. Wicked men saw in it the disunion of the county prolonged, and pleased the malignity of their nature with a long prospect of struggle and disturbance. The minions of corruption shouted at the temporary failure, as a respite given to that system by which they were upheld, and in which they rioted and fattened. Wise men alone saw the result in its proper light, as a great blow given to oppression, and as the foretaste of certain victory, which nothing but imprudence could frustrate, and which firmness and perseverance must ultimately secure. Of this all must be persuaded, when they considered what they had done in this contest, that the real independence of the county had triumphed, and that they had pulled down the domination of the Lowthers. There were some weak intellects, who, instead of looking at the justice of a cause, suffered themselves to be carried away by the event, and these men might despond; but men of wisdom regarded its merits more than its temporary success,—they resolved to exert themselves for it with confidence in the issue: they asked only, does it deserve to succeed? and then left the event to Providence, looking for the re-

ward of their exertions in their own breast, and careless of what passed without. These short-sighted and fickle men were the sport of events; unable to bear good fortune with moderation, they could not support adversity with firmness, but were as timid and dejected by the one, as domineering and insolent in the other. While the sky was overcast, while the day was in suspense, while the danger existed, they durst not declare themselves—they sailed under false ensigns—they were afraid to show their colours—they hid themselves in holes and corners, and you might be in the presence of a multitude of them without being able to hear, see, or feel them; while they shrunk from observation, conscious that they were not respected, and that they ought to be despised: but when the storm was over, when they saw that the danger was past, and that their safety was secured, then they came forth, as had been seen to day, from their hiding places, like swarms of despicable vermin, scattering about their filth and slime, and the face of the earth was, he could not say peopled, but bespattered with the venomous reptiles. Then their cowardly voices were raised to utter the cry of short-sighted insolence, and to hail, not a final triumph, but a short respite from the fate that awaited them. Such a cry it was the duty of the independent freeholders to despise, like the croaking of a reptile—to despise them, as they deserved to be despised, and as they despised themselves. But his friends ought not to go one step further—these reptiles were contemptible; but it should be borne in mind, that they were likewise noxious, and steps ought to be taken which in any future struggle must secure the independence of the county against their efforts. The necessity of this was manifest from the number of his votes which had been disallowed, owing to the land-assessment trick. In the east and west wards the partisans of the Lowthers were as negligently assessed, as his friends were in the Kendal and Lonsdale wards; expedition in registering the assessments was, therefore, as necessary to them in the two former, as to him in the two latter; but what did the collectors do? they hastened the assessments in the two first, and delayed them in the two last, so that the Lowthers lost few votes, and he upwards of 100 by this partiality. This was not all; he had lost nearly 200 more by the quirks and the quibbles of lawyers, so that instead of having 900 he should have had a clear majority. Yet, notwithstanding this, he had polled more than could have been expected six months ago, in spite of the array of government influence—in spite of attorney's by the score, and tax-gatherers by the dozen—in spite of the efforts of magistrates, parsons, and the resident gentry. This was, therefore, a day of triumph; but they ought to consolidate the means of future success. He would, therefore, propose the formation of a great and independent association, which would organize their force and realize the fable of the bundle of sticks, which, though weak separately, would be strong when bound together; no strength or craft could break, scatter, or disunite them. He proposed to include the county of Cumberland in that association, and the plan had met with the approbation of the gentlemen from that quarter. The day of its foundation would be memorable in the history of the northern counties; it would not only encourage by its example, but assist

other counties by its efforts and advice. That day should be fixed for to-morrow, the 4th July, because that was the day on which the Lowthers would be returned for the last time. He had another reason for fixing on the 4th of July; it was the day on which America, under the great Washington, had thrown off the yoke, had asserted her independence, and risen against oppression, and bearing up against temporary disasters, had become, next to this, the first nation in the world. He concluded by quoting, as applicable to his friends, the part of Washington's will, in which he bequeathed to his nephews the sword with which he had fought in the cause of independence, enjoining them never to draw it but in self-defence or in defence of their country, and then never to let go the hold, but to die sooner than relinquish it.

The following resolutions were then read and carried, and the meeting dispersed :—

Resolved—" 1. That a grand association be immediately formed for securing the independence of the sister counties.

" 2. That the Westmoreland branch do hold its meetings in Kendal, Appleby, Kirkby-Lonsdale, Kirkby Stephen, Brough, Ambleside, Burton.

" 3. That the committees for conducting the present election, be first committees appointed for managing affairs of the Westmoreland branch, and that Kendal be the chief place of this branch.

" 4. That the anniversary of the foundation be held every year, on the 4th of July, being the day when the Lowther members were returned, as we confidently trust, for the last time.

" 5. That the papers do lie at the committee-men's houses for receiving the signatures of all such as wish to become members of the association.

" 6. That every member do hold himself bound to promote by all lawful means the object of the association, more particularly if a freeholder, by seeing that he is regularly rated to the land-tax, so as to prevent the recurrence of practices which have proved so injurious to the cause of this election; and by obtaining freehold qualifications by enfranchisement, purchase, and otherwise.

" 7. That the members of the association, on all public occasions connected with the cause, do appear with the badge of a blue riband round their left arm above the wrist.

" 8. That these resolutions be communicated to our friends in Cumberland, who are not here present, in order that they may be adopted by the Cumberland branch of the association.

" 9. That independent men of all parties in politics belonging to other counties, but desirous of making common cause with us, be admitted honorary members of the association."

FIFTH DAY.

No further polling took place, Mr. Brougham and most of his friends having left the town very early in the morning. At eleven o'clock the Deputy-Sheriff appeared on the hustings, and declared Lord Lowther and his brother Colonel Lowther, duly elected as knights of the shire for the county of Westmorland. This declaration

was received with acclamations by a great body of the yellows in front of the hustings and on the hustings. The field was now uncontested, and the successful candidates announced their views and principles without any contradiction, and made a successful defence of their conduct during the contest.

Lord Lowther thanked the freeholders for the proud situation in which they had placed him on the poll, and the distinguished honour which they had done him by returning him as their representative. He reminded them, that this had been a contest of principles, not of men, and denied that there had been any personalities shown to the opposite candidate by himself or any of his friends. Mr. Brougham complained of the array of peace-officers, but this was the first time that ever he heard any objection made to the most ample arrangements to preserve the public tranquillity during an election. During the contest at Bristol, 1,200 constables had been sworn in to preserve the peace; but Sir S. Romilly did not complain of this, as his antagonist had done. He claimed for his friends as much independence as the other side could claim. The triumph which he now enjoyed was the triumph of Westmoreland freeholders, as well as his; he was merely an instrument in their hands. A contest had been threatened at a future election, but he would be found at his post, and would never desert his friends by whom he was so honourably supported.

Col. Lowther said, he felt particularly gratified with the result of this day, as the member for Winchelsea had declared that his opposition was solely directed against his return. He anticipated certain success from the beginning, and his trust in the honour and zeal of the Westmoreland freeholders had not been disappointed. If the poll had continued to-day, 50 unpolled freeholders were in town to give him their support, and more than 100 others would have arrived from the country, if their services had been required. He had no apprehension of the result of the future contest threatened by the member for Winchelsea. The hon. Colonel, after a few more observations, which he uttered in broken sentences, with less hesitation and less prompting than on the previous days of the contest, concluded by giving the freeholders his most hearty thanks, and promising never to desert their cause.

The newly-elected members were then chaired in great parade, from the hustings down the High-street, through the principal cross streets, and back again to the great cross before the castle.

The farewell address of the beaten candidate.

" Brougham, July 5, 1818.

" To the independent Freeholders of the County of Westmoreland.

" Gentlemen,

" I hasten to offer you my warmest thanks for your exertions, and to congratulate you upon the noble stand which you have made. In spite of all the arts that have been used to seduce, and all the force displayed to deter you, eight hundred and eighty nine Freeholders have actually given their unbought votes against *the family*; and, but for the proceedings respecting the land-tax, there cannot be a doubt

that we should have had a triumphant majority—therefore, I tell you, that your independence must, on the next occasion, be secured. Solemnly, and under my hand, I here again pledge myself that, until you have regained your rights, I never will desert you.—Prepare for another and a more vigorous struggle in a short time, and enrol yourselves, for this purpose, in the Association which we have founded for securing the independence of the sister counties. The resolutions lie for signature at the houses of all our friends who were members of my committees in the four wards. In the mean time I shall perform my duty to you in Parliament, although you have been prevented from chusing me for your representative—and, first of all, I shall drag forth to punishment those who have so daringly trampled upon the most sacred rights of election.

“In taking leave of you, for a short period, let me exhort you never to relax the just and sacred repugnance to the dominion of your adversaries, which so honourably marks every part of the two counties: cherish it until they have learnt moderation.

“I am, Gentlemen,
Your faithful Friend,
HENRY BROUGHAM.”

253. WEYMOUTH AND MELCOMBE REGIS (DORSET.)

THE interests which divide this town, (which though passing under a joint title is governed by the same magistracy, and is essentially one place,) are those of the Johnstone, or the freeholders, and those of the fee-farm rents, multiplied at the approaching period of an election to obtain a colourable majority; and which measure consequently produces a contest.

On the present occasion, the town interests have gained the day, after several ineffectual attempts, particularly on the part of Mr. Williams, now one of the members returned. The successful candidates are, *Wm. Williams, Masterton Ure*, (the only one of the former members again returned,) *F. F. Buxton, Esquires*, and the *Hon. Thomas Wallace*.

The following are the addresses of the unsuccessful party.

“*To the Worthy and Independent Electors of the Borough of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.*

“Gentlemen,

“At the recommendation of some most respectable inhabitants of your ancient and loyal Borough, I presume to offer myself as a candidate to represent you in Parliament.

“I pledge myself to support the prerogatives of the Crown, and liberties of the people, according to our invaluable Constitution as established by the glorious Revolution in 1688; to promote proper economy in every department of the state, to endeavour to reduce the present heavy taxation in the country, and to study the local interests and advantages of the town of Weymouth.

“Should these professions meet your approbation, and you be pleased to elect me as one of your representatives, my most zealous

efforts shall be given to shew myself worthy of the confidence placed in me.

"I have the honour to be, with the profoundest respect,
Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

"Weymouth, June 10, 1818."

"JOHN BEBB."

*"To the Worthy and Independent Freeholders of the Borough of
Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.*

"Gentlemen,

"A regard for my character compels me to address you on the subject of an imputation which I never expected could be laid to my charge.

"A report is in circulation that I am a nominee of Mr. Steward's; I declare upon my honour, that the accusation is groundless and false. Deservedly indeed should I forfeit the esteem of my friends, if after the many declarations I have made of my reliance on independent support, I should appear as the representative of any other interest. I appeal to the justice of my opponents themselves, whether I have not always refused a seat on any other condition, than that of perfect independence; and I have good reason to believe, that to my invariable adherence to that principle, I may now attribute the injurious report endeavoured to be raised to my prejudice.

"But, Gentlemen, although not a nominee, Mr. Steward does support me. He has ever done so; and am I to decline his future interest because he has strengthened it, and because others, from political arrangements in which I have not been included, think proper to oppose me? Does not the other independent candidate act on this occasion precisely as I do? Mr. Williams strengthens his own interest, by availing himself of that of the trustees. I do no more, but continue to receive the support of a friend, who took an active part in inducing me originally to come to Weymouth, and who has honourably supported me ever since. The character of a nominee applies to both of us, or to neither; and as to this point I trust there can be no doubt.

"The question then, Gentlemen, is simply this; can a candidate refuse support from any quarter? And if he does refuse, in what manner is he to insure the success of his election? I am proud to boast of many friends in the Borough, but it would have been an injustice to them, and to my cause, to have declined additional support.

"With regard to the fee farm rents, I have only to say, that I am not the proprietor of one of them, and have no right to interfere in their appropriation.

"I cannot conclude, Gentlemen, without reminding you of the honourable feeling and attachment to the memory of my brother, which induced you to request my first appearance amongst you, and which led a considerable part of the interest which then acted with me, to promise a continuance of support. I deeply felt the favour

conferred upon me, and have ever since endeavoured, as far as lay in my power, to acknowledge the obligation.

" I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient and humble Servant,

" June 12, 1818."

" J. MURRAY."

" To the Worthy and Independent Freeholders of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.

" Gentlemen,

" In offering myself as a candidate for the honour of representing your ancient and distinguished Borough in Parliament, I am anxious to express how deeply I shall feel indebted to you for your support, and that I shall endeavour to shew myself not unworthy of your confidence by a faithful discharge of my public duties, and by a prompt and constant attention to all subjects connected with your local and immediate interests, or with those of the inhabitants of the town.

" Having sat in Parliament during the last six years, I will venture to appeal to my past conduct there as the pledge of my future intentions. My determination has ever been to maintain, as far as I could, the constitutional prerogative of the Crown, preserving unimpaired the rights and liberties of the people, to promote economy in the public expenditure, by the reduction of unnecessary offices and establishments, and thereby to relieve the people from the taxation which presses so heavily on all classes of the community.

" The period of a general election is approaching. I shall not fail to pay my personal respects to you, and in thus publicly soliciting the honour of your support, beg leave to assure you that

" I am, Gentlemen, with great truth,

Your faithful and obedient humble Servant,

" Weymouth, June 8, 1818.

" JOHN ASHLEY WARRE."

254. WHITCHURCH (HANTS.)

Mr. Samuel Scott, returned in the last Parliament from Camelford, now represents the freeholders of this Borough, jointly with the former member, the *Hon. H. G. P. Townshend*, (son of Viscount Sydney.)

255. WIGAN (LANCASHIRE.)

THE former representatives, *Sir R. H. Leigh, Bart.* and *John Hodson, Esq.* are again returned by the corporation and burgesses, forming about 100 votes from among a population of upwards of 10,000 persons.

256. WILTON (WILTS.)

Both the former members, *Viscount Fitzharris*, and *Mr. Ralph Sheldon*, again returned.

257. WILTSHIRE.

Mr. R. G. Long having declared his intention of retiring from the future representation of this county, an early and most active canvass took place between Mr. Methuen (the late Member,) Mr. Benett, of Pyt-House, and Mr. Long Wellesley, of Draycot. It would be injudicious to perpetuate in this publication, the placards, lampoons, anonymous addresses, scurrilities and personal invectives, under which the Wiltshire press groaned for several months previous to the election.

From the mass of these senseless and local publications, we draw the following apparent grounds of the contest.

Mr. Methuen appears to have been universally esteemed, and the state of the poll, favourable to him in its early stage, soon placed his chance of success beyond doubt. The real contest remained between Mr. Benett and Mr. Wellesley. The latter gentleman resides (as well as Mr. Methuen,) in the vicinity of the clothing district of Wiltshire; Mr. Benett at the eastern extremity of the county, a part less populous than the manufacturing district. The one gentleman seems to have been supported by the clothing, the other by the agricultural interests.

The House of Draycot had long possessed a share in the representation of the county, and the present effort was, to perpetuate the honour. We do not find much conflict of political feeling in the progress of the contest; the question was not, whose political opinions best suit the county, but, whether certain family connexions are to be perpetuated in it.

Both during the canvass and the progress of the poll, the county was kept in a state of great irritation. Many disturbances took place. The magistracy of Salisbury, (near which city the poll was conducted) felt it necessary to resort to extra means of preserving the public peace.

The nomination took place at Devizes, on the 18th June, when Mr. Methuen was proposed by the Hon. Captain Bouverie, who was seconded by Mr. Joye. Mr. Benett was introduced to the freeholders by Mr. Wm. Wyndham, and seconded by Mr. Thomas Grove and Mr. Calley. Mr. Wellesley was nominated by Mr. John Long, and seconded by the Hon. Captain Bouverie, who had proposed Mr. Methuen. We presume that this incident might have originated the idea of a coalition between Messrs. Methuen and Wellesley.

On the day of election, June 24, Mr. Grove proposed, and Mr. Joye seconded, the interests of Mr. Methuen, and both gentlemen bore ample testimony to their late member's excellent personal qualifications.

Amidst continued noise and interruptions, Mr. Wyndham, of Dinton, and Mr. Everett, of Heytesbury, recommended Mr. Benett to the choice of the freeholders.

Mr. Wrey then proposed Mr. Wellesley, in which he was seconded by Captain Goddard. During the continuance of the poll, Mr. Methuen adverted to the supposition of a coalition, which he offered

to deny by a public oath; but his assertions were considered sufficiently satisfactory.

Mr. Bennett could not obtain a hearing during the poll, whose continuance was marked by daily personal altercations between the partisans of the antagonist-candidates.

Mr. Wellesley sometimes obtained a hearing, (it depended upon the possession of the hustings) when employed in refuting the idea of the county being carried by his *long* purse.

Messrs. Methuen and Wellesley were duly elected; and the following addresses were circulated by the respective parties.

" To the Freeholders of the County of Wilts.

" Gentlemen,

" I lose no time in returning you my warmest thanks for having a second time conferred upon me the high honour of representing you in the House of Commons.

" The unanimity with which my pretensions have been received, and the approbation which has been expressed of my parliamentary conduct, through the whole of the present contest, give an additional value to the honour of the situation itself, and confirm those feelings of gratitude towards you with which my heart has been so long animated.

" If any inducement were wanting to ensure my perseverance in that independent line of conduct which I have hitherto maintained, I should find it in your good opinion and support; and I shall consider this the proudest day of my life, when, after six years trial, I have had again committed to me the sacred trust of guarding your rights and liberties, and watching over the local interests of this opulent and extensive county.

" With a heart full of gratitude, and with a determination to do my duty by you honestly and conscientiously,

" I have the honour to remain,

Gentlemen,

Your faithful and devoted servant,

" Sarum, July 3, 1818.

" PAUL METHUEN."

" To the Freeholders of the County of Wilts.

" Gentlemen.

" The arduous contest in which we have been engaged is at an end, and our triumph is as complete as it is glorious. You have refused to wear the chains with which it was attempted to shackle you, and have for ever secured your independence.

" Having vanquished our opponent, let us, in the spirit of Englishmen, use our victory with moderation. Let us cease to remember that we have been opposed to each other, and at once return to our former habits of peace and harmony.

" So far as I am personally concerned, I will forget all the calumnies by which I have been assailed, and not only forgive but thank my calumniators for the opportunities they afforded me of wiping off every stain upon my reputation, and establishing myself in your regard.

" Gentlemen, by your means I am placed in the proud station to which my ambition dared to aspire. It shall be the great object of my future life to deserve the confidence you have placed in me, by a faithful discharge of my duties, and a constant attention not only to the general business of the empire, but to the peculiar interests of this enlightened county.

" I once more return my sincere thanks for the honour you have done me; and remain,

" Gentlemen,
Your devoted faithful Servant,

" Salisbury, July 3, 1818."

" W. LONG WELLESLEY."

FINAL STATE OF THE POLL :

Long Wellesley, 2009—Methuen, 2822—Benett 1572.

Majority over Mr. Benett, 437.

" *To the Freeholders of the County of Wilts.*

" Gentlemen,

" It was with astonishment that during the progress of the poll I found the superiority of the numbers of my opponent continually increasing. I at length found that my success was no longer possible, and by the permission of my generous friends who defended me during the whole election from the violence of my adversaries, I retired from the contest.

" At the commencement of the election I had no doubt of eventual success. Confiding in the numerous promises of support which had been given to me, I expected speedily to attain a decisive superiority on the poll. I am at present defeated, because many votes which were promised to me (and on account of which I entered upon the glorious conflict), controlled by violence, or influenced by other motives, came not to support me at the hustings, or appeared there in favour of my opponent.

" Thus defeated, I may still triumph in reflecting, that in that district of Wiltshire in which I have passed my life, where my character is well known, and my qualities can be most justly estimated, I have been honoured with almost unanimous support. The result of the poll has given the representation of the county to my opponent. Its publication will be most gratifying to me, and to my family and friends. I cannot but exult in the support of those freeholders of my native county who are recorded to have voted in my favour.

" Accept, Gentlemen, the assurance of my permanent gratitude for that support. It shall be the labour of my life, whether in public or in private station, to deserve and to obtain your regard. Should occasion justify it, I will again come forward to solicit the honour of representing you in Parliament. The highest honour of which I am ambitious, is to be regarded as the champion of your independence.

" Believe me to remain ever,

Your devoted Servant,

" Pythouse, July 4, 1818.

JOHN BENETT."

In a few days after, another address (as follows) was issued by Mr. Benett to the county :

" To the Freeholders of the County of Wilts.

" Gentlemen,

" The heat of contention having in some degree subsided, I trust the remarks which I consider it my duty to submit to you on the subject of the late election will be attentively examined, even by those who have hitherto been opposed to me.

" I declined replying to the scandalous productions of hireling writers, which were industriously and widely circulated; I trusted that my character was well known to you, and that it would be justly appreciated; I am now, however, induced to notice the address of Mr. Wellesley, dated the 3d of July, in which he says, ' You have refused to wear the *chains* with which it was attempted to shackle you, and have for ever secured your independence.'

" Gentlemen, I would ask, who offered you *chains*? And where is now your independence? Does Mr. Wellesley arrogate to himself and to his supporters all the independence of Wiltshire?

" That word INDEPENDENCE, which has been prostituted for the purposes of the contest, may still be re-echoed by Mr. Wellesley; it has already served his end, by deceiving the multitude, and securing his election for Wiltshire, and it has left the borough of St. Ives for another independent man.

" The representation of the county of Wilts is intended to be in future the appendage of one family, and its independence is become a bye-word amongst all people. By whom has this been effected? Not by me or my supporters; I offered myself as a candidate for your representation with the legitimate pretensions of being a private gentleman, of a family as ancient, as honourable, and as independent, as any in this county; having resided my whole life amongst you, and endeavoured to perform all the duties attached to my station. My principles were well known to be strictly constitutional and independent.

" I had no treasury influence, no high alliances, no immoderate fortune to boast of. The whole of my interest in the county of Wilts proceeded from the affections of those who have long known me as their friend; whose attachment cannot be bought: it is in my estimation above all price, and I trust that my conduct will ever be such as to insure me a continuance of it. Of 2300 promises of support which I had received on my canvass, 1572 independent men enrolled their names for me at the poll, and upwards of 300 more were anxious to give me their suffrages. These are not the men who would forge 'chains' for their fellow-freeholders; they are not those who would sacrifice their independence for any sordid motive.

" In the annals of county elections, our Wiltshire election is without example.

" The scandalous falsehoods which were circulated under anonymous signatures, by hand-bills and other papers,—the opening of houses of public resort,—and the inflammatory speeches which were daily and hourly addressed to the populace in the streets and ale-houses of the manufacturing and other large towns, exceed in infamy any thing which has been known in the most corrupt borough elections.

" These proceedings occasioned the numerous assaults which were committed on my friends and myself, and established that system of intimidation which prevented a number of my voters (though in many instances not till after they had been cruelly beaten, and the carriages in which they would have been conveyed broken to pieces) from coming to the poll in my favour. Others, by the same circumstances, were induced to vote against me. Thus has the freedom of election been grossly violated, and the unbiassed suffrages of the freeholders have not been obtained against me.

" I would not notice the opposition of the populace, had it proceeded from any feeling founded on truth or reason; but as I canvassed those places which have now shewn the strongest irritation against me, a very short time since, with great success, and without sustaining any insult, that feeling can only have been excited by the system adopted for the purposes of the election, and founded on the grossest misrepresentations and injustice.

" But, when I have seen the magistracy of the county insulted, and every attempt made to degrade that most respectable body in the estimation of the people,—when I have seen the country gentlemen and the yeomanry vilified, and the most artful means used to disunite that chain of society on which depends the happiness and prosperity of the British nation,—I cannot be surprised at the base attacks made on an individual like myself.

" In truth, more has been done during this election to demoralize the rising generation of this county, than those who reside in the county and interest themselves in the moral and orderly conduct of the people, will, for many years to come, be able to counteract.

" After the numberless instances of personal attachment which I have experienced among all classes of independent men, I have little to lament on my own account; but, in common with all Wiltshire men who think and act for themselves, I must lament that the representation of our county is become like a borough interest, that it has been won by means which are without precedent, and which I would never adopt for any purpose whatever; and that it is won from the free, independent, unbiassed, and uncorrupt freeholders, to be attached as an honour to a single family.

" This stigma will not, I trust, remain long upon us—the friends of freedom and independence will seize the earliest opportunity to rescue our degraded representation from the grasp of the family which may now regard it as their property. I shall be at the post ready to unite with them to promote so glorious a cause.

" I have the honour to remain,

Brother Freeholders,

Your very faithful, obliged, and devoted Servant,

" Pyt-House, July 10, 1818.

JOHN BENNETT."

The reply of Mr. Wellesley.

" *To the Freeholders of the County of Wilt.*

" Gentlemen,

" I should very much have wished not again to have troubled you with a public address: when I last appeared before you, it was

my sincere desire that all the irritation arising out of the contest should be allayed, that all its animosity should cease to exist.

"I was willing to spare my adversary the mortification of being told of his defeat, and had resolved that from me should escape no expression of exultation.

"I intended strictly to adhere to this resolution, but the extraordinary manifesto of the 10th July, published under the name of Mr. Benett, (solely calculated to keep up contention) obliges me to come forward once more, but it shall be for once only. Having terminated the contest at the hustings, I will not be dragged into a paper war by that gentleman, or his partisans.

"Gentlemen, I do not arrogate to myself and my supporters 'all the independence of Wiltshire,' but I maintain, that by your honourable exertions, I have been the instrument of rescuing the county from the dictation of a few; and I repeat, that by 'refusing to wear the chains with which it was attempted by those few to shackle you,' you have for ever secured your own independence.

"It is as absurd as it is false, to talk of your representation as the appendage of any one family; the spirit manifested by all classes, in all parts of the county, throughout the last contest, affords the most decisive proof to the contrary, and is a sufficient guarantee in future for your freedom of choice. There is in the freeholders of Wiltshire a high-minded independence, which will not submit itself to any undue influence, which will not brook any improper control. The candidate who offers himself to them must have principles, and a public and private character, which will bear the test of inquiry. Upon those grounds I stood, upon them I have been elected.

"In personal independence I will yield to no man. Mr. Benett must and does know, I disdain treasury influence, and used none; that I courted no high alliances, that I made no boast of immoderate fortune. Our mutual pretensions for the honour of representing the county were brought before the freeholders, and a preponderating majority of the 'free, the independent, the unbiassed and uncorrupt freeholders,' were pleased to consider my claims as better founded than his. They were the persons most capable of judging between us; they were the persons to whom Mr. Benett so confidently insisted upon making his appeal; their selection is too flattering not to be highly grateful to me; and it would well become him to submit with resignation to their decision. To all those parts of Mr. Benett's letter which may be construed as relating personally to myself, I shall not condescend to give any other answer, than a positive denial of all the charges levelled at me; nor shall I insult you, Gentlemen, the freeholders of the county, by any defence of your conduct. The accusations against you carry with them their own refutation: the language in which they are couched breathes throughout a spirit of intemperance and disappointment. The writer in his cooler moments will not be able to reflect upon them, without regretting the use of expressions towards persons whom he was desirous of calling his constituents, which manifest the possession of the highest disqualification that can belong to a public servant, that of allowing personal feeling to affect his public conduct.

"If Mr. Benett accuses me or my friends of 'infamy' in the con-

duct of the election, the allegation shall be repelled by me with the contempt and indignation it deserves.

"I deny that the freedom of election was grossly violated by me or my friends, that threats or intimidation were used to procure me a single vote, that I sanctioned the propagation of scandalous falsehoods: I deny that the magistracy of the county were treated with disrespect, or any attempt made to degrade them, or that the country gentlemen or yeomanry of the county were vilified. To treat with disrespect the magistracy or country gentlemen, would be to cast a reproach upon my own station in life; to vilify the yeomanry would be to offer an insult to a body of men with whom I am more closely and largely connected than most other persons. But, Gentlemen, I did, and still do, reprobate the conduct of those few, who assumed the appellation, without having the character of the yeomanry of your county, and who daily attended at the hustings in the suite of my opponent.

"The men of Wiltshire, like other men possessing common understanding, have had an opportunity of witnessing the conduct of the several candidates: they will judge which of those candidates, or their friends, excited commotion. The magistracy of Devizes, the magistracy of Salisbury, the respectable inhabitants of Bradford, of Trowbridge, and Westbury, will do me the justice to acknowledge, that my most anxious solicitude was engaged in preserving the public tranquillity. To those persons who frequently honoured me by their attendance to and from the hustings, I invariably said, that 'by any tumult they would disgrace me, and dishonour themselves; and that I considered popular opinion as alone valuable, when constitutionally and moderately expressed.'

"I call the particular attention of the county to the state of the poll, when published.

"I refer to it, as a mark to myself, of honourable distinction; for it evinces, that I am not indebted to any one interest or family for the high station which I now occupy; my success is grounded upon the spontaneous support of the two great interests, upon which rest, when united, the prosperity of this kingdom—the agricultural, and the manufacturing.

"Had the conduct of my friends, or myself, been such as could tend to demoralize the rising generation of your county, I should not have had to reflect with exultation upon the support given to me by the highest and most respectable dignitaries of the Established Church, by the most moral heads of other religious persuasions, by the established magistracy of the county, whose names as magistrates stand recorded in the annals of 1772; who, as freeholders at that period, carried that great cause in the person of Mr. Goddard; and whose descendants, in 1818, did not think my public character undeserving support, upon the principle of independence.

"I have now the honour of assuring those gentlemen whom I presume to call my constituents, that they shall find me at all times ready at my post, humbly, but firmly, to urge my pretensions as a candidate for the representation of their great county. Willing to court inquiry into my public and private life, and never assenting to relinquish the honour now conferred upon me, until I sacrifice their good

opinion, by adopting a course of conduct in direct opposition to the principles which have regulated it from my first entrance into public life.

"I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,
Your devoted faithful Servant,

"Wanstend-house, July 29.

"W. LONG WELLESLEY."

From the tone of the annexed document a future contest may be expected.

At a Meeting of the Committee for securing the independence of the County, and conducting the interest of JOHN BENNETT, Esq. as a Candidate for the representation of the County of Wilts, in the Parliament to be holden on the 4th of August next, held pursuant to public advertisement, at the White Hart Inn, at Salisbury, on the 22d day of July ;

William Wyndham, Esq. in the Chair ;

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by this Meeting :

"1. That the result of the late Election is regarded with the deepest regret by this Meeting.

"2. That, from many circumstances which occurred previous to the Election and during its continuance, we are of opinion that the final result of the poll was not the expression of the free and unbiassed sentiments of the Freeholders at large ; that a system of intimidation was established in many districts, and other means inconsistent with the freedom and purity of election were pursued, by which many independent Freeholders were restrained from presenting themselves at the poll, or were otherwise prevented from giving their votes, according to their unbiassed judgment, in favour of Mr. Bennett.

"3. That by such system, and in the pursuance of those means, the independence of the county has been violated.

"4. That we will use our utmost endeavours, whenever a fit opportunity shall occur, to re-establish that independence.

"5. That we earnestly exhort our brother Freeholders to concur with us in whatever measures shall be conducive to an end so honourable to the County, and so important to our dearest interests.

"6. That the thanks of this Meeting be given to John Bennett, Esq. for his firm and temperate conduct during the late arduous contest, for his strenuous, though unsuccessful, efforts to maintain the independence of the County and the purity of election, and for the pledge which he has given, honourably to persevere in maintaining our common cause.

"7. That it is earnestly recommended to the Freeholders at large, to cherish those principles of independence upon which the honour of the County must ever essentially depend.

"8. That this Committee be permanent, under the name of a Committee for securing the independence of the County.

"9. That this Meeting do adjourn to the Wednesday in the week of the Summer Assizes, in the year 1819, at the White Hart Inn, at Salisbury, to consider what may then be necessary to further the

common object. That, in the mean time, any five members of the Committee, of whom the Chairman be one, be requested to convene a Meeting of this Committee, for the furtherance of its great object, whenever occasion may require; and that every friend and well-wisher to the independence of the County be admitted a member of the Committee.

" 10. That the Members of the Committee be requested to adopt, from time to time, such measures in their several districts of the county, by establishing local meetings, and otherwise, as they shall deem most conducive to the object of this meeting.

" 11. That the proceedings of the local meetings of the Committee be, from time to time, transmitted to Mr. Tinney, the Secretary of this Committee, to be reported to the general meetings.

" 12. That these resolutions be published in the Salisbury and Winchester Journal, the Times, the Courier, Crutwell's Bath paper, and the Reading Mercury, and be otherwise circulated in the county. That they be engrossed on parchment and signed by the Chairman, and that copies on parchment be prepared for the several districts of the county, to be signed by such as approve them.

Lastly, That the thanks of this Meeting be given to those Gentlemen in several districts of the county, who have borne, or expressed an intention of bearing, a portion of the expenses of the Election, by bringing the voters in Mr. Benett's interest to the hustings without charge to that gentleman or otherwise.

" WILLIAM WYNDHAM."

258. WINCHESTER (CITY.)

James Henry Leigh, Esq. who during the last sessions of Parliament had removed from the representation of Great Bedwin, on the lamented death of *Mr. Meyler*, is again returned for this city. *Sir Henry St. John Mildmay* is succeeded by his brother, *Powlett St. John Mildmay, Esq.* Both members were re-elected unanimously.

259. WINCHELSEA (SUSSEX.)

We find *Mr. Brougham* not disdaining his return to Parliament from this decayed Borough, in conjunction with a new member, *Mr. George Mills*.

260. WINDSOR.

The former members, *Colonel Edward Distrowe* and *Mr. John Ramsbottom, Jun.* a banker of this town, are again re-elected unanimously.

261. WOODSTOCK (OXFORDSHIRE.)

Sir H. Watkin Dashwood, Bart. again returned. *Lord Robert Spencer*, M.P. for Tavistock in the late Parliament, succeeds *General Wm. Thornton*.

262. WOOTTON BASSETT (WILTS.)

THE circumstances of this election are more extraordinary, and at present more contradictory, than any we have yet detailed. The Mayor, who is the returning officer, appears to have decided this election with a sponge.

The voters who tendered for Colonel Ellison and Mr. Money were only 126 (exclusive of one, who was given up by their own counsel, as claiming to vote for a house which had been already polled,) while the voters for Mr. Twiss and Colonel Wray were 150. It appears that such a number of the latter as would leave a colourable majority were struck out; and, without rejecting one single man among the 126, the Mayor boldly cut off 25 of the voters who offered to poll for Mr. Twiss and Colonel Wray, and thus gave to the minority a majority of one. It is worthy of remark, that a proposal made before the election by Mr. Twiss and Colonel Wray, for an assessor to be agreed on by all the candidates, and paid without expense to the Mayor, was refused. Mr. Twiss and Colonel Wray have resolved to petition for their own return, and for the censure of the returning officer.

263. WORCESTERSHIRE.

THE election for this opulent and cultivated county, was an unanimous return of the late members, the *Hon. William Henry Lyttelton*, and the *Hon. Henry Beauchamp Lygon*, as Knights of the Shire.

264. WORCESTER (CITY.)

A VERY early canvass took place for the representation of this City, in expectation of the dissolution of Parliament; and during the canvass only, the asperity of party spirit appears to have shewn itself. At one time, the intended resignation of the contest on the part of Colonel Davies, was strongly reported; and the confidence of final success seems throughout to have buoyed up the hopes of Sir William Gordon; which circumstances appear in their individual addresses.

"To the Free and Independent Electors of the City of Worcester."

"Gentlemen,

"Having completed my re-canvass, I announce, with great pleasure, that, exclusive of very numerous promises from out-voters, I have received, within the City and its immediate vicinity alone, positive promises exceeding half of the total numbers which ever polled at former contests. This very gratifying result secures my re-election. I state it confidently and distinctly, for the satisfaction of my friends, and for the information of my opponents, pledging my character to the truth of it.

"The latter may still indulge in their fond dream, that I do not mean to come forward; but should they persist in trying their

strength at the hustings, the event will prove the correctness of my assertions, and, to their cost, they will ascertain the fallacy of their own.

"If I have omitted calling upon any of you, I beg you will be persuaded it has not arisen from personal disrespect nor intentional neglect; and I have much pleasure in adding, that during my present visit I have witnessed so much enthusiasm, that, far from apprehending any relaxation in your exertions, I look forward to a further accession of numbers. Our triumph indeed is certain and complete; it calls for the congratulations of our friends; and there now only remains for me once more to entreat your acceptance of my grateful acknowledgments.

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your faithful and obliged humble Servant,

"Worcester, May 18, 1813.

WM. DUFF GORDON."

"To the Worthy and Independent Electors of the City of Worcester.

"Gentlemen,

"In consequence of a report which I must attribute to the malevolence of my enemies, and which has been, as I understand, actively disseminated among you, that I have declined all thoughts of offering myself as a candidate for the honour of representing you at the General Election, I find myself under the necessity of addressing you to contradict it, in the most positive manner, and to assure you that the author of it has been guilty of a most flagrant deviation from truth.

"I never felt more determined than I do at the present moment to stand a contest, if my opponent should resolve to enter the lists against me; and, the very flattering reception with which you honoured me when last among you, added to the immense majority of at least three to one in my favour among the out-votes, leave not a shadow of doubt upon my mind of being triumphantly successful.

"It is doubtless to the same source that may be traced some most infamous and malicious insinuations against my private character. Really, Gentlemen, it is in vain to endeavour to stand fair in the opinion of my countrymen, if I am to be at the mercy of every ruffian who chooses to stab in the dark.

"The whole of what I understand to be alleged against me, I pledge myself to be false. I wish, however, that those who take upon themselves the office of my accusers would come forward manfully, embody their charges, and give me an opportunity of meeting them. Let their accusations be fairly stated, and they shall not want an answer.

"To my friends I beg leave, once more, to offer my grateful thanks for the very active and spirited manner in which they continue to support my cause. Every day's post brings me fresh assurances of success, and I shall meet the day of election with the utmost confidence. Nothing on my part shall be left undone to merit your favourable opinion, and I trust, that the resolution which I formed some time since, and which I put in execution a few days ago, of resigning my commission, will convince you that I am determined to

devote my whole time to your service. Although my commission as an officer in the Guards never could have affected my independence, it might occasionally have made some demand upon my time; I therefore, on Saturday last, resigned it, and shall not regret the sacrifice I have made, if it has the effect of advancing me in your estimation.

" I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most devoted and faithful Servant;

" 2, Bolton Row, 30th April, 1818.

H. DAVIES."

On the day of nomination, after the usual forms had been gone through, T. H. Bund, Esq. nominated Sir W. Duff Gordon, making some short observations to show the fitness of Sir William for the distinguished honour of representing the city of Worcester; this nomination was seconded by Mr. Thomas Dent. The Right Worshipful the Mayor then nominated Lord Deerhurst; Mr. Dent seconded the nomination, taking occasion to make some brief remarks upon the able manner in which Lord D. had discharged, and might be expected to discharge, the duties of a member for Worcester. Richard Nash, Esq. then nominated Colonel Davies, and was seconded by J. Richards, Esq. who criticised the conduct of Sir W. D. Gordon, in various particulars, and made some spirited observations in favour of Colonel Davies, pointing him out as a man of family and independent fortune, &c. particularly adverting to the part he took in the memorable battle of Waterloo; his services on that great day, Mr. R. considered, entitled him to the respect and protection of his countrymen. After the various nominations had been made, the three candidates addressed the citizens.

Sir Wm. Duff Gordon said, that in presenting himself for the fourth time as a candidate for the representation of the city of Worcester in Parliament, he felt that he had every right to express confidence as to the result; this confidence was in some degree increased by the experience of the last contest, which proved successful, although he was opposed by so distinguished an individual as Lord Deerhurst, whose conduct upon that occasion was so truly admirable, as to leave him no language adequate to the expression of its merits. Upon the present occasion he had received such general and warm assurances of support, both from the resident and non-resident electors, that he felt not the slightest fear of the result. Sir William then adverted to certain parts of his conduct, which had been the subject of remark, first alluding to his long absence in Spain; this absence, he avowed, he did not defend on principle; he acknowledged that it was a dereliction of duty; at the same time he must observe, that this absence was neither voluntary nor anticipated; it had, indeed, been asserted in an anonymous paper, that this assertion must be untrue, for that upon his departure for Spain, he had let his house for three years; he, however, solemnly declared, that during the progress of his negotiation with the Spanish Government, he had every reason to believe from month to month that his business would be concluded; if he had known that his stay would have been so protracted, he should certainly have felt it his duty to resign his seat; he trusted that this explanation would be as well

received in public, as he had uniformly found it to be received in private; Sir William concluded this subject, by pledging himself, as he had formerly done in a printed address, that if through any unavoidable circumstance (which however he did not anticipate) he should be obliged to be absent from this country, he would immediately vacate his seat, though of course it would be competent to the freemen to re-elect him, should they think fit.

The Hon. Bart. now alluded to the assertion that he had voted against Mr. Brougham's motion for a commission to inquire into the abuses of funds left for the education of the poor; as it was inserted by mistake that he had voted in that majority; and as the mistake was pointed out so promptly, both in the London and Worcester papers, he confessed he did not think it quite right in his opponents afterwards to persevere in misrepresenting, by anonymous handbills, his conduct on this point, and even to insert an advertisement to that effect in the same paper which contained his correction of the error; it had indeed been stated that Colonel Davies had, so late as Saturday morning, circulated the misrepresentation; but this was no doubt erroneous. It had been asserted that his reason for not voting on the occasion was, that his conscience told him that he should vote for the question, but that his interest told him, if he did vote for it, he should not have the assistance of ministers in promoting his re-election; but could any thing be more preposterous than this assertion, when it was so obvious that ministers possessed no influence over the vote of any elector of this city? The cause of his absence on this occasion arose from the circumstance of his having appointed for that evening a meeting with a number of his friends, who it certainly did not become him to disappoint, though probably his opponents would have had no objection to his offending his London friends. Adverting to more general topics, Sir William observed that he was an enemy to professions, and indeed in his case there needed none, his conduct had been before them for twelve years; he would not tell them that he was an ardent supporter of the Constitution and the Established Religion, that he was a friend to the principles which placed the House of Brunswick upon the throne; because his conduct must have convinced them of it. Much had been said of one of his opponents having fought at the battle of Waterloo; he (Sir W.) it was true, was not there, but had he been so, he hoped he should have endeavoured to act as well as others, though he should not have made a parade of his conduct, as it best became men to be silent on their own merits. He had already stated his conviction of success; that conviction he now repeated, and he trusted that his friends would continue to manifest that forbearance from tumult which they had hitherto displayed, convinced that they were strong enough without having resort to riot. After expressing his confidence that the Sheriff (though his personal friend) would act with firmness and impartiality, Sir William concluded by solemnly declaring, that he had never given a vote from private or personal views, but that his conduct had ever been regulated by a conscientious examination of measures, without regarding the men who proposed them; if it should be their pleasure to return him for a fourth time, they might

be assured that his attention should be assiduously directed to promote the interests of the City in all respects within his power.

Lord Deerhurst then rose, and said, " Mr. Sheriff and Gentlemen, for the third time I am before you as a candidate for the high and distinguished honour of representing you in Parliament, an honour which it is your duty properly to bestow, and will be mine duly to appreciate. I consider this, Gentlemen, to be a most momentous crisis, when you are called upon to exercise that liberty, which in this happy country is your birth-right, that liberty over which the hand of power should have no sway, or the voice of revolution a moment's bias, sweetened howsoever it may be by its attendant seduction and allurements. You are called upon fairly to exercise, and deeply to consider the responsibility of your elective franchise : you are not met upon a common occasion, but on the fulfilment of a most solemn duty : you are to reflect that you put your voices into one mouth, and that what is so dear to man—his honour, is to an extent implicated, and in the hands of another. Does this not awaken you to a sense of the magnitude and importance of the moment ? I am convinced it does ! and as your neighbour, your countryman, your friend and tried representative, I face you with respectful, but unshaken confidence. A short review of my parliamentary conduct may be necessary upon this occasion, and though aware of the great difficulty of pleasing every one, without vanity allow me to say, that the countenance I have met with from the freemen of Worcester would almost persuade me that I have, by steering the middle course to the best of my judgment, met with the approbation of all parties, even actuated as they will be by different sentiments, but let me say I firmly believe with but a general view to the interests of their country, as far as applies to the freemen of this ancient and loyal City. A short time after I had taken my seat, a petition for parliamentary reform was brought to me by deputation from this city ; I gave it my voice in the House, praying as it did for that salutary reform, which, if it could be effected, would, in my humble opinion, be beneficial to the best interests of your country ; but had such petition been woven in the loom of revolution, instead of my sanction, every nerve should have been raised to oppose that which might have then formed a part of its prayer, for Annual Parliaments and Universal Suffrage. How little do those, loudest in the cry for such a curse to the country, understand the misery it would entail on us ; the fluctuating voice of discontented revolutionists would not be the sea upon which an honest Englishman would launch his bark to a certain and inevitable destruction, and you could alone be represented by desperadoes, who, having nothing to lose, and every thing to gain by the overthrow of all social order, would finally subjugate you to a tyranny that, in the end, must ever, serpent-like, carry with it the poison and the antidote, desolating at first the unhappy country in which it has been exercised, when, becoming unbearable, it finally rallies, (satiated and glutted with destruction,) upon social order and tranquillity. View (as you will with horror) in the page of history the French Revolution, and pray to heaven to avert from this island such dire calamity, by nerving the arm of the loyal, and palsying the pernicious."

cious efforts of the traitor. Am I the less desirable as your member from having a patrimony in this country? You will say, this is our great security; it is this that must awaken reflection as to your public duties, and forms to us at once the strongest pledge that it is your interest to maintain the glorious Constitution, whilst we know that any inroad upon the liberty of the subject has been equally resisted by you. Yes, Gentlemen, your reflection leads me to the vote given upon the second proposal for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. It was then that I had it in my power to prove to you how closely connected with my sense of real loyalty was the interest of the subject, and I am not ashamed of owning that I saw the further petition to the House of Commons upon this measure, over a recess in Parliament, in a disgusting point of view, and determining to oppose the measure, was also decided in laying down my grounds for so doing. Those grounds were stated at the time in the course of the debates, and you will have judged whether I did my duty between the Crown and the People upon that important question. My conscience acquits me in all public matters connected with your city of having done my duty. Whilst I retain this precious monitor in its original purity, I can offer myself to you upon grounds that inspire the liveliest confidence, and under the full conviction that in the days of trial you will prove to me that an Englishman's word is his bond; I hope to be returned your member by the largest majority ever recorded in the annals of your former elections. I stand wholly unconnected with either of the other honourable gentlemen who are candidates with me. Too well I know the pleasures of sailing upon smooth rather than on troubled water, and my only hope is, that those members may be returned to Parliament who may most conduce to the public good, and the interests of a city to which I am attached by every honourable and grateful tie."

Colonel Davies said, it might easily be supposed that he rose under some embarrassment, and that this embarrassment was a little increased by his following the Noble Lord who had just sat down; but though he did not possess that eloquence which had so much excited their admiration, he possessed a heart entirely devoted to the interests of his country. He could not boast so long an acquaintance with the electors of Worcester as the Hon. Baronet or Lord Deerhurst, the latter of whom was so happily qualified both by birth and talents for the high station of a representative of the city; but though he had known this city for comparatively a short time, he had known it long enough to perceive that there was a spirit of independence within it, and he thought that the electors had known him long enough to ascertain his fitness for the honour to which he now aspired. The Hon. Baronet had complained of anonymous publications; he thought he had as much reason to complain upon this head as the Hon. Baronet; he could, however, say that he had on various occasions begged his Committee to discountenance every species of anonymous publication; though he was convinced that such productions were not calculated to have any effect upon a reasonable man. Referring to what the Hon. Baronet had stated as to an advertisement, asserting that Sir W. had voted against Mr.

Brougham's motion, having appeared in the same paper which contained a denial of that assertion, Col. D. professed his ignorance of the advertisement, observing it could not be expected he should be accountable for all advertisements which appeared in the Worcester papers.

The Colonel proceeded to observe, that he was untried ; but that the best criterion of a man's conduct for the future was to examine how he had conducted himself during the past. The Hon. Baronet had charged him with trumpeting his own fame, because he had been engaged in the glorious day of Waterloo; he felt, he confessed, a little surprised that such an accusation should have been urged, for though his worthy friend who had seconded his nomination had been pleased to allude to the circumstance, he (Col. D.) had not been guilty of such an act of vanity. Colonel Davies here proceeded to speak of his political principles. With regard to his loyalty, he trusted that the circumstance of his holding his different commissions in the army for fourteen years would sufficiently satisfy every one that he sincerely loved his King. To universal suffrage and annual parliaments he was decidedly opposed, as such measures could tend only to anarchy and confusion ; but, on the other hand, he was fully satisfied that the welfare of his country would be promoted by a moderate parliamentary reform. He would not, however, say more on this point, after the able manner in which it had been treated by the Noble Lord, in whose sentiments he entirely coincided ; but contented himself with expressing a hope that they should all live to see that proper and constitutional reform in Parliament which appeared to be required. With respect to the important inquiry into the abuses of funds left for the benefit of the poor, he would pledge himself that they should always find in him a warm and strenuous supporter ; he would ever advocate the cause of the poor, and that when questions relating to their interests were brought forward, no private considerations should induce him to be absent from the House of Commons. If it should happen to him to have appointed a meeting with his constituents, he was quite satisfied that they would be better pleased to be disappointed of his company than to see him neglecting his more sacred duties. The Colonel then said that the other candidates had expressed their confidence of success ; for his part he experienced not less confidence, feeling no doubt of ultimate success, when he considered the warm and general promises he had received, both from in and out-voters. The gallant Colonel concluded by returning his best thanks to all, including those who had refused him their votes, but whose refusal had been given in a manner most gratifying to his feelings. All men had their particular opinions, but he doubted not that the electors of Worcester would upon the present occasion exercise the sacred trust reposed in them without regard to private feeling, and with the sole view of promoting the public welfare and happiness.

The poll was very closely contested, and during the early part of it, Sir William maintained the lead. It ended however on the sixth day, in favour of Lord Deerhurst, (one of the former members) and Colonel Thomas Henry Hastings Davies.

265. WYCOMBE (BUCKS.)

A RETURN of the former Members, *Sir John Dashwood King*, and *Sir Thomas Baring, Baronets*; by the Corporation, having about 50 votes. The population of the town being nearly 5000.

266. YARMOUTH (NORFOLK.)

THE Election for this borough took place at the Church Hall, when Edmund K. Lacon, Esq. was put in nomination by I. Preston, Esq. seconded by Mr. Robert Gooch, of London; Gen. Loftus by James Fisher, Esq. seconded by E. Turner, Esq. of London; the Hon. T. W. Anson, by W. Palgrave, sen. Esq. and seconded by James Hurry, Esq.; and C. E. Rumbold, Esq. by Thomas Hurry, Esq. and seconded by James Sayers, Esq.—Messrs. Gooch, Turner, Palgrave, and Palmer, each addressed the assembly in behalf of those gentlemen whose cause they espoused.

The poll then commenced, and on the following day the numbers stood as follows:

<i>Anson</i>	780	|	<i>Lacon</i>	638
<i>Rumbold</i>	759	|	<i>Loftus</i>	592

Whereupon the two former gentlemen were declared duly elected, and chaired accordingly.

Since the election, the Hon. T. W. Anson has succeeded to the title of Viscount Anson; and a vacancy of course remains to be filled up, after the meeting of Parliament. In the mean time, the brother of his Lordship espouses the same interests, and is opposed by General William Loftus.

267. YARMOUTH (HANTS.)

THE late member, John Leslie Foster, is elected in Ireland for the boroughs of Armagh and Lisburne, the only double return in that kingdom. John Singleton Copley now represents Ashburton. Of the present representatives for this borough, *John Taylor, Esq.* removes from Lymington, and *Mr. Mount* is a new member.

268. YORKSHIRE.

" To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of York.

" Gentlemen,

" It has become my duty to address you in consequence of the approaching dissolution of Parliament, to acknowledge, in the first place, with gratitude, the kindness and indulgence I have experienced at your hands, in all matters connected with the performance of the various and arduous duties attendant upon the high situation of your representative, and also to make known to you my intentions upon the present occasion. The very peculiar honour

conferred upon me at the time of the last General Election, appeared to leave me no alternative but that of endeavouring to execute the important trust reposed in me, with fidelity and attention.

"I have to regret that I was prevented by severe indisposition during a period of the present parliament from attending to the duties of my office, and although much recovered from that indisposition, I have reason to know that I am by no means free from its influence: I have looked forward with much anxiety to the moment at which it would become necessary for me to address you, sensible how ineffectual my best endeavours must have proved to repay the numerous obligations under which you have placed me; but after duly considering the whole subject, the unavoidable pressure of business, coupled with the anxiety which naturally belongs to the situation, my conclusion, supported by the most decided opinions of medical men of the first eminence, is, that I could not again take upon myself the office of your representative, consistently with the preservation of my health, without which it would be impossible for me to attempt to discharge the important duties of it, to your satisfaction or my own.

"Under these circumstances, I have determined to forbear offering myself a candidate for the County.

"I trust, however, you will believe, that I shall never cease to reflect with gratitude upon your past indulgence to me, or to take the deepest interest in whatever may relate to your future welfare and prosperity.

"I have the honour to be,
With the greatest respect, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble Servant,

"London, June 6, 1818.

LASCELLES."

On the resignation of his Lordship, (who sits however in the House as one of the members for Northallerton,) the following resolutions were entered into.

"At a most numerous and respectable Meeting of the Inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Bradford, at the Piece Hall, on Thursday, the eleventh day of June, 1818;

Richard Fawcett, Esq. in the chair;

"It was resolved, That the following address, proposed by Mr. Thompson, and seconded by Mr. Lister, to Lord Lascelles, on his declining again to represent this county in Parliament, be presented to his Lordship, in the name of the inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood, viz.:

"To the Right Hon. Viscount Lascelles.

"We, the inhabitants of Bradford and its Vicinity, beg leave to assure your Lordship, that your communication of Monday last, and its cause, are to us subjects of sincere regret.

"Your ceasing to represent this county in the British Senate, is, at this period, an event which we must ever deplore; and we have

now to request your Lordship, that, for your valuable and important services you will accept of our most grateful acknowledgments.

"By a faithful discharge of your legislative duties, you have amply redeemed every pledge: you have gained our confidence; and you have commanded our applause.

"To your care, my Lord, we confided objects which embraced our dearest interests; and, with sentiments of perfect approbation, we have seen you, at the expense of personal sacrifices, assiduously attentive to our best rights, and preserving to us entire our most valuable privileges.

"At the close of a series of persevering and upright actions, so auspicious to this county, and to the empire, you may retire with a self-approving mind; and you will take with you ample testimonials of those just and equitable efforts, which you have made in support of the magnificence of the Throne, the stability of the Constitution, and the legitimate interests of the People.

"By those truly useful and honourable means, my Lord, you have engraven your character on the breasts of your countrymen; and you have raised to yourself an imperishable name, which the historian will transmit to posterity, and which the stream of time can never wash away.

"That the Address be signed by the inhabitants individually.

"That the Address be presented to his Lordship by Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Thompson, and Mr. George Lister.

"RICHARD FAWCETT, Chairman."

To this Address, which was presented by the deputation mentioned above, Lord Lascelles returned the following Answer:—

"Harewood House, June 12, 1818.

"Gentlemen, I return my most sincere and grateful acknowledgments to the Inhabitants of Bradford, for the high honour they have conferred upon me by the expression of their sentiments contained in an address delivered to me this day. It is, indeed, the highest gratification I can experience, to retire from the situation which I lately had the honour to hold, conscious that I carry into a more private station your approbation of my conduct.

"I have the honour to be,

With the greatest respect, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

LASCELLES."

At a meeting, to consider of a proper person to supply his Lordship's place, subsequently held at Sheffield, on Monday the 8th June 1818;

William Younge, M. D. in the Chair;

"It was resolved, That this meeting, having seen the public declaration of Lord Lascelles, of his intention to retire from the representation of the county of York in Parliament, do consider that Mr. Wortley is in every respect most proper to be elected one of its representatives.

" Resolved, That as Mr. Wortley's return from the Continent is hourly expected, it is advisable that the several freeholders in this town and neighbourhood, should withhold their promises of support to any candidate, until the determination of Mr. Wortley be made known; and the meeting respectfully suggest this to their brother freeholders.

" Resolved, That in the event of Mr. Wortley offering himself to the County, they will use their utmost exertions to promote his interest, and secure his return at the ensuing election.

" Resolved, That this meeting regret exceedingly the cause of Lord Lascelles's retirement, and beg to express their conviction of his being entitled to the gratitude of the freeholders at large, for his unwearied exertions in promoting their local interests, and for his uniformly firm support of the laws, liberties, and constitution of the country.

WILLIAM YOUNGE, Chairman."

In the absence of Mr. Wortley, a committee of gentlemen issued the following address:

" To the Gentry, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of York.

" Gentlemen,

" Mr. Wortley's committee, deeply sensible of the very flattering and kind reception which he met with when he before solicited your support, and aware of the high estimation in which he is still held by the freeholders in general of this great county, have authority to state, that it continues to be the highest object of Mr. Wortley's ambition to obtain the honourable distinction of serving the County of York as one of its representatives in Parliament.

" On a former occasion, Mr. Wortley declared his pretensions to be " those of a country gentleman, who had always done his best to fulfil the duties of that situation, and that, standing upon perfectly independent grounds, he would not ask your suffrages upon any but independent principles."

" Satisfied that he has never, in any degree, compromised the professions of manly and honourable independence which he then avowed, Mr. Wortley's committee confidently and earnestly solicit your votes and interest in his favour.

MARK MASTERMAN SYKES, Chairman."

Committee Room, Black Swan, Coney-street,
9th June, 1818.

Which was soon followed up by the avowed declaration of Mr. Wortley.

" Dover, Wednesday, June 10, 1818.

" Gentlemen, I find upon my landing at this place, about an hour ago, from the continent, (where I have been detained longer than I intended by the illness of one of my children) that the Parliament is about to be dissolved, and that Lord Lascelles has, for a reason which no man can more sincerely regret than myself, declined again becoming your representative. Under these circumstances I once

more venture to ask you to place me in that honourable situation, and upon this, as upon the former occasion, the only ground upon which I hope for success, is that of perfect independence. I think I know my duty both to my country and to my constituents, and if you should have confidence enough in me to place your interests in my hands, it will be for you to judge hereafter how far I have fulfilled that duty.

"I shall lose no time, that I can avoid, in going down into the county, and of soliciting your votes in person.

"I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
J. STUART WORTLEY."

"To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of York."

"Ryde, Isle of Wight, June 11, 1818.

"Gentlemen,

"Having just received intelligence of the dissolution of Parliament, I lose no time in tendering to you a renewal of my services in that which is about to be elected. In making this tender, however, it is incumbent upon me to apprise you that the severe though temporary illness, with which I have been recently afflicted, renders it impossible for me to be amongst you at the period of the election. An attempt so to do would probably defeat its own object, and perhaps incapacitate me for the performance of more substantial duties.

"This circumstance is indeed a matter of serious regret, to one who values as much as I do, the popular parts of our Constitution, and the influence which the elective has over the representative body. I do not consider the personal intercourse between the electors and the candidates, on the occasion of an election, as mere form and ceremony, but as affording a desirable opportunity of making them mutually acquainted with each others sentiments, and of identifying as far as their respective independence will permit, parties which ought always to move in unison. These feelings of regret are, however, much diminished, by the consideration that my principles and opinions cannot be unknown to you.

"My conduct has been before you for many years, and you have already sanctioned by one re-election the choice you had previously made. In the hope, therefore, that my recent conduct has not been less approved than the more remote, I venture to renew the offer of my services.

"I remain Gentlemen,
Your most faithful Friend and Servant,
MILTON."

On the 25th June, the day of nomination, no other candidates being offered to the choice of the County, *Lord Milton*, and *J. S. Wortley, Esq.* (who is also elected at *Bosiney*) were most unanimously returned as Knights of the Shire for this opulent and populous County.

269. YORK (CITY.)

AFTER a contest carried on with great spirit and vigour, the poll closed on the fourth day as follows:

Hon. Lawrence Dundas, 1446; Sir Mark Masterman Sykes, Bart. 1276; William Bryan Cooke, Esq. 1055. Plumpers for Sir M. M. Sykes, Bart. 902.—On which the Sheriffs declared that the *Hon. Laurence Dundas*, and *Sir M. M. Sykes*, Bart. were duly elected.

During the effervescence of this election, we regret to state that a young man of the name of Kirk was so much hurt by a stone thrown by one of the election mob, that he expired at three o'clock the following morning.

Many of the elections in England have been conducted with considerable heat of party spirit, but we believe this is the only death occurring during their continuance; though some shocking accidents have taken place.

To a requisition, to allow himself to be put in nomination, Sir M. Staplyton made the following reply:

"To Mr. Thomas Banks, Chairman of the Committee of the Freemen of York, at Mr. Stult's, Blue Bell, High street, Hull.

"Myton-hall, Yorkshire, May 20.

"Sir, I have this day received a communication from you, as chairman of a numerous meeting of the freemen of York resident in Hull, containing their unanimous offer of support to me, if I become a candidate for the representation of the city of York.

"As I was not apprised of your association till I saw it yesterday advertised, and have not the pleasure of personally knowing any freemen resident in Hull, I attribute the honour you have conferred upon me to my well-known abhorrence of the infamous bribery of both parties at all the late elections for York, by giving one guinea each to 1200 freemen. The acceptance of a bribe for a vote is an offence at which our forefathers would have shuddered, which no ingenious sophistry can palliate, and from which every honest man should with horror recoil.

"Under the present system, the principal qualification in a candidate for Parliament is the length of his purse, or the folly with which he squanders its contents. In an opposition for York, founded on such qualification, I have no desire to be a party. It is true that I have fortune sufficient to be an independent member of the Senate, if I could honourably become so; but with my estate, I inherit from my ancestors some portion of that spirit which existed in times less corrupt than the present, and I feel no inclination to expend ten or twelve thousand pounds in what would be to my family an injurious, and to myself a dishonourable contest.

"The present representatives for York are men for whom I have the highest personal respect, and I have no reason to believe that the citizens at large desire to change them. If either of these members, or if any stranger of consideration would pledge himself to hold no

friendship with any person, who before or after the election should bribe on his account, for either of the members so pledged, or for a stranger so guaranteed, I would give my disinterested vote and influence.

" But, as for myself, when at the Guildhall I declared that I would never be instrumental in corrupting the morals of any population, I was aware, that to the pride of that declaration I sacrificed all expectation of personal advancement in the career of political celebrity; nor am I, Sir, so constituted as to become the slavish adherent of any party, whether it be of the designation of the Whigs or of the Tories.

" The minister of the day, when he consults the true glory of the people, as in the Peace of Paris and in the abolition of the Slave Trade, would have my approbation; but in such acts as the suspension of the Habeas Corpus, and the renewal of the Inquisition on Income, he would have my determined hostility; and much less could I ever coincide in the pretended patriotism of those who, whilst they profess the principles of Whiggism, yield to all the seductions of parliamentary intrigue.

" An uniform adherence to any administration could not be expected from him, who considers it the duty of a representative of the people to vote distinctly for measures, and not for men; who, in his endeavour to uphold the pillars of Church and State, would watch with jealous scrupulosity the public expenditure; and would strive to curtail the miseries of a suffering nation by extending the boundaries of their expiring liberty.

" But, when flattery is the characteristic of loyalty, and when faction shelters itself under the pretence of patriotism; when religious opinions are broached for political purposes, and Bible Societies are calumniated as political engines; and when, on the other hand, Anarchists libel the highest authorities of the state under the mask of a charitable subscription for the blasphemers of our liturgy—in despair I leave the palm of Parliament to other and to abler men; for I feel that I possess neither the attainment to demand, nor the pliability to solicit a seat in that constitutional fabric, which, like the tower of Pisa, seems in every session to totter over its base, but, like that bending tower, may still exist for ages even on the perishing foundation of the people's rights.

" With grateful acknowledgments to yourself and all the members of the Association,

" I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,
MARTIN STAPYLTON."

CONCLUDING NOTE.

In the present returns to the House of Commons for the English representation, there are four duplicates, viz.

Matthew Russell, for Saltash and Bletchingley; *Lord Folkestone*, for Salisbury and Downton; the *Right Hon. W. Scott*, for Oxford University, and Downton; *J. A. S. Wortley*, for Yorkshire and Bossiney.

SCOTLAND.

It is not the present object of this publication to discuss or observe upon the rights of election. Those of Scotland are confined in their extent, and ancient in their application. That there exists a great disposition to effect a change in them, appears by the following document.

"To the Honourable the Members of the Convention of the Royal Burghs of Scotland, the petition of the subscribers, Burgesses of the Royal Burgh of Whithorn in Wigtonshire,

"Humbly Sheweth,

"That your petitioners being deeply impressed with a sense of the manifold grievances resulting from the system according to which the Magistrates and Town Councillors of the different Royal Burghs in Scotland are at present elected, have presumed to address your Honours, in the expectation that you will concur with them, and with the immense majority of the burgesses and inhabitants of the other burghs in this part of the kingdom, in endeavouring to procure the abolition of a system which is not only subversive of their just rights and privileges as citizens, but which is completely at variance with every principle recognised in that free Constitution under which it is their pride and their happiness to live.

"Your petitioners conceive that the principle, which assumes, that the managers of the affairs of every community ought to be elected by the individuals of which it is composed, and that they ought to be held responsible to them for their conduct while in office, is too well ascertained; and that its expediency is too self-evident to require that your petitioners should trouble your Honours with one word in its support.

"It is obvious, however, and is equally well known to your Honours as to the public, that the manner in which the Magistrates and Councillors of the different Scottish Royal Burghs are chosen is totally inconsistent with this principle. With one or two exceptions, the Town-Councils are in every instance self-elected. The inhabitants have no power to elevate any individual, however deserving, to the honours of the Magistracy. They have no power to confer on talents, integrity, and public-spirit, their most appropriate reward. The Magistrates and Council for the time being have themselves the sole power to choose their successors; and whoever would aspire to a seat at the council table, must, as your Honours well know, study to secure their favourable opinion, and not that of the mass of his fellow-citizens.

" Your petitioners consider it superfluous particularly to inquire by what means the system of self-election was first introduced. A practice so revoltingly absurd, so unconstitutional, and so directly opposed to every sound principle of municipal government, cannot be sanctioned by antiquity. The disorderly spirit of the age, the turbulence of the greater Barons, and the total insufficiency of the public law to repress those outrages which a contested election might then occasion, may have rendered the act of 1469, by which the power to elect Magistrates was first transferred from the burgesses to the existing Town-Councils, an expedient measure at the time, but will not afford any apology for its being acted upon in the present day. Every one of the reasons, which in the fifteenth century might have been adduced in favour of the practice of self-election, have long since ceased to exist. There is nothing now to apprehend from the improper interference of wealthy and powerful individuals, and there is as little to fear from any excesses on the part of the burgesses.

" If it were true, and unquestionably it is not, that an annual election of the Magistrates and Councils of the different Royal Burghs by open poll, would still be attended with some trifling inconveniences, they would be infinitely overbalanced by the advantages which would infallibly result from the subversion of a system which effectually screens and protects every species of malversation, speculation, and abuse. And here your petitioners beg leave, in the strongest manner, to disclaim any intention of giving currency to vague or unfounded assertions. But the fact is undeniable, that, while the self-electing system is suffered to exist, it is impossible for the burgesses of this, or of any other burgh, to exercise any control whatever over the acts of their Magistrates and Councils. The men who have the sole management of the public property are not elected by their fellow-citizens, and are not responsible to them; and constituting as they do a separate, insulated, and independent body, they can have no communion of interests or of sympathies with the other inhabitants.

" The history of the proceedings of the Town-Council of this, and of almost every other burgh in Scotland, would furnish ample evidence of the most culpable inattention on the part of the magistracy to the declared and unanimous opinions of their fellow-townsmen, and of the dilapidation and embezzlement of the public property. But your petitioners, from motives of delicacy, forbear to advert to particular instances of mismanagement. Abuses of the grossest and most unjustifiable nature have repeatedly been pointed out; and it is impossible that they should have escaped the animadversion of your Honours. Wherever there is power without responsibility, that power must be abused. The weakness, selfishness, and depravity of mankind will not admit of their being invested with uncontrolled authority. None of your Honours would appoint either a factor or an agent to superintend and manage your property and estates, except he was accountable to you for all his proceedings. In such a case you would not trust to private character, however respectable. You would justly consider it as preposterous and absurd to rely on the discretion of any man or set of men. You would appoint a person removable at pleasure; and by so doing you would not only secure your own interests, but would, by depriving your agent of all hopes

of enriching himself by sinister practices, stimulate him to act a fair and honest part.

" But when it is indisputable that the reverse of all this is the case with the managers of the public property of the Royal Burghs of Scotland,—when it is indisputable that it is not in the power of the burgesses to effectuate the dismissal of any magistracy, however much it may by its acts have shewn itself unworthy of their confidence and esteem,—surely it is not too much to expect that your Honours will cordially concur in the adoption of any measure which may have for its tendency to effect the abolition of so monstrous a system.

" Nor is this all. The self-elected Magistrates and Councillors of the different Royal Burghs may not only dissipate at will the public property ; but they may also contract debts for which your petitioners understand that the private property of the burgesses may be rendered liable.

" But the principal and paramount grievance arising from the practice of self-election, consists in its depriving the burgesses of all power to exercise the elective franchise. As long as the persons who choose the members who represent the Scottish burghs in the House of Commons are themselves self-elected, and subject to no control from the inhabitants of their respective burghs, it is absurd to contend that the burgesses, not in the Council, have any voice in the choice of their representatives. It might as well be maintained that they have a share in the election of a President of the United States. ' Neither,' to borrow the expressions of a distinguished statesman, ' their contributions to the public burdens, their peaceable demeanour as good subjects, nor their general respectability and merits as useful citizens, afford them, as the law now stands, the smallest pretensions to participate in the choice of those, who, under the name of their representatives, may dispose of their fortunes and liberties.'

" Your petitioners are unwilling to occupy the attention of your Honours by any further statements ; but they think it proper shortly to advert to an abuse which has crept into the management of this and of many other burghs. The system of self-election has, as must be well-known to your Honours, rendered the Town-Councils of almost every burgh in Scotland subservient to the views of some particular individual, or junto of individuals, who may at any period have happened to obtain the ascendancy in them. In Whithorn the influence of the Earl of Galloway has for a long series of years predominated in the Council to the exclusion of every other. That body is almost entirely made up of his near relatives, personal friends, dependents, and adherents. And to such an extent has this system of exclusion and of packing been carried, that although it is declared in the set of the burgh, ' that no person shall be eligible to a seat in the Council except merchants, traffickers, and persons resident within the burgh ;' and although, as your Honours know, it was statuted and ordained by the acts of the Scottish Parliament 1532, cap. 26, and 1609, cap. 8, and which acts have not been repealed nor modified by any subsequent statute, that in all time to come, ' no person should be capable of provostry or other magistracy, but merchants and traffickers inhabiting within the said burghs, and no others ;' yet your petitioners have to state, that of the eighteen persons who compose the Town-

Council of this burgh, only five are resident within the same. The remainder have no property within the burgh, and seldom or never visit it, except once a-year, when it is necessary to perform a part in the farce called an election. The non-resident Councillors are all either the servants or the devoted adherents of the Earl of Galloway, and are admitted into the Council for no other purpose whatever but to promote his interests.

"Your Honours know that it is not in the power of your petitioners to procure redress of those intolerable grievances in any court of law; for it has been repeatedly decided that usage is insufficient to change the set of any burgh.

"It is the deliberate and firm conviction of your petitioners, that the total abolition of the practice of self-election, and the restoration to the burgesses of that right which they formerly enjoyed, and of which they have been most unjustly deprived, of annually electing their Magistrates and Councils by open poll, is the only method by which the complicated and disgraceful disorders to which the present system has given rise can be completely eradicated; and it is the only way by which the power to exercise the elective franchise can be restored to your petitioners and to the other burgesses of Scotland.

"Your petitioners are aware that a bill was brought forward in the last Sessions of Parliament, purporting to be a bill to remedy the abuses complained of in the management of the Scottish Royal Burghs; but in common with the other burgesses of Scotland, your petitioners consider the provisions of that bill as totally inadequate to the effecting of any good purpose; and that if it had been passed into a law it would have aggravated every one of the evils it pretended to remedy; and they have no doubt that if it is submitted to your Honours, you will be pleased to express your entire disapprobation of its enactments.

"Your petitioners are of opinion, that a petition to both Houses of Parliament by your Honours, praying for the total abolition of the practice of self-election, and for the restoration to the burgesses of the power to elect their Magistrates and Councillors by open poll, would be attended by the happiest effects; and they beg leave to entreat of your Honours that you will order such a petition to be drawn up and presented.

"May it therefore please your Honours to take the premises into consideration, and to take such steps for procuring an alteration and reform in the matters complained of, as you may judge proper and expedient."

With this preface, we proceed to the particular representations.

270. ABERDEENSHIRE.

James Ferguson, Esq. again returned. Votes about 150.

271. AYRSHIRE.

Lieut.-General James Montgomerie succeeds Sir H. D. Hamilton, without opposition. Voters about 140.

272. ANNAN, &c. (BURGHs OF.)

William Robert Keith Douglas again returned.

273. ANSTRUTHER, &c. (BURGHs OF.)

THE Right Hon. A. Maconochie, (the Lord Advocate of Scotland) who during the late Parliament had resigned the representation of Yarmouth, Hants, and was elected to these Burghs, was keenly opposed on the present occasion by Col. Baillie, of Leys. His Lordship is however again returned.

274. ARGYLESHERE.

THE votes of this County are about 50, who have again unanimously returned *Lord John Campbell*.

275. BAMFFSHIRE.

THE Earl of Fife succeeds, unopposed, the late member, *Robert Abercrombie, Esq.* The voters between 30 and 40.

276. BERWICKSHIRE.

Sir John Marjoribanks Bart. succeeds *George Baillie, Esq.* without opposition. The votes between 120 and 130.

277. BRECHIN, MONTROSE, &c. (BURGHs OF.)

THE commissioners for Montrose, Arbroath, and Brechin, voted for Mr. Hume; those of Bervie for Mr. Farquhar, the late member, that gentleman having a powerful family interest in that small Burgh. Aberdeen being disfranchised, was on the shelf. After the four commissioners had voted, those of Montrose, Arbroath, and Brechin, protested, that if by any contingency, the number of votes should become equal through the setting aside of any of the others, the Burgh of the above three which then became entitled to the casting-vote would give it in favour of Mr. Hume.

Provost Barclay, of Montrose, the presiding commissioner, then declared *Mr. Hume* to be duly elected; and addressed him in the following words:

"You are now, Sir, by the votes of three out of four of the Burghs of which this class at present consists, elected to represent this district of Burghs in the Imperial Parliament; and I cordially congratulate you on your success. Give me leave to say, Sir, that no man will enter the House of Commons under more honourable circumstances than yourself. You have been called from a distance—proposed, countenanced, and supported by your fellow-citizens of Montrose; influenced by the most rational principles of liberty, and actuated by the wish, that as they themselves are free, so should their representative be independent. They, with the assistance of their brethren of the district, have returned you to Parliament unclogged with stipulations, confident of your exertions in behalf of their local in-

that from your high and honourable character, your constituents will never be compromised. As, Sir, you sit in the House of Commons as a freely-elected British Member, in that sense of the word, so I trust you will never sully your character. Yours is a high and distinguished attitude; your position is noble, so are your duties arduous. Equally sensible of public clamour, and the arbitrary measures which may be resorted to, I trust you will take your stand on truly British principles. I mean not, Sir, to remind you that the objects of your attention are various and many. Being one of our representatives, well aware of our wants and wishes: use your best judgment, when you think them conducive to the public good; when you conscientiously believe the contrary, reject them. I do not wish, Sir, to use menacing or improper language; I am well aware of the sentiments of the little community with which you are connected—I so highly appreciate the honour and position of these my brother commissioners—that I must say, Sir, that I should be sorry to falsify the hopes and deceive the expectations of the several constituencies which you represent, you need never again entertain any hope of our support and countenance. Believing that you are utterly incapable of such conduct, I shall only add, that you have the best wishes of all here present; that we trust the union which is now formed between us, will be equally honourable, lasting, and advantageous to both parties; and that, if you have again occasion to claim our suffrages, they will be given and received on terms which shall do equal credit to the givers and the receiver."

Mr. Hume said, he rose under strong feelings of gratitude for the honour conferred upon him by the act of this day, which placed him in one of the most distinguished and honourable situations a Briton can enjoy—the independent, unshackled representative of the only free and independent Burgh in Scotland. It was, indeed, a proud distinction he had received from his townsmen, and which, he hoped, he should never disgrace by any act derogatory to the character in which he stood. He felt it necessary, in the first place, to return his thanks to Provost Barclay for the flattering manner in which he had conveyed the vote of this day to him—as well as for the attention he had received from him, and the members of council, since the moment he appeared amongst them. He thanked the delegates and magistrates of Brechin and Arbroath for their attention and support in placing him in his present situation; and he should endeavour to prove himself deserving of their choice. But, invited as he had been by his townsmen to offer himself a candidate, although he had been elected by the votes of the council, he considered himself as returned by the unanimous voice of his townsmen; and flattered himself, if the town at large could have been polled, that he would have received their support. It was then about twenty-three years since he had left this place to seek his fortune in the world, with a good education, and good habits, his only fortune. His career had been indeed fortunate—his success flattering; and he now stood before them with the highest honour his townsmen could bestow—an honour which Provost Barclay stated to be bestowed on him more for the principles and conduct he had manifested for many years past on great public questions,

than for their partiality to him as a townsman, and their approbation of his private conduct in general. He believed they viewed him with a partial and favourable eye ; but he should endeavour to deserve their kindness and support. Provost Barclay had stated the grounds or public principles which had guided them in their votes for him, and had concluded with a hope that he never should forfeit the pledges he had given to fulfil the important trust committed to his charge. He was prepared to grapple with the strongest fact, and openly to declare that he should never show himself again amongst them if he could not satisfactorily support every vote he should give in the House of Commons, on principles conducive to the public good and general welfare. If ever corrupt motives and personal advantage should influence his public duty, it would then be time for him to shrink from this independent town, and hide his diminished and disgraceful head in some treasury borough, if his wish should be to continue in Parliament. He had in this place, on a former occasion, pretty fully expressed his sentiments on public measures ; but as there were many now present who had not heard him, he felt himself called upon, after the speech from the press, to detain them with some observations. A seat in the House of Commons is generally considered an honourable post ; but he considered it honourable only when independent—when a man acts, in his public duty, uninfluenced by personal or corrupt motives—but solely by considerations for the public good. To be the retainer of the treasury—to attend (as his honourable friend Mr. Burns had stated) at the sound of the division bell, to swell the majority of the minister, whatever the measure might be, was a character he had always considered as disgraceful, and one which he had never been able to approve of ! He had certainly been ambitious to obtain a seat in the great council of the nation, but it was an independent seat, such as he now happily enjoyed, where he could exercise his judgment and discretion as his information and experience might point out, for the welfare of his fellow-citizens, and the honour and safety of the country. Anxious as he should always be to attend to the instructions and representations of his constituents, he took this opportunity to repeat, that he should in no instance consider himself bound to vote as they wished, unless his own conviction went with them. It often happened that measures of a public nature, when viewed with the eye of limited information, which must of necessity be often the case in parts distant from the metropolis, appeared very different to those whose superior means of information and experience in the capital extend their views. Such might be the case with his constituents and him ; he should not consider himself as the representative of an independent borough, if he did not exercise his discretion totally unbiassed by any such representations ; but, in all cases of great public questions, where he might differ from his constituents, he should be most anxious to offer his reasons, either in his place in the House, or otherwise, as might be necessary ; and he hoped they would prove in all cases satisfactory. He could assure them candidly, that he never would support any measure in the House of Commons that he could not defend before them here ! Since they had obtained their rights, and exercised their judgment in giving their votes, they had too much candour and liberality to refuse him that

privilege which they claimed and exercised. He asked no more, he could not demand less. He could, with confidence, hold up his conduct for many years past as guided by perfectly independent principles, and anxiety for the public welfare; and as they had been taken as a pledge for the future, he should not detain them longer on general subjects, but notice shortly those public leading acts to which the Provost had alluded. And first, as most important—reform, respecting which, at present, his mind was made up that it was necessary to the best and vital interests of the country. It might be called *the only abuse* in this country,—for, in the defective state of the representation, all our abuses and grievances might be fairly stated to originate; and had we but a proper reform, most of those evils which now weigh down our country to the verge of ruin, would speedily be removed or ameliorated. “Changes in every state must be effected gradually; and greater dangers must not be risked by the attempted change in those already existing. The habits of men, the forms of government, can only be altered by degrees; and conviction must exist that the alteration proposed will be productive of the benefit expected. The state of the royal burghs of Scotland requires immediate reform—the abuses avowed and open are great—the injuries thereby to the country are heavy, and I hope, most earnestly, that his Majesty’s ministers, and the Convention of Burghs, will consult their own honour and the country’s benefit, by some measures of general reform, applicable to all: few can expect so complete independence as this burgh enjoys, but much good may be done by many shades less general. To the country at large a more extended right of voting, and a shorter duration of Parliaments (as I before fully stated) appear essentially necessary to the country; and every motion to effect these most desirable ends shall meet with my humble support! What I would wish to see is, a *representation uninfluenced by power, and unmoved by popular clamour*—which would be the *happy medium* so much wanted. This country is constitutionally civil, and ought to be protected by the constitutional force, and by the hearts and hands of its inhabitants. I would support the order and subordination that must exist in every well-organised government; but, in time of profound peace, I would not support an unnatural overgrown standing army, which drains the people of their scanty and hard-earned pittance to support them, whilst it places at the disposal of the minister a most dangerous means to act with, if he should be so disposed. I do not assert that ministers have, as yet, made use of the army for that purpose; but, if it be ready, it may be improperly used, and measures hostile to the best interests of the country may be enforced, when an army of hired men are at command in arms, which would not be forced on the country without.” It was a temptation too great for any man; and he, therefore, was decidedly hostile to its unnecessary establishment. Our meddling with continental politics had been more than the real interests of Great Britain required; and the large standing army contributed much to perpetuate that mischief. The proper and natural defence of our sea-girt isle was the navy, and if any force for foreign active service was requisite, the navy was the force to be encouraged. It was too much to witness, day by day, the miseries resulting from

excessive taxation ! and every possible reduction of expense should be made to relieve the already half-fed labourer and manufacturer. A wise government required not large armed bodies to carry into effect good and useful measures ; it was only arbitrary, wicked, and wasteful governments that required hired bands to overcome. A good government always found in the hearts and affections of their happy and contented population the best support and defence : when the heart was willing, the hands would be ready to protect and defend.

He intended, in the exercise of his discretion as an independent man, to support measures, not men : he would not oppose ministers if he thought them right, nor support them if he thought them wrong.

The state of the country required that all unnecessary expenditure should be checked.

Whilst the country was bleeding at every pore, it was vitally necessary that the receivers of sinecures, and over-paid officers should be struck off and reduced : that every man should receive in proportion to his services. It was a very erroneous opinion that high and extravagant salaries would ensure great and good services ; he might state the contrary, as the decided result of his observation and experience. To all unnecessary expense and profusion he therefore, if he knew his own mind, was decidedly hostile ; he had always been so in his present situation, and the honour they had now done him would give him an opportunity of acting on a wider stage. He had acted with pleasure and on principle in promoting economy in every institution with which he had had any transactions, and he trusted he should not grow weary of well-doing. His conduct would be open to them, and he entreated them to watch it. He should exert himself to promote the interests of his constituents, both as individuals and as communities ; and when he again stood before them, to render an account of his stewardship, he hoped it would be found that he had redeemed in every tittle the pledges he had given, and justified their present good opinion. He hoped, in fine, that the connexion now formed would be lasting, honourable to himself, and gratifying and advantageous to his constituents."

278. CAITHNESS, (IN TURN.)

THERE is an alternate right of representation between this County (containing about 24 votes) and Bute.

On Monday, the 13th, George Sinclair, Esq. younger, of Ulbster, was unanimously elected, for a second time, representative in Parliament for the County of Caithness, on the motion of James Horne, Esq. of Langwell, seconded by John Gordon, of Swinzie, on which occasion Mr. Sinclair addressed the Freeholders in the following speech :

" Seven years, Gentlemen, have now elapsed since you were last called upon to exercise your elective rights ; on that occasion, as well as on the present, you were pleased to confer upon me the enviable distinction of representing this County in Parliament. I have thus twice obtained, through your suffrages, the highest honour which a British Commoner can either receive or bestow. How then shall I express the feelings of my heart, or convey to you in adequate terms, the sense I entertain of the confidence so kindly reposed in me ?

"I know not whether in the former or in the present instance you have conferred on me the greater obligation. You must then have been chiefly influenced by the recollection of the eminent services which the revered relative who preceded me had rendered to his country, or, I may say, to mankind. You listened to the voice of private regard, which pleaded in your own breasts on my behalf, and you were willing to place a flattering reliance on my professions of integrity and independence. On this occasion, Gentlemen, I perhaps may venture to hope, that, in addition to these friendly motives, you have been swayed by another consideration. Although the period was very short during which I had the honour to represent you, it enabled my constituents to judge of my sincerity by the unerring test of my conduct; and it afforded me an opportunity of endeavouring to redeem every pledge I had given, and to perform every promise I had made. As I have now become, for a second time, the object of your unanimous choice, may I not infer, without presumption, that my public conduct was conformable to your expectation?"

"To be numbered among the independent representatives of a free people, has been, and will ever continue, the chief object of my parliamentary career. I do not, however, mean to content myself with mere general expression, which may be variously understood, or even wilfully misconstrued; but shall proceed to state the meaning which I attach to the name I so fondly aspire to.

"There are many who identify opposition with independence—who erect their own principles into an infallible standard of orthodoxy, and tax all those who differ from them with sycophancy, blindness, and servility. This, Gentlemen, I have always considered to be the *ne plus ultra* of political intolerance. There are others, who, "thank God, that they are not as other men are," that they have never voted in favour either of a war or of a tax; forgetting that a war may often be unavoidable, and a tax indispensably necessary. Others again pride themselves upon a resolution never to become members of any administration. Now, I have always thought, that any independent senator may conscientiously accept any office under the crown, if his opinions essentially accord with the system which the Government pursues, and if he would rather resign his situation than support any measure he condemns. My own opinion is, that any public man who acts from dispassionate conviction, and without being biassed by any selfish motive, is an independent member of Parliament, be his politics what they may; and I chiefly claim that honourable title, because I have been chosen on independent principles, by independent freeholders, over none of whom I possess or covet any influence but that of their own esteem; and because the sentiments which I entertain, and shall concisely bring under your view, are the result of deliberate reflection.

"Whoever impartially investigates the present situation of this country, must, I think, however reluctantly, admit that we have still many difficulties to contend with; and that the general distress, though considerably diminished, is by no means entirely at an end. We may indeed hope that, through the mercy of Divine Providence, the worst season of trial is past; but it would be not less dangerous to overrate the progress of our returning prosperity, than it was cruel and

impolitic during the more gloomy period of adversity to aggravate, by exaggerated statements, the despondency of a suffering population. The embarrassed state of our finances, the excess of our national debt, and the amount of our annual expenditure, demand the most serious attention, and render it the imperative duty both of Parliament and ministers to persevere in a well-regulated system of economy. I am not, however, an advocate for carrying even a zeal for retrenchment to excess, or for dismissing with precipitation all the civil and military servants, who can possibly be dispensed with. I ask, whether it would be either grateful or equitable, to turn adrift at once into the wide world a great multitude of deserving individuals, who in the useful though humble walks of life, have devoted many years to the service, and have no other resource than their hard-earned salaries for maintaining themselves and their families? The naval and military heroes who have fought the battles of their country, the civil servants who have drudged in the public offices, ought surely to be treated with indulgence, or rather with justice. If their number be annually decreased, they will find with less difficulty employment in other channels; but if any great proportion were at once reduced, as some statesmen seem to wish, how many would remain unprovided for, and, after having long continued both useful and respectable, would be involved in distress, or even ruin! I therefore trust that a gradual and permanent system of retrenchment will be acted upon by the government and steadily adhered to.

“With respect to the granting of offices in reversion, and thus anticipating the patronage of the crown, it is a practice which cannot be too strongly condemned, and it must be gratifying to the people of Great Britain, that, although their expectations may have been frustrated elsewhere, the House of Commons in regard to reversions and sinecures were not found wanting in their duty.

“The enormous expenditure of the country requires of course that the circulating medium should be proportionally extensive. I cannot but think (though I speak with great diffidence) that were the Bank compelled to resume cash payments, and its issues consequently diminished as much as its own safety would require; if it were exposed to every designing or capricious call for gold; the present taxes could not be paid, nor the transactions of private life carried on with equal convenience. I hope that this important measure, when considered during the ensuing session, will be discussed temperately and decided wisely.

“There is another subject connected with the internal state of the country, which I consider to be of paramount importance. Who can reflect, without admiration and delight, upon the labours of those benevolent institutions, which are actively employed in disseminating among the lower orders the inestimable blessings of religious and moral improvement? Who but must anticipate results, the most useful and interesting to humanity, from the general establishment of schools, on a system not less cheap than efficient, as well as from the universal diffusion of the Scriptures amongst the needy classes of the community? Whether as Christians we appeal to our hearts, or as politicians consult our understandings, how gladly ought we to contemplate and how zealously to promote the success of these

salutary objects ! What eulogium is too great for the philanthropy of that enlightened statesman Mr. Brougham, who has stood foremost as the champion of education, and whose exertions in behalf of the poor have been equally disinterested and unremitting ; who has employed his industry in detecting, his eloquence in exposing, and his ingenuity in endeavouring to rectify the gross abuses which have too generally prevailed in the management of the sacred funds bequeathed for the use of the destitute ! With pleasure too, we may witness the efforts of the benevolent Romilly for mitigating the rigour of the penal code in England ; and the indefatigable zeal of another distinguished senator, the Hon. H. G. Bennett, who has pursued vice even into its obscurest haunts, who has investigated abuses the least likely to engage the attention of the great, or to awaken the feelings of the opulent, and who has proved himself to be " of every friendless name the friend." I abstain from every allusion to the political principles of these eminent individuals ; but when the ephemeral discussions of our own times are forgotten, and the mutual violence of parties subsides in the silence of the tomb, their names will be consecrated by the benedictions of the poor, and unanimously cherished by posterity. One of the most pleasing prerogatives which belongs to the high honour I have this day received, is the power of giving my humble support to such measures, and of acting on these great subjects in concert with such men.

But, Gentlemen, to this bright picture there is unfortunately a reverse. The cheering prospects I have described are obscured by many threatening clouds. Activity and perseverance are not peculiar to the virtuous, nor is a zeal for the promulgation of their principles confined to the wise alone. There is a baneful source of national danger, which cannot be too vigilantly guarded against, or too closely investigated. How frequent and how daring are the endeavours of incendiaries in England to disseminate far and wide amongst the people an inordinate thirst for extravagant civil innovation, and an aversion to the ecclesiastical establishments of the country ! How active are the venders of moral poison in dispersing throughout the kingdom their pernicious nostrums of profaneness and sedition ! How numerous are the public writers whose works have a tendency to undermine the foundations of social order and of private happiness, and who labour with a mischievous assiduity to bring the government of their country and of every other state into contempt : who employ the keenest weapons of satire, and level the most deadly shafts of malice and misrepresentation against the character and person of their sovereign, as well as against the measures and intentions of his advisers ! A fair and constitutional opposition is equally necessary and respectable ; and, though I am resolved to give all the support I conscientiously can, to those who at this arduous crisis preside over public affairs, yet as often as a sense of duty compels me to differ from them, I shall do so with firmness and candour, though without either virulence or animosity. But those who wantonly assault the throne itself, who offer insults to their Sovereign, which they themselves could not put up with ; and strive to render him odious and contemptible in the eyes of his people : those who brand his ministers with every epithet that can outrage, and accuse them of being actuated by every motive that can degrade ;

those, in short, whose writings or harangues inflame the worst passions of the mob, and, by an indiscriminate abuse of all public men who have served or who do serve the crown, excite their followers to hate and despise whatever is great, good, or respectable, are in my opinion, the most dangerous and the most inveterate enemies to the peace and prosperity of this country. That there are abuses to rectify, I not only admit, but contend, and shall cheerfully concur in supporting any rational measure for the redress of any public grievance. But even the most glaring of these abuses are preferable to any remedy originating in external violence, or extorted by revolutionary intimidation, and are far less alarming than the chimerical projects of those, who in a state composed of beings individually fallible and corrupt, think it ever would be possible to realize a system of Utopian perfection. To a moderate reform in Parliament, however, I shall always be a steady friend: but annual elections and universal suffrage will find a determined enemy in me. To disfranchise, at a fair price, decayed or non-existing burghs, and thus lessen the overweening influence which gives to a few individuals unconstitutional control over the ministers, as well as the people; to put an end to the disgraceful tumults and diminish the ruinous expense which contested elections now occasion in England, by re-establishing the system of voting in parishes as well as by other regulations, and afterwards restore to the electors a triennial check over the proceedings of their representatives, are measures which I cordially approve of. There are also many serious objections to the present system of our Scottish representation, by which the elective privilege is chiefly confined to the untitled aristocracy of the country. The grievance under which this country labours, of being only represented in every alternate Parliament, ought not to pass unnoticed or unredressed. The valuation according to which the right of voting is regulated in counties has become obsolete through the lapse of time, and the constant fluctuation in the real value of property. The separation too of the *dominium directum* from the *dominium utile*, which originated in the ages of feudal barbarism, is, I think, inconsistent with the spirit and institutions of modern times, and seems liable to many abuses. It may enable any monied man, even from the remotest part of England, to acquire an ascendancy in a Scottish county, with which he is otherwise totally unconnected.

“ I state these sentiments with that fairness and candour, which are due from a representative to his constituents; but I should state them with infinite reluctance, if I thereby hurt the feelings or lessened the regard of any friend. According, however, to the present laws of the country, superiority, and not land, is the species of property to which the right of voting in Scotch counties is attached; but I consider this law to be inexpedient and anomalous, because it may be so acted upon, that the interest of the landed proprietors would be out-weighed, and their aggregate votes out-numbered by those of strangers, so that they themselves might gradually be reduced to total and irremediable insignificance. I could not, however, as a freeholder, resist the enrolment even of my most determined opponent, if he claimed upon a proper and unquestionable quantum of superiority; nor could I, as a candidate, by omitting to apply for the support of any gentleman thus circumstanced, be deficient in

shewing that respect which all the freeholders on the roll of every county have a right indiscriminately to claim. No friend, or even candid antagonist of mine, could expect or require that I should legislate, instead of canvassing; that I should draw a line of invidious distinction, which the law does not recognise, and which, in as far as regarded my own feelings and obligations, would be utterly repugnant to every dictate of gratitude and friendship. I would ask any gentleman who considers superiority votes to be the rotten part of our Constitution, whether he would, in the House of Commons, object to the members for Old Sarum, or Midhurst, taking their seats, or refuse to have the benefit of their votes on a division? If he replies in the negative (and he cannot do otherwise) and if all members of Parliament, whether for Gatton or for Yorkshire, are placed upon a footing of entire equality, even those who are most hostile to the present system, must admit, that on a parity of principle, all freeholders, legally enrolled, must be treated with equal respect. If any interference of the Legislature should ever be called for upon this subject, it would be indispensably necessary to secure an ample pecuniary indemnity to those who are possessed of superiorities, and so to change the nature, or modify the amount of the qualification, as to render the elective franchise, (which is the most valuable birthright of Britons,) accessible to a larger proportion of the respectable inhabitants of the country. I have been told that by this candid declaration I shall injure my own political interests; but, whether I stand or fall, I wish to possess no interest, but that which arises from the independence of my principles, and the unbiassed approbation of the County. I am told also that this declaration will give to others an advantage over myself; but even if I were to believe, what God forbid, I should suspect, that any intention is entertained of undermining me, I would sacrifice every other consideration to that of acting upon principles of fairness, justice, and plain dealing; and if I should ever forfeit, by having so acted, the high honour I now enjoy, I shall retire to private life with the proud and consolatory reflection, that I have at least endeavoured to merit the confidence I have lost, and that my conduct, if not prudent or advantageous, has at least been conscientious and undisguised.

“ With regard to the expediency of removing the disabilities which affect our Roman Catholic brethren, although I believe that the tide of popularity is now adverse to my opinion, I am still a decided friend to conciliation, and would freely grant to the petitioners the unlimited eligibility they contend for. Would it not be a sufficient safeguard to the Protestant establishment, that the Sovereign on the throne should be a Protestant? by which means one-third of the legislative and the whole of the executive authority would continue exclusively vested in Protestant hands. A Protestant Sovereign would in general shew a preference to Protestants, when conferring great offices of trust; and the Catholics, if relieved from the stigma of legal incapacity, would witness so natural a preference without indignation or surprise. If I were called upon to remember the intemperate language of the Catholics, I should remind you, in return of the provocations they have constantly experienced, and of the hardships which they still endure. O, unhappy Ireland! when

will thy distracted population, instead of being torn asunder by the unnatural conflict of religious factions, be permitted to enjoy the substantial blessings of amity, confidence, and peace! Thy sons have ever been distinguished by enthusiastic and devoted loyalty, which has, in general, stood the trying test of the most grievous political privations: their hearts are warm and grateful, their understandings vigorous and acute. By concessions, not clogged with ungracious mistrust, we shall enlist their splendid talents more fully into our service, and rivet their affections to our interests. We may well take example in political liberality, from the religion which we tax with intolerance. Look at Catholic France, where Protestants are eligible to the Senate: look at Catholic Austria, where illustrious Catholic Princes are wedded to Protestant wives: look at Catholic Bavaria, where both these examples are united, of enlightened and unshackled toleration. It is not from Catholic aggression that either National Church need dread any serious danger. Our own form of worship and system of doctrine are so congenial to the feelings of the people, that the National Church of Scotland seems founded on the solid rock of general attachment and veneration. The respectable character of our clergy, their constant and willing residence in their parishes, and their conscientious discharge of every duty, must naturally endear them to their flocks, of which they are truly the faithful shepherds. Their frequent meetings also in Presbyteries, Synods, and General Assemblies, maintain amongst them a feeling of cordiality, and a readiness of co-operation, which are eminently useful to the best interests of the Church. The National Church of the Sister Kingdom may boast of possessing, both amongst its prelates and inferior clergy, many models of piety and wisdom. It has far more to dread from the progress and proselytism of Antinomian wildness on the one hand, and Socinian innovation on the other, and even if, without disrespect, I may venture to say so,) from its own internal divisions, and the want of union among the clergy themselves, than from those impracticable schemes of aggrandisement which the Catholics have long since abandoned.

“ The change which has taken place in the state of our foreign relations since we last met together in our elective capacities, affords us a pleasing theme for national exultation, and must call forth in favour of ministers the warmest tribute both of gratitude and praise. It is to their wisdom and perseverance that we are mainly indebted for the downfall of the most dangerous and implacable enemy by whom this country was ever assailed, whose main object it was to ruin and degrade Great Britain, or rather to annihilate our political existence. To become the despotic ruler of the world was the aim of his gigantic ambition. He knew that the powerful resources and moral energy of this free nation opposed the most formidable barrier against the completion of his hopes. With all the rancour of malignity, and all the eagerness of unprincipled ambition, he devoted his whole time and abilities to the accomplishment of his darling scheme. Unawed, however, by the extent of his power, as well as by the duration of his success; undismayed by the desponding, but confident, predictions of their opponents, our ministers pursued with undeviating steadiness that wise and energetic system, which, under

Providence, has saved this country from destruction; and emancipated Europe from subjugation to an ignominious yoke.

“ They felt that no peace with such an enemy could either be lasting or secure. They were accused by their antagonists of making war against an individual; but when we consider *who* that individual was; when we recollect that he was (if I may so express myself) the soul which directed the whole physical force of a mighty empire, without opposition or control; unfettered by moral principles, and uninfluenced by public opinion; and whose hatred of this country was equally deep-rooted and vindictive; we ought to acknowledge and admire the sagacity and firmness of those who perseveringly resisted, and finally overcame him. If success had not crowned their exertions, how triumphantly would other statesmen have appealed to their own prophetic warnings! How loudly would they have taxed ministers with obstinacy and presumption! Let those then obtain the credit of the glorious results, who, if the conflict had terminated otherwise, would have incurred all the blame of our reverses; and let us hope that since an auspicious treaty has closed a long series of bloodshed, every future year will be employed by our government at home, as well as by every foreign power, in gradually healing the wounds which the arduous contest has inflicted; in cultivating the arts of peace; in temperately rectifying abuses; in anticipating and guarding against every contingency that could occasion a renewal of hostilities; and in establishing the general welfare, both of nations and individuals, upon the solid basis of freedom, justice, and religion.

“ I should not have ventured to trespass so long on your attention, if I had not thought that a detail of my political sentiments would be expected, as well as excused. I beg once more to repeat, that the proud recollection of the honour I have this day received, will be indelibly impressed upon my heart. The disinterested kindness of those gentlemen, who have come down purposely from Edinburgh, and even from London, in order to render my election more secure, has gratified and obliged me, far more than I can express. I am proud of having obtained such a mark of their esteem; and only regret that a reciprocity of friendship and respect is the sole return which I have it in my power to offer, and which they would expect or receive. I never can forget the gratitude which I owe to those who have conferred on me so signal a mark of their confidence, or be neglectful of the duties which the acceptance of so solemn a trust enjoins me faithfully to perform.

279. CROMARTY, (IN TURN.)

THIS county has an alternate right of representation with Nairn. It possesses not quite a dozen votes. *Roderick Macleod, jun. Esq.* is the member returned without opposition.

280. CULLEN, ELGIN, &c. (BURGH8 OF.)

Mr. Robert Grant succeeded *Mr. Milne* in these Burghs, without opposition.

281. DORNOCK, &c. (BURGHS OF.)

Hugh Innes, Esq. again returned.

282. DUMBARTONSHIRE.

The Right Hon. A. Colquhoun, (Lord Registrar of Scotland) again unanimously returned for this county, which has about 50 votes.

283. DUMFERMLINE, &c. (BURGHS OF.)

In this set of Royal Burghs there was a contest between *John Campbell, Esq.* and the Hon. Mr. Primrose; the former gentleman is returned, in the room of General Sir Alexander Campbell.

284. DUMFRIESHIRESHIRE.

THIS county having about 70 votes, has again returned *Admiral Sir W. J. Hope, Bart.*

285. EDINBURGHSHIRESHIRE.

On the day of election Sir J. Hope proposed Sir George Clerk, and was seconded by the Lord Advocate.

Mr. J. J. Hope Vere then proposed Sir J. Dalrymple, and was seconded by the Hon. F. W. Primrose.

After a poll the numbers were, for *Sir George Clerk* 79, and for Sir J. Dalrymple 49.

Sir George said, the honour of being again elected their representative in Parliament by so considerable a majority, had excited feelings which it would not be easy for him to express. The favour which they had shown to him, he would ever remember with gratitude, and these grateful recollections should ever animate him in the prosecution of his duty. It might not be misplaced, as allusions had been made to the political administration which he had supported, to call their attention shortly to some of the transactions of the former Parliament. It was impossible not to recollect the situation in which this country stood at a former period, when he had the honour of appearing in that capacity before them. They would recollect that then, when less known to them, he had intimated it to be his intention to support those vigorous measures which were then carrying on in Parliament, and which not long after were crowned with success. These measures were then opposed by certain members of this Court, from principles, he would not call them dangerous, but which as they were erroneous, were likely to lead to dangerous results, underrating the military character of a man, whose fame had been confirmed by the voice of the whole nation; predicting that all the efforts that were using to liberate Spain, and to emancipate Europe from the thralldom of its oppression, would prove futile and ineffectual, and in a short time that not a British soldier would be found alive in the Peninsula, who was not a prisoner. He mentioned these striking facts, to bring to their recollection which of the political parties were most addicted

to prophesying, and which were the true prophets. The fact was, that Europe was aroused from her lethargy; the result was, that the power of Buonaparte was overthrown, and the restoration of peace was obtained. The accomplishment of these events removed those evils under which they had laboured; but they had soon to oppose others of a different nature. The war in which they had been engaged had occasioned considerable financial difficulties, from which it required the utmost skill and talent to extricate them. He could say that this difficult duty had all along been executed with fidelity and ability. That every reduction in the public expenditure had been made with that promptness and rapidity which prudence would admit; and that, when measures now taking place were fully consummated, they would find that every possible and proper reduction would be carried into effect.

An allusion had been made by a learned gentleman to a tax which had come under the consideration of the late Parliament, and to the part he had taken when under deliberation. It would look as if he were shrinking from duty, were he not to declare that he did then support a modified Income-Tax; and they would recollect, that it was the expressed opinion of a majority of the members of this county, that a modified tax for a limited time, was both desirable and expedient. As much had been said of prophecies, he would state to them a prophecy contained in a work, the conductors of which he saw before him, and one which, very unlike most of the prophecies of that publication, had actually been fulfilled. In reviewing a work on Finance, the writer of an article in the *Edinburgh Review* expresses himself, "That on a return of peace, popular clamour would be excited against the Income Tax, but that the most wise procedure would be to continue it." This he said was a prediction which had been fully verified.

The Hon. Baronet was here interrupted by Mr. J. A. Murray, who begged that Sir George would explain an expression he had used, which represented Mr. M. as throwing out sarcasms on those around him.

Sir George was sorry that he had given any offence to the learned Gentleman, but must say in general, that he considered sarcasm to be the peculiar characteristic of that gentleman's eloquence. That if Mr. Murray was not satisfied, he would explain himself more fully at a convenient opportunity.

After some noise Sir George proceeded to remark, that those urgencies under which they had laboured, he hoped would speedily be removed, and that every branch both of the commercial and agricultural interest would be placed beyond all difficulty. He would confess that it gave him great satisfaction that a contest of seven years duration, for the representation of the County, had been carried on without exciting any animosity in the minds of the parties. He should be guilty of injustice to the Hon. Baronet who was his opponent, did he not ascribe much of it to that suavity of manners and gentleman-like conduct for which he was so much distinguished. He would not trespass further on their patience, and begged they would accept of the sincere expressions of a gratitude which the honour conferred on him so justly claimed.

Sir J. Dalrymple then addressed the meeting. He said that it was now the third time he had appeared before them as a candidate for the honour of representing this County in Parliament; and he thought it proper, having been formerly unsuccessful, to state why he had persevered in a useless contest. He thought that if the obstacles he had to encounter were fairly weighed, his want of success would not be a matter of wonder. It afforded him a subject of triumph, that while his opponent owed his support to the ponderous influence of government, he had nothing to help him but a good cause and the active support of zealous and independent men. That if interest had been changed, he might affirm that he and his opponent would also have exchanged situations. He would not be thought deficient in courtesy to the Hon. Baronet who had expressed himself so handsomely respecting him, but he thought it his duty to make these observations to account for his present appearance in this place. He had also to remark that by the unremitting exertions of his opponents the town votes had been conjoined to those of the county. It was a measure, to say the least of it, which conferred little credit on its authors. And though he had lost six votes by that transaction, he hoped that their names would soon be expunged from the Roll, by the decision of a superior court; not for his own sake, but as a friend of the freeholders, who respected their rights and would never trample them under foot. Had he been successful, he would assure them, that he would rather have sought to promote the interests of the country, than to have assumed the character of a red-hot politician. He must confess that his political opinions were considerably different from those of the Hon. Baronet who opposed him. He would not have opposed all the measures of the administration, but should have acted always as his conscience dictated to him; he would have voted for the emancipation of the Catholics, for the repeal of the Property Tax, a tax which, if it had been continued, would have enabled ministers to have been more lavish of the public money, and would have been destructive to us all. Whatever doubt he might have first entertained as to the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, the result of the inquiries and trials would have convinced him that it was unnecessary. What pretence at least could there be for its extension to this part of the country, where loyalty reigned undisturbed. He would have opposed that measure, and with a distinguished individual in Parliament, would have endeavoured to have saved Scotland from that disgrace. He hoped the freeholders of Lanark would, in a short time, shew the high regard which they entertained of the character of that individual.

In concluding he would observe, that he had been actuated by no personal feelings; that he had been influenced by a sincere love to his country; and that it was his opinion that the liberty of the people was the surest foundation of the monarch's throne. He thanked the meeting for the kindness they had ever shewn to him, and assured them of his highest respect and attachment.

286. EDINBURGH (CITY.)

THE Town-Council of the City of Edinburgh having been convened by the command of the Right Honourable Richard Mackenzie, the meeting was opened by a long prayer from Dr. William Ritchie.

The Provost then stated, that the members were aware they had met for the purpose of exercising one of the most important functions which it fell to them as magistrates and councillors to discharge, that of returning a fit and proper burgess to represent the city in Parliament, and he moved that Mr. Charles Cunningham be appointed clerk to the meeting.

Deacon Lawrie said he thought the council had no right to elect ; he objected to all the proceedings, and gave in the following written protest, which he requested the clerk might be ordered to read.

"Deacon Alexander Lawrie. as deacon of his incorporation, as a burgess of this city, and as entitled to be chosen of any council that may be afterwards elected, and also as a member of this meeting, and duly summoned to attend the same, protested for himself, and for all who shall now or hereafter may adhere to him, in all or any of the above corresponding characters, against any steps that may be taken this day in the election of a member to serve in Parliament for this city, for the following reasons, among others : because, however desirous he or any member of council might have been to return a representative for the city to Parliament, if they had been vested with the power, it has been solemnly decided, by a judgment of the Supreme Court of this country, not hitherto reclaimed against, that the gentlemen assuming to themselves the powers, rights and privileges of the Lord Provost, Magistrates and Council of this city, had not been duly elected to office at last election, and that the election therefore made at last Michaelmas is void and null, and that an application is at this moment under the consideration of the Court for the appointment of interim managers of the city, in consequence of its disfranchisement by the interlocutor of the Supreme Court."

The protest being read, Deacon Anderson rose and said, that he adhered to it ; he considered that the Council as it stood could not elect : he, for one, would not and could not concur in the election.

The preliminary steps of the election being gone through, the Lord Provost, in a very emphatic harangue, said, that it was now the time to choose a burgess worthy to represent them in Parliament. Fortunately there was no necessity for theoretical speculative data in making the selection ; there was one in every way qualified by his talents, his attachment, and his services to his native city. They all knew to whom he alluded, and he did not think it necessary for him to enlarge on the subject : he proposed that the Right Honourable William Dundas be again elected. The roll being called, that gentleman was chosen, with the dissent of Deacons Anderson and Lawrie, who did not only refuse to vote, but who severally objected to the whole proceedings.

Mr. Dundas was then introduced, and the Provost, in a short laudatory address, informed him that he had been elected member for the city. No allusion was made by his Lordship to their

measures being in the face of a protest by two of their own members, and of a judgment of the court of session.

Deacon Lawrie said, that his Lordship had better tell Mr. Dundas the true state of the matter; that he had not been unanimously elected.

Mr. Dundas said, that had he appeared before his constituents, for the first time, the successful candidate for Edinburgh, it might have been difficult for him to express his sense of their kindness, but returned for the fourth time, though not unanimously, as had just been hinted to him, the attempt was vain—it was above his power, and he must abandon it. His warmest thanks he begged them to accept. Since he last addressed them, most important events had occurred,—most important for British interests. Our gallant army had achieved a brilliant victory, and with one great and decisive blow brought back peace to an almost exhausted world. But not common was the conflict, or short the war. We contended with the whole body of the empire. The expense attending that great effort had produced a severe pressure on our people, which had indeed been nobly borne. He saw the symptoms of returning prosperity, and, he trusted, not distant was the day when the full blessings of peace would be ours. It was the duty of every government, he knew it was the anxious wish of the present, to attend with every care to the economy of our resources, and to endeavour by every means to repair the waste, and to heal the wounds of protracted war. The mass of the British nation was loyal and true; they knew as well, and reasoned as justly as those who thought themselves of more superior understanding and more enlightened minds; they knew we were not the aggressors in the war, and that we did not arm for conquest, or the ambition of extended dominion. We fought to uphold the throne of our sovereign, and to defend and maintain the religion of our fathers, and the constitution which we loved—that constitution, where liberty and order went hand in hand; and that religion which, instructed in our youth to venerate, we found to be our best guide in years of health and activity, and which would afford to us all our best consolation in the infirmity or repose of age. Mr. Dundas then spoke of the improvements of the city, and the liberality of Parliament. He had fifteen years ago proposed to appropriate a sum arising from the forfeited estates, to open the northern counties, barred as they seemed by the hand of nature, and excluded from all improvement. The present Chancellor of the Exchequer, then secretary to the Treasury, had improved his idea, and filled up, with an able hand, the ruder sketch he had hastily drawn: 180,000*l.* had been applied to that object; 750,000*l.* to the Caledonian Canal. He was not so sanguine in expecting great advantages from this undertaking as others were, but it had introduced habits of industry among hundreds of the people, which he hoped they would never forget. 100,000*l.* for building additional churches, though delayed, was not lost; 20,000*l.* for the relief of the poorer clergy, and a more meritorious class of men no country could boast; and 40,000*l.* had been contributed towards completing the College. Let then no voice of complaint be heard; but gratitude and thanks were due to the liberality of Parliament. He concluded by saying, that he should be happy indeed, were the opportunity

ever his, or within his reach, in return, to promote the interest of every individual of the council, to prove himself the zealous promoter of the prosperity of his native land.

In the afternoon Mr. Dundas gave a grand entertainment in the Assembly Rooms, George-street, to the Lord Provost, magistrates and council, and to a number of other gentlemen.

287. ELGINSHIRE.

Colonel F. W. Grant again returned by the voters of this county, in number about 30.

288. FIFESHIRE.

General William Wemyss again returned. This county has upwards of 200 voters.

289. FORFARSHIRE.

The Hon. William Maule unanimously returned again from this county, possessing about 100 votes.

290. GLASGOW, &c. (BURGHS OF.)

The late member (Mr. Finlay) addressed the following Letter to the Magistrates and Council of this District of Burghs:—

“ London, June 10th, 1818.

“ Gentlemen,

“ In consequence of the dissolution of Parliament which has just taken place, you will be called on, on an early day, to discharge the duty of electing a representative for a district, which, whether it be considered in regard to the number of its inhabitants, or the value and extent of its commercial and manufacturing interests, must be pronounced among the most important representations in the United Kingdom.

“ On such an occasion, and on renewing to you the offer of those exertions which, during a period of six years, have been unremittingly dedicated to your service, I hope I may be permitted to say, that I have endeavoured, by every necessary study and inquiry, to qualify myself in some degree for the management of the interests confided to me, as well as for the decision of those great questions, political, financial, and commercial, in which the prosperity of the state is involved.

“ It cannot be imputed to me, as matter of vanity, to say, that I have endeavoured to perform my duty zealously and honestly; that I have never suffered business or amusement of any sort, to deprive you for an instant of my intention or exertions; that no matter of a mercantile or manufacturing nature has been agitated in Parliament, without engaging my most anxious and deliberate consideration.

“ If I cannot flatter myself with any other result from those labours, they have at least qualified me better, by the varied and

authentic information they have afforded, for the proper discharge of the duties which, as your representative, I would have to perform.

"Early habits, and, I believe, an intimate knowledge of the concerns and interests of those stupendous mercantile and manufacturing establishments on which your own existence and prosperity depend, make such a representation infinitely more dear and acceptable to me than any other in the kingdom.

"It in balancing the qualifications of candidates, and discharging honestly and impartially that duty, which has, for the benefit of yourselves and others, been entrusted to you, your selection should again place me in the honourable situation to which I aspire, I shall gratefully receive such a mark of your confidence and esteem, and zealously perform the duties of the trust.

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
K. FINLAY."

This gentleman however gave place to Mr. *Alexander Houston*.

291. HADDINGTONSHIRE.

Sir James Suttie, Bart. returned again, (unopposed) from this county, having about 80 voters.

292. HADDINGTON, &c. (BURGHES OF.)

Dudley North, Esq. (Member in the last Parliament for Richmond in Yorkshire,) succeeds the Hon. Captain A. Maitland, in the representation of this district of Burghs.

293. INVERNESSHIRE.

Charles Grant, Jun. (Chief Secretary for Ireland) succeeds his father in the representation of this County. In the late Parliament, this gentleman was returned by the Inverness district of burghs. This county has about 60 voters. On the occasion of his election, Mr. Grant, jun. thus addressed the meeting.

"Gentlemen, You have been pleased to accept the offer which I made to you of my services, as representative of this county in Parliament. When I presumed to make that offer, I did so with doubt and apprehension; I was fearful lest it might seem to savour of presumption. From such apprehensions your kindness has this day relieved me. I thank you, Gentlemen, with the warmest feelings of gratitude and respect, for the honour you have just conferred upon me; I thank you for the manner in which you have conferred it, and by which, highly as I esteem the honour, it is in my view enhanced and dignified. To you, Gentlemen, who have given me the favour of your presence this day, and in some instances from very distant places, with considerable trouble and fatigue, I am bound to present my acknowledgments. To those gentlemen who have made and seconded the nomination, I must express my

sense of their goodness, and especially to my honourable friend Glengarry, for the very handsome terms in which he has expressed himself. I feel myself particularly obliged to allude to one gentleman (Macleod) whom I have in my eye. From that gentleman, ever since I have had occasion to have any communication with him, I have experienced only courteousness and liberality of conduct; and this day he has given proofs of the same honourable and generous spirit. I am aware of his just pretensions, with reference both to antiquity of family, to extensive influence, and to personal character and qualifications, to the attention of the County. I admire the frankness and feeling with which he has delivered his sentiments; and I only wish that the County may not see reason to repent his having relinquished, for the present at least, the desire, so natural, and so honourable to himself, to serve you in Parliament.

"But, Gentlemen, while I thank those whom I have the happiness to see around me, it would be unjust if I were to confine my acknowledgments to those who are present. Many of those who are absent are equally entitled to my thanks. From many of them I have received assurances, that I possess their cordial good-will, and that pressing circumstances alone could have detained them from participating in the proceedings of this day.

"To them, therefore, Gentlemen, and to you, I tender my best thanks. I thank you for the marks of your personal regard, I thank you for the testimonies of public confidence.

"Indeed, Gentlemen, I have reason to thank you, when I reflect on the circumstances under which I now appear before you, and remember to whom I owe the power of so appearing; when I consider the extent and magnitude of the interests now intrusted to my charge; when I recollect how large and valuable a portion of the British empire is formed by Scotland, and of that portion how important a part by the county of Inverness; when I remember the character of the people whom I am called to represent, a people eminently gifted with those qualities which are usually and justly attributed to our countrymen, morality, virtue, inflexible faith and invincible valour; when I recollect the names of those by whom I am surrounded, names connected with the ancient glory of Scotland, names which have been transmitted from age to age through successive generations, and which have lost none of their brightness in their last and more recent transmission; when I remember that to this country I have been taught, from my first childhood, to look with fondness and filial affection, that with its scenery, the habits and manners of its inhabitants, with its history, have been entwined the earliest associations of my youth, and the more sober and mature thoughts of ripening age; when I call to mind that this honour is conferred upon me by those who are able to value it, for whose sake every honour to me is doubly precious; when I reflect on these things, I cannot restrain the swellings, I will not say of self-sufficiency, or vanity, but of ardent gratitude and personal attachment towards those who have laid me under such deep obligations. I should indeed be in danger of being carried away by feelings of unmingled exultation, if I could forget on the one hand, that I owe this obligation more, infinitely more to your kindness than to my

own desert, or if I could forget, on the other hand, what are the duties and responsibilities annexed to this office; responsibilities which, highly as I estimate the honour of this situation, do yet surmount and overtop even the eminence of that distinction.

"I cannot forget, Gentlemen, I do not wish to forget, that to your just sense of the services of one to whom you have this day paid the tribute of your approbation, and to your confident hope, that I ought to be the last person to deviate from his example, and abandon his principles, I owe my elevation, so, in this, my inclination will second my duty. These considerations, though they tend to depress any vanity on my part, yet throw a more interesting character on the connexion that has been formed between us, a connexion built upon public principles, and held together by the most powerful and venerable ties of private life. Neither do I wish, Gentlemen, to forget the duties which are involved in this office: I know there are duties of personal friendship, the most gratifying, though not the least difficult to execute: I know there are duties of local obligation, duties arising from the peculiar situation of this part of the empire, duties at all times important, at this time of special importance. This may be truly described as a crisis in the fate of this country, in which a transition is now taking place from one state of society to another; a crisis, therefore, requiring on the part of all who are interested in its welfare, wisdom, promptitude, and humanity, to avert what may be contingent, to mitigate what is inevitable, in the difficulties resulting from the necessary progress of civilized life. I know, further, that there are duties of public obligation, duties to the empire at large; these too are duties at all times, at this time of paramount importance in the affairs of the empire: also this is a peculiar crisis, exacting on the part of the Legislature the strenuous application of sound sense, political wisdom, and genuine patriotism, to reconcile what may be termed the discordancies of our situation; to nourish the resources, and to reduce in every possible degree the burthens of the people; and at the same time, to preserve the lofty and splendid position which we have acquired, and which no man will be disposed to undervalue, who remembers how deeply and essentially, in a great and free country, the happiness and comforts of every individual are involved in the national greatness, power, and independence.

"I have alluded to the subject of general policy. I will not now enter into it. It would indeed be delightful to me, if I could persuade myself, that on every, the most minute question of political conduct, the opinion of every individual in this country coincided with mine. But I know, that in a free state, as has been justly remarked to-day, it would be idle to expect such unanimity, nor, in a public view, would it be desirable. I know that this diversity of opinion is the result of a free constitution, and a proof and pledge of the soundness and healthiness of the political system. But, whatever may be our difference of opinion on topics, which, though of extreme importance, are yet comparatively not of the first importance, I know that as to great and radical principles we are agreed. With respect to any particular line of policy we may differ; with respect to the measures which ought to be pursued at any given period, we

may differ ; with respect to the mode of administering the Constitution, we may differ ; but here our differences cease with respect to the Constitution itself, under which our fathers have reposed in safety, and under which we ourselves have achieved such greatness.—With respect to the necessity, the indispensable duty of maintaining that Constitution in all its parts, and of transmitting it unimpaired to our posterity, we are one and indivisible. Against those pernicious maxims of modern times, which, under the pretext of correcting, would subvert the Constitution ; against that system, if any thing so vague in its notions, and so irregular in its movements, can be called a system ; against that system, as false in policy as it is spurious in philosophy, as absurd in theory as it is foul and bloody in practice ; against that system, which has for its object spoliation, and for its means impiety and anarchy ; which would teach us that government, as such, is oppression, that social order and tyranny are synonymous terms ; that the law of property is the law of robbery ; that there is nothing sacred in morals, nothing venerable and adorable in religion—against this system, I am persuaded that we are prepared, heart and hand, to contend, even to the last gasp. We love the Constitution ; we know what it has done for us ; for to what cause under Providence can we ascribe the power and prosperity of this country ? To what cause is it owing that Great Britain has attained such pre-eminence among all nations ? That she is so dreaded, admired, respected, and beloved : dreaded as supreme in arms ; admired as supreme in arts ; respected as supreme in virtue ; beloved as supreme in charity ?—to her national spirit, to her wealth, her industry, her commercial and agricultural skill. Undoubtedly to all these, but above all these, not as excluding, but as embracing and comprehending them all, to the *British Constitution*—that Constitution which is equal to the rich and the poor, which guards inviolate alike the cottages of our peasantry, the palaces of our nobles, the throne of our King, and altar of our God ; that Constitution of which it is the happy peculiarity, that it has grown with the growth of this nation, and has adjusted itself to all the movements and progress of a great people, developing its capacities with their enlarging powers and unfolding resources. In a word, that Constitution which was the cradle that sheltered our infancy, is now the magnificent temple in which our manhood is consecrated to virtue and renown.

“ Gentlemen, I have detained you, perhaps, too long, yet I cannot sit down without once more expressing the feelings with which I am impressed. You have public claims upon me. It shall be my endeavour at least that they are satisfied. But I beg to say in return, that I have also claims upon you. You have placed me in honour ; you have imposed upon me a sacred trust : in the discharge of that trust, so long as my motives and intentions are unimpeached, I claim your support and protection ; for whatever may be erroneous in my public conduct, I claim your forgiveness and indulgence ; for whatever may be doubtful, I claim your candid and generous interpretation ; for whatever may be laudable, I claim your approbation ; whatever may be my failings, believe that towards you, at least, they shall be failings not of the heart but of the head. It shall be my strenuous aim, that when I am called to surrender the trust now committed to me, I

may be able to ask you, without a blush, if your confidence has been misplaced. I am proud of my constituents. It shall be the ambition of my life that you shall have no reason to be ashamed of your representative."

294. INVERNESS, FORTROSE, &c. (BURGHES OF.)

George Cumming, Esq. (a new member) succeeds *Mr. Charles Grant, jun.* in the representation of this district of burghs.

295. KINCARDINESHIRE.

George Harley Drummond, Esq. again returned from this county. The number of voters about 80.

296. KINROSS, (IN TURN.)

THIS county sends a member alternately with Clackmannanshire—*Thomas Graham, Esq.* is the member elected. The two counties possess about 40 votes.

297. KIRKALDY, &c. (BURGHES OF.)

Lieut. Gen. Sir. R. C. Ferguson again returned from this district of burghs.

298. KIRKUDBRIGHT STEWARTRY.

Lieut. Gen. James Dunlop again represents Kirkudbright Stewartry, whose number of votes is about 140.

299. LANARKSHIRE.

" *To the Freeholders of the County of Lanark.*

" Gentlemen,—A dissolution of Parliament has invested you with the privilege of again choosing your representatives, and I now venture to solicit the high distinction of again becoming the object of your choice.

" After having been honoured with your support during four successive Parliaments, it must be superfluous to make any declaration of my political principles. They are best learnt from my political conduct, and to that I refer you, as the most unerring testimony of what will be my future course, if you shall again place me in the situation to which I now aspire. My firm attachment to the glorious Constitution of my country is unalterable. The long connexion of my family and of myself with the county of Lanark, constitutes the strongest pledge, that my duties and feelings are united in the cause of its permanent prosperity. It certainly has been my endeavour to serve you honestly and faithfully. But where you have perceived (as I fear you must) errors and omissions in the past, I trust I may claim some indulgence, if you are unable to discover any traces, either of self-interest, or of undue influence.

" You are aware that a contest in the county has now prevailed

nearly two years; I wish I could add, that in the progress of that contest, no influence had been exerted foreign to the county itself.

"Such however have been, and continue to be my assurances of support, that I look forward to the result with the utmost confidence. I entreat my friends not to relax their efforts, nor to allow their confidence to impair or to abate their exertions in my favour. My ~~cause~~ cause, Gentlemen, is in your hands, and I feel assured that a zealous and punctual attendance on the day of election, is all that is now requisite to secure my success.

"I have the honour to remain, with the highest esteem and respect,

"Gentlemen,

Your faithful and obedient humble servant,

"London, June, 10, 1818.

ARCHIBALD HAMILTON."

The confined number of votes in a Scotch county, is well exemplified by the poll in this contest between Lord A. Hamilton and Sir J. A. Cochrane.

FOR LORD ARCHIBALD HAMILTON.

Gen. John Hamilton Dalzell
Hon. Wm. Elphinstone
J. G. Muirhead of Bredishohn
Sir John Maxwell of Pollok
James Farie of Farnne
James Hamilton of Holmhead
Robert Lockhart of Castlehill
John Fullarton, Advocate
Robert Carrick of Braco
John Allen of Ellsrickle
D. Buchanan of Mountvernon
Geo. Hamilton of Westburn,
senior fiar.
Lord Archibald Hamilton
Daniel Vere of Stonebyres
James Hill of Busbie, writer
R. C. Hamilton of Milburn
John Clerk, Advocate
William Inglis, C. S.
Robert Graham, writer
R. M. H. Macneill of Raploch
James Campbell of Petershill
John Meek of Fortisset
H. Mosman of Auchtyfardel
Charles Hamilton of Fairholm
James Stainton Biggarshiels
Arch. Lamont of Robroyston
James A. Stewart Mackenzie of
Glassarton and Seaforth
Sir Michael Schaw Stewart of
Greenock
James Wingate of Westshield

James Brown of Edmonstone
Archibald Speirs of Elderslie
Archibald Millar of Glenarvon
R. A. Ironside of Tannochside
William Dykes of Lomhill
George Wood, surgeon
J. J. Hope Vere of Blackwood
J. Jardine, Advocate, liferenter
George Jardine, fiar
John Inglis of Verehills
Robert Gray of Carnynte
R. Pollock, liferenter
W. Pollock, fiar.
John Mosman, liferenter
Hugh Mosman, jun. fiar.
P. Macadam of Easter House
C. Montolieu Burgess of Beau-
fort, Sussex
A. J. Hamilton, yr. Dalzell
R. Hamilton, second son of do.
John M'Queen of Braxfield
Robert Brown
John Fullarton Elphinstone
Col. Robert Hamilton
James Grahame
William Young
John Shaw Stewart
John Gourlay
Archibald Nisbet
Kirkman Finlay
Thomas Falconer

FOR SIR A. I. COCHRANE.

Sir W. Maxwell of Calderwood	George Millar of Frankfield
John Dickson of Coulter	George Meek of Campfield
Gen. Sir J. Stewart of Coltness	John Paisley Dirom, eldest son of
Sir Henry Stewart, Allanton	General Dirom
William Bertram of Nisbet	Ranald M'Donald of Staffa,—
General Maxwell of Tornton	Sheriff of Stirlingshire
Dan. Hamilton of Gilkerscleugh	George More Nisbett of Cairn-
Charles Stirling of Kenmuir	Hill
Sir Wm. Honyman of Armadale,	William Murray of Touchadam
—a retired Judge	and Pitlochrie
Arch. Campbell of Blythwood	Richard M'Kenzie of Dolphing-
Archibald Colquhoun of Keller-	ton, W. S.
mont,—Lord Clerk Register	Hon. and Rev. James Douglas,
Hon. Arch. Douglas, Lord Dou-	son of Lord Douglas
glas' eldest son	Cunninghame Corbett, merchant
Hon. Chas. Douglas, second son	in Glasgow
William Hozier of Newlands	Alexander Irvine, Advocate
George Baillie of Jerviswood	Lieut. Allen Bertram
Major-Gen. Durham of Largo	Alex. Chancellor of Shieldhill
Sir William Rae of Arbuckle,—	Sir Wm. Cunninghame of Ca-
Sheriff of Edinburgh	printon
James Hopkirk of Dalbeath	George Ross, Advocate
W. E. Lockhart of Cleghorn	Chas. Stirling, merchant in Lon-
Norman Lockhart, W. S.	don
Maurice Carmichael of Eastend	Hugh Bogle, merchant in Glas-
John Gordon of Aitkenhead	gow
Lt.-Col. Jo. Gerard, Rochsoles	And. Bogle, residing in Dum-
John Carfrae of Glenboig	barton
Major-Gen. Charles Pyc	Hugh Ferguson, writer in Glas-
Alexander Millar of Dalnair	gow
Alex. Waddell of Stonefield	

ABSTRACT.

Votes for Lord Archibald Hamilton. 56
 Votes for Sir Alexander Inglis Cochrane, 45

Majority for Lord Arch. Hamilton. 11

The following claimants were refused admission to the roll; but voted, in the issue, under protest, for Sir Alexander Inglis Cochrane:—

Sir Alexander Inglis Cochrane.	John Stirling of Eldershaw,
William Stirling of Drumpellier.	merchant in London.
David Sim of Coultermains.	Robert Bogle of Gilmourhill,
James Fyfe of Smithfield.	merchant in Glasgow.
Walter Stirling of Faskine, mer-	James Swan, Writer to the
chant in London.	Signet.

The friends of Lord A. Hamilton, gave him subsequently an elegant entertainment, in celebration of the successful issue of his

political contest. On that occasion Sir J. Dalrymple, in proposing his Lordship's health, said that whilst he would yield to no one in zeal or in the pleasure attendant upon giving the toast, which he was about to do himself the honour of proposing, yet, when he saw around him so many friends whose eloquence was equal to, and would be most agreeably employed in bringing under review the merits of the Noble Personage, in compliment to whom they were that day met, he owned he could wish that it had fallen into hands more capable, though certainly not more anxious of doing justice to it.

Though he had of late years led what might be comparatively termed a life of retirement, he had taken a deep interest in the concerns of their common country, and it proved a source of real pleasure to him to follow the Noble Lord in the manly, honest, independent, and patriotic line which he had chalked out for himself and for others. It was extremely pleasing to behold a nobleman of the highest rank, add to the lustre of his station by a steady adherence to the best principles of our excellent Constitution. And whilst he led them by his public conduct, and by the high respectability of his private character, to admire him as a senator, and to honour him as a friend, they were also, by his means, led to contemplate the beauty and the utility of the aristocratic branch of the Constitution. He, Sir J. D. felt gratified that a member of one of the most illustrious Scottish families, and which was remarkable for its attachment to the House of Brunswick, should manifest that attachment, not by a servile adulation, but by consistently supporting those measures only which were in accordance with the principles of the Constitution, and by resolutely opposing those which either trench on the rights or the liberties of the subject.

He would not attempt to follow the Noble Lord in his patriotic career. He felt he could only imperfectly retrace that which he knew to be deeply imprinted upon the minds of those present: he would at once say, that he did not know of one solitary instance in which Lord Archibald Hamilton had not followed that line of public conduct which had obtained for him the general approbation of his country, and which called forth an expression of the gratitude of his friends, who were here assembled, not as a political meeting, but as individuals solicitous of doing honour to their noble countryman, and in testimony of their personal respect and regard for him.

He felt he need not particularly inform Lord Archibald Hamilton of the pleasure they experienced upon hearing of his success at Lanark. He cordially congratulated his Noble Friend upon his return, and upon possessing, as he deserved, the good wishes, the love and confidence, of the great body of that county, which he had hitherto so ably and faithfully represented.

Sir John concluded by saying, that if he had offended the delicacy of the Noble Lord, by any expression of what he believed to be the general sentiment of that company, however imperfectly expressed by him, his Noble Friend must bear it as a tax upon his own merits, and would, he trusted, recollect that what might prove offensive from him as an individual, it became his pleasing duty to perform, as the chairman of his friends by whom he was then surrounded; and

whilst privately to hear his merits retraced could not be endured, he hoped his Noble Friend would receive this public expression of them as the only return they could make him for those services which he had rendered to them and to the country at large.

Lord Archibald Hamilton rose, amidst the loudest acclamations. His Lordship said, that ever since the commencement of his political career, his object had been to render to the kingdom at large, and to this country in particular, every service in his power. He had endeavoured to hold a straight-forward course, never, as far as he could, allowing any feeling to enter into his mind which was not dictated by the genuine principles of the Constitution; and certainly never allowing himself to be guided by any feeling of self-interest. It gave him the highest satisfaction to find that his conduct was approved by his friends, and nothing could be more gratifying to him than the approbation of those whom he saw around him. He particularly noticed several of those present, particularly the Hon. William Elphinstone, whose conduct in Lanarkshire, and at the election for the county of Edinburgh, was above all praise. To the worthy Chairman, and to all present, he returned his warmest thanks. The manner in which they had received him, and the very high compliments which had, in their name, been paid to him by their excellent Chairman, would remain indelibly fixed in his mind. These amply made up for all the trouble he had experienced in the course of the late contest, in which, by the assistance of his friends, he had happily prevailed. His Lordship congratulated the meeting on the rapid strides which independence was making in every quarter of the country. He had himself had many proofs of this. Every thing he had seen or heard of served more strongly to impress upon his mind the value of those principles on which he had endeavoured to act, and to make him, if possible, more determined to follow that course, which the kind partiality of his friends had so much applauded.

300. LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

THE Hon. Alexander Hope again returned by this County, having within it about 70 legal votes.

301. ORKNEYS AND ZETLANDSHIRE.

THE interest of this County, which is supposed to lie between Lord Dundas and Sir William Honyman, has upon a contest displaced the late member, B. B. J. Honyman, Jun. Esq.; and the *Hon. Captain Dundas, R.N.* is now returned. The numbers being for the latter 19, and for the late member 12. These numbers we believe included every voter qualified.

302. PEEBLES SHIRE.

Sir James Montgomery, Bart. again unanimously returned. The number of votes in this county about 40.

303. DERTHSHIRE.

James Drummond, Esq. again represents this county, (having nearly 200 voters) without opposition.

304. RENFREWSHIRE.

AFTER an arduous canvass for five years, the election of a representative in Parliament for the county of Renfrew terminated without a contest. Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, of Greenock and Blackhall, Bart. moved, that John Maxwell, Esq. younger, of Pollock, be chosen as representative to serve in the ensuing Parliament; and this motion being seconded by Captain Oswald, of the royal navy, and ably and eloquently supported by Lord Archibald Hamilton, the member for Lanarkshire, *Mr. Maxwell* was elected by the unanimous suffrages of the freeholders, amidst the acclamations of a numerous meeting.

305. ROSS SHIRE.

" To the Freeholders of the County of Ross.

" Gentlemen,

" An immediate dissolution of Parliament being expected, I use the liberty of addressing you again, to solicit most earnestly the favour of your suffrages, at Tain, on the day that may be appointed for the Election of a Member to represent you in the ensuing Parliament.

" I will not insult your understandings by taking notice of the illiberal attempts made through some of the public prints to injure me in your opinions, further than by observing, that I have uniformly treated these artful insinuations with silence, under the fullest conviction that such unmanly and false statements would experience in your minds the same merited contempt they did in mine.

" My prospect of success is founded on the number and respectability of the Gentlemen who have tendered me their support, and on the hopes I indulge in, that my friends (who had been thrown off their guard under the idea that I would not have been a candidate, or that Parliament would have been dissolved about twelve months ago,) if they do not vote for me, will not at any rate appear against me.

" I will only add, that if I have the honour to attain the distinguished station to which I aspire, the arduous and important duties of it shall be faithfully and zealously discharged, to the utmost of my abilities, for the benefit of the empire in general, and the best interests of the county of Ross.

" I have the honour to be, with the greatest esteem and respect,
Your most obedient humble Servant,

" 4, Old Burlington-street, June 8. ,

" ALEXANDER FRASER."

The contest however for this county ended in the return of *Mr. Thomas Mackenzie, Jun.*

306. ROTHSAÿ, &c. (BURGHs OF.)

Thomas Francis Kennedy, Jun. Esq. succeeds without opposition the late member, *Mr. Duncan Campbell*.

307. ROXBURGHSHIRE.

Sir Alexander Don, Bart. is again returned unanimously by the votes of this county, in number about 150.

308. ST. ANDREWS, &c. (BURGHs OF.)

Mr. Archibald Campbell (a new member) succeeds *Sir D. Wedderburn* in the representation of this district of burghs.

309. SELKIRKSHIRE.

William Elliot Lockhart, Esq. again returned by this county. The number of votes about 40.

310. SELKIRK, &c. (BURGHs OF.)

Of this district of Burghs, Selkirk, Lanark, and Peebles voted for the late member, *Sir J. B. Riddell, Bart.* and Linlithgow for *Mr. Maxwell*. The former is consequently returned.

311. STIRLINGSHIRE.

THE late member, *Sir C. Edmonstone*, was on the present occasion opposed by *Mr. Stuart Nicholson*. The county has about 100 voters, of which 78 polled in this election; 54 in favour of *Sir Charles*, (who was duly elected) and 24 for *Mr. Nicholson*.

312. STRANRAER, &c. (BURGHs OF.)

THE *Hon. J. H. Keith Stewart* again unanimously elected for this district.

313. SUTHERLANDSHIRE.

THIS county has the reputation of being under a titled lady's patronage. The votes nearly amount to 30; and have again returned, without opposition, *George M'Pherson Grant, Esq.*

314. WIGTOWNSHIRE.

THIS representation, last in alphabetical order, is again filled by the former member, *James Hunter Blair, Esq.* The voters are in number about 50.

Note.—The effect of ancient tenures and of incorporated bodies, is to return the members for Scotland (45 in number) through the votes of not 3000 electors. The population of the kingdom is upwards of two millions.

IRELAND.

IT may not be useless to explain to our English readers two or three circumstances regarding the state of county elections in Ireland. "The poll lasts twenty days. Lands are almost universally held by leases for lives; the great proprietors therefore, by means of dividing and subdividing their estate into these tenures, acquire great political influence. The tenants for life consider themselves as attached to their lord's interests, and almost invariably vote as he directs. This system is carried to so great an extent, that one large land-owner may command the attendance at an election of several hundred voters, and a whole county become controlled by the influence of four or five individuals. Thus, in a system which appears to border upon universal suffrage, there is in effect no real freedom of choice. From it originates that violent partizan spirit which marks the proceedings of Irish elections. In England Toryism or Whiggism is the standard of political difference; in Ireland it is Catholicism, or Anti-Catholicism."

We now proceed to the general design of this publication.

315. ANTRIM (COUNTY.)

THE Earl of Yarmouth is succeeded in this county by *Mr. Hugh Seymour*, without opposition. The *Hon. J. B. O'Neill* again returned.

316. ARMAGH (COUNTY.)

THERE was a violent contest between one of the late members, the Hon. Henry Caulfield, and Mr. Charles Brownlow, Jun. for this representation. During the continuance of the poll perfect order and good-humour prevailed. Mr. Caulfield declined the contest, with an intimation of appealing to the House of Commons on the validity of certain voters of his antagonist; his friends however considered it necessary that he should be chaired; which circumstance led to a most serious affray between the parties. The military were called out, and the courtesy and good-humour which at first were the characteristics of this election, were completely effaced, and discord, envy, and party-spirit, left to rankle for a future occasion.

The sitting members are *Wm. Richardson*, and *C. Brownlow, Jun. Esquires*.

The following proceedings took place subsequently, on the part of Mr. Caulfield's friends :

" At a general Meeting of the Freeholders of the County of Armagh, convened in the city of Armagh, the 14th of July, 1818 ;

" Sir Capel Molyneux, Bart. in the Chair ;

" It was resolved, That the following address should be presented to the Hon. Henry Caulfield :—

" Sir,—While we return you our sincere thanks for the liberal and conscientious fulfilment of your duty in two Parliaments, we lament that your return for a third time is delayed by a coalition of landlords, chiefly absentees. A combination of any body of men in favour of two candidates, to exclude a third, is, we conceive unconstitutional—but it is on this occasion particularly offensive, for those who had abandoned their country, presuming to dictate to its resident population. This is injurious to us, as it is most unjust and ungenerous to you ; nor can we, while we repine at the temporary absence of you, our tried representative, from the Imperial Parliament, avoid entertaining fears, that the same cause may, in many instances, be highly injurious to the interests of Ireland. Yet we in some measure are consoled in thinking, that as we acted with constancy to you, you served us with fidelity and intelligence ; and it is our boast, that neither now, nor formerly, have you combined to suppress the voice of electors, or to overpower an opponent. Far has it ever been from you, to help doubtful pretensions, by clandestine measures, or to claim merit with one party for liberality, by appealing to your ancestry, and with another party, by appearing the partizan of a faction, and displaying its colours. No, Sir, you acted singly, without livery or disguise, and though descended from a father, the memoir of whose life illustrates the annals of our country for half a century, you rested your own claim to our support, on your own individual merit. So adverse have you been, from wishing to revive the expiring elements of bigotry, or to exasperate vulgar passions for sinister purposes, either as a candidate or as a legislator, that, indifferent to personal consequences, you voted in conformity to the repeated votes and arguments of Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, Lord Grenville, Mr. Burke, Mr. Windham, Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Canning, Sir Samuel Romilly, &c. Indeed to have voted on an important question, in which the most eminent men of all parties have coincided, is your only transgression, even in the wayward apprehension of your opponents.

" In closing this address, we beg leave to add our thanks for your diligence and discretion in executing the trust reposed in you as our representative in Parliament ; our acknowledgments for your zeal in defending, during a protracted contest, our elective rights against a formidable coalition which threatened to reduce our county to the situation of a close borough ; and we wish, particularly, to impress on your attention, Sir, our determination to support you in any way that may promote our common interests, and the good of the empire.

" CAPEL MOLYNEUX, Chairman."

*"To the Meeting of Freeholders, assembled at Armagh, on the
14th July, 1818.*

"Gentlemen,

"I beg to return you my warmest thanks, for the highly complimentary address, which was forwarded to me on the 15th instant, by your respected chairman, Sir Capel Molyneux. The terms in which you have been pleased to express your approbation of my political conduct, during the period in which I had the honour of being your representative, are most gratifying to those feelings of honest pride, which the esteem of the good and the enlightened ought naturally to inspire, and hold out a subject of consolation under the temporary disappointment occasioned by the termination of the late contest.

"The circumstances which imposed that contest on the county, have been so often adverted to during its progress, that it is unnecessary to repeat them. The County is universally aware of the combination against me, and of the unjustifiable means made use of to carry its measures into effect.

"Each succeeding day of the poll brought unquestionable evidence, that the will of the Freeholders was not only not consulted, but, in most cases, directly thwarted; and that the majority against me could only be obtained by the exercise of illegal authority, and by threats of future oppression.

"I have before expressed my hopes, that the future political conduct of my young opponent may atone for the unpopular and impolitic course he has been unwarily led to adopt on this occasion. The strongest expectations may justly be entertained, that a mind youthful and ingenuous as his, will not continue beyond the present occasion to lend itself to a party, or act in any manner so contrary to the best interests of his country.

"To you, Gentlemen, whose persevering exertions have enabled me to make so honourable a stand against a junction deemed by its members overwhelming, the thanks of the County, as well as my own most grateful acknowledgments, are justly due.

"Through your active patriotism and firm constitutional conduct, the character and credit of the country have been rescued from the disgrace which would attach to a tame submission to measures destructive of its independence; and whatever may be the result of any steps I may hereafter take to procure a revision of the decree passed against me here, gratitude and admiration of your disinterested liberality, bind me on every future occasion to unite my humble endeavours with your more enlightened views, and sounder judgments, in every measure calculated to serve our county and our country.

"I beg leave also to take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded me, to thank my friends generally through the county, for their zeal and activity, by means of which I was enabled to resist so long the exertions and resources of my opponents, and to assure them of my devoted attachment to their interest.

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your grateful and obliged humble Servant,

Hocklay-Lodge, July 10, 1818."

"HENRY CAULFIELD."

317. ARMAGH (BOROUGH.)

John Leslie Foster, Esq. succeeds *Mr. A. W. Webber* in this Borough. *Mr. F.* is also returned for the borough of *Lisburne*.

318. ATHLONE (BOROUGH.)

John Gordon, Esq. (son of the Dean of Lincoln) succeeds the Admiralty secretary, *Mr. Croker*, who made an unsuccessful effort to represent Trinity College, Dublin.

319. BANDON-BRIDGE (BOROUGH.)

William Sturges Bourne, Esq. is succeeded without opposition, by *Captain A. W. J. Clifford, R.N.*

320. BELFAST (BOROUGH.)

Arthur Chichester, Esq. who in the last Parliament represented Carrickfergus Town and County, succeeds General Michel in this Borough.

321. CARRICKFERGUS (TOWN AND COUNTY.)

THE Earl of Belfast sits in the House, for the first time, as representative of this Town and County, which is supposed to possess a less uninfluenced state of representation than any in Ireland.

322. CASHEL (CITY.)

Richard Pennefather, an alderman of this city, represents his native place for the first time.

323. CATHERLOGH (COUNTY.)

ONE of the late members, *Robert Latouche*, is succeeded, after a slight contest, by *Sir U. B. Burgh, K.C.B.* The other member, *Henry Bruen, Esq.* is again returned.

324. CATHERLOGH (BOROUGH.)

Mr. Charles Harvey transfers himself from Norwich, which he represented in the last Parliament, to this Borough, and succeeds *Sir F. J. Faulkner*.

325. CAVAN (COUNTY.)

AN opposition in this county was meditated by *Sir Charles Coote* (the unsuccessful candidate for Queen's County) but was not persevered in. Both the late members are again returned.

326. CLARE (COUNTY.)

Mr. A. Fitzgerald is succeeded by the *Right Hon. W. V. Fitzgerald* without the least opposition, having for his colleague, *Sir E. O'Brien*, one of the former members.

327. CLONMELL (BOROUGH.)

The Right Hon. William Bagwell again returned from this borough.

328. COLERAINE (BOROUGH.)

Admiral Sir J. P. Beresford, Bart. again unanimously returned.

329. CORK (COUNTY.)

THE proceedings connected with this election are singular, and will probably lead to a second. Mr. George Ponsonby had intended to have started for this County; but it appears that from the date of the writ, sufficient time could not elapse to render the registration of certain freeholds available at the poll. He therefore declined; but should a fresh election take place, a very determined contest is expected between that gentleman, and the Hon. Mr. Hare. The proceedings on the day of election were as follow:

On the day appointed by the High Sheriff, and after the usual preliminary proceedings,

Sir Augustus Warren, Bart. proposed the Hon. Mr. Hare.—Robert Hedges Eyre, Esq. seconded the proposition.

William H. W. Newenham, Esq. next addressed the High Sheriff and the electors, and proposed his friend Lord Kingsborough.—William Henry Moore Hodder, Esq. seconded the nomination.

On the High Sheriff here requiring to know whether any other gentleman was to be put in nomination, Mr. John Boyle stepped forward, and requested the sheriff would direct his crier to call Patrick Hannan, a freeholder of the county; which having been complied with, and some delay occurring before this man could make his way from the aisle of the court, Mr. Boyle, in the mean time, observed, that Hannan would be found but an humble rustic, yet, as a freeholder, possessing as proud a right to put in nomination a candidate as any of the gentlemen who proposed the other candidates, and that he intended to propose him (Mr. Boyle) as a fit person to represent this county.

Patrick Hannan having come on the table, proposed Mr. Boyle; and this not being immediately seconded, Mr. Boyle addressed himself to Mr. John Bennett, and said, that he was sure that he (Mr. Bennett) would not refuse to do so, merely because that the proposer was dressed in a russet coat; the more particularly, as Mr. Bennett approved of the principles which made him (Mr. Boyle) come forward.

Mr. Bennett said, he did not recognise the right of Mr. Boyle thus to address him. He never deserted any cause to which he was attached; at the same time he would not allow himself to be dictated to by any man; and as to the humbleness of the proposer, he would only say, that he gloried in the day that presented such a sight, as that of an humble man coming forward to face the aristocracy of the county, and with equal right discharging fearlessly his privilege as an elector. He thought, too, that Hannan had made as good a speech as any of the gentlemen who had proposed the other candidates.

Here Mr. R. Ronayne, of Cork, merchant, rose and seconded Mr. Boyle.

Mr. Boyle being now about to ascend the hustings, the High Sheriff said, that before he should put Mr. Boyle in nomination he would demand of him to deposit his proportion of the expenses his Under-Sheriff would be at in the case of a contested election.

Mr. Boyle replied, that certainly the sheriff had a right to make the demand, but that the law did not oblige him (Mr. Boyle) to comply with it.

Mr. Bennett, Mr. Mahon, and Mr. Boyle, severally addressed the meeting in speeches of some length; after which the High Sheriff put each of the three candidates in nomination, one after the other, and he finally declared that the ayes for Mr. Hare and Lord Kingsborough carried the question.

Mr. Boyle strenuously denied this.

The Sheriff then announced to the court that he would retire for an hour, without adjourning the court, to consult Mr. Quin, the barrister, as to how he should proceed under the circumstances. He then retired accordingly.

In the course of about an hour the High Sheriff returned to the court, and said he had consulted Mr. Quin, an eminent barrister, and it was the opinion of that gentleman that Mr. Boyle not having given three days' notice of his intention of becoming a candidate, as was required by act of parliament, he should not be considered a candidate, or put in nomination. Acting under that opinion, he declared the *Hon. Mr. Hare* and *Lord Viscount Kingsborough* duly elected.

Mr. Boyle loudly and strenuously opposed this return, and cautioned the High Sheriff from acting on the opinion of Mr. Quin.

The Sheriff dissolved the meeting, and he and the elected representatives and their friends quitted the hustings and the court.

These were briefly the circumstances under which the late county election terminated, and it would certainly be a subject of surprise, as well as of regret, if they had been suffered to pass without inquiry as to their legality. We understand they have not, and that a case, detailing all the occurrences, having been laid before eminent counsel in Dublin, the election is declared to be invalid; founded upon which a petition is in forwardness, on the part of certain electors, to be presented to Parliament at its first sitting, complaining of the return, and requesting a new writ to be directed to the Sheriff to hold a new election. The doctrine would, indeed, be as novel as dangerous, if the opinion stated to have been given by Mr. Quin, was in conformity to law. It would be novel, because several instances were cited, on the day when these curious circumstances took

place, by which it appeared that, even during the progress of the present general election, candidates had started in an advanced stage of the proceedings, at Liverpool and elsewhere, without any previous notification being considered requisite; and it would be dangerous, because a case may occur where the two candidates had declared, one of whom may on the day appointed for the election, think proper to resign, when the Sheriff would be in this predicament—that though directed to elect and return two knights, he could not comply, but merely proceed to the election of one, and the county be thus deprived of half its representation. As the matter is situate now, the county of Cork will be for some time entirely unrepresented in the new Parliament, as, while a petition is pending, neither of the members nominally returned can take their seats.

The following resolutions were subsequently passed :

“ At a numerous and respectable meeting of electors, held in Cork, on Monday, July 3, the following Resolutions were unanimously entered into :

“ That the refusal of the High Sheriff to grant a poll on the demand of several freeholders, at the last election for this County, appears to us to be illegal and unconstitutional; and we therefore call on the independent electors of this County, to take the necessary means to set aside such election.

“ That the effect of the power so assumed by the Sheriff on that occasion, would be to stifle the voices of the electors wholly, and enable any returning officer to return any member or members, for any county or city, he pleased.

“ That a Committee of twenty-five persons be appointed to arrange the proper mode of carrying the foregoing resolutions into effect, and report thereon to an adjournment of this meeting, to be held this day week, Monday, the 10th instant.”

330. CORK (CITY.)

THE candidates for this city were the late members, Colonel Longfield, Sir N. C. Colthurst, and the Hon. C. Hely Hutchinson. The election commenced on the 2d of July.

The writ having been read, John Cotter, Sen. Esq. rose and said, he took the liberty of proposing Col. Longfield as a fit and proper person to represent the city in Parliament.

Colonel Beare seconded the nomination of Colonel Longfield as a gentleman of worth, honour, and independence.

William Leycester, Esq. seconded the nomination.

Charles H. Leslie, Esq. next came forward. He said, that unaccustomed as he was to public speaking, he felt himself inadequate to propose, in the terms he would wish, the Hon. Christopher Hutchinson a fifth time to the consideration of the electors. For four sessions that Mr. Hutchinson had been in Parliament he had paid the utmost attention to their interests, and had merited their confidence; and if upon the present occasion they should think proper to re-elect him,

he could promise that he would evince the same zeal, integrity, and independence. The order of the day, Mr. Leslie said, being amity, he hoped to see it preserved, and that no man, or body of men, would attempt to interrupt it. He concluded by proposing the hon. Christopher H. Hutchinson, as a fit and proper person to represent the City in Parliament.

Wm. Beamish, Esq. having the highest opinion of the amity and independence of Mr. Hutchinson, and being convinced that he possessed the best qualities for an efficient member of Parliament, seconded with great pleasure the nomination by Mr. Leslie of the Hon. Christopher H. Hutchinson.

Mr. Boyle came forward, and said, that, peculiarly circumstanced as he was, with respect to the County election, and acting under the advice of those persons who were conducting the proceedings which were intended to be taken in reference to that matter, he begged to retire from the City contest.

Sir N. C. Colthurst was then proposed and seconded.

The candidates then severally returned thanks; they had ceased speaking, and while the agents at all sides were arranging the forms in which the booth should be erected for taking the freeholders' votes, it was communicated to the Sheriffs that Judge Day, and two gentlemen who had arrived with him from Kerry, freemen, were in waiting to give their votes; and it being consented to by the agents on all sides that they should be then received, they voted as follows:

Mr. Justice Day.—For Sir N. Colthurst and Mr. Hutchinson.

Oliver Stokes, Esq.—Sir N. Colthurst and Mr. Hutchinson.

Crosbie Moore, Esq.—Mr. Hutchinson.

The long panel of freemen was then commenced to be called. The first person who answered and tendered his vote was Mr. Alderman Sadlier, who read from a printed paper a speech of considerable length, which commenced by stating, that it was 50 years since he had given a vote in that court; that he was always a friend to catholic emancipation, that Colonel Longfield was an old school-fellow of his, and that it would be only consistent in him to give him his vote. — [The agents were about to enter his name on the poll-books accordingly, when the Alderman intimated that he intended to proceed.] Notwithstanding these circumstances, he regretted he could not vote for the colonel. He, the alderman, had also been a strenuous friend of Mr. Hutchinson's family, and had supported his father at considerable expense in a former contest. But they had since behaved with the utmost ingratitude to him, and a letter which he had given his son, Captain Sadlier, now no more, to Lord Hutchinson, was treated by that person with contempt; he did not recognise his son while in London. That nobleman had been also eight days in town, and had never called on him. As to Sir N. Colthurst, he knew nothing about him, except that he had served three or four times on grand juries with him, and that he knew he had a large fortune, and lived in the neighbourhood, and did every thing in his power to assist the public works and charities, but he would give him his vote, and it would be a disgrace to the City not to return him. As to Mr. Hutchinson, it would be a disgrace to return any of his family, one of whom had so daringly insulted the representative of royalty; for all of which

reasons, he said, addressing himself personally to Mr. Hutchinson, "I will not vote for you, but for Sir Nicholas Colthurst."

Mr. Hutchinson rose, and with the utmost coolness of temper, but with great eloquence, addressed the sheriffs and the electors. He appealed to the experience of the last six years, during which period he had frequently taken an opportunity of recommending an oblivion of the past, and peace for the future, as a proof of his amicable disposition to every body. But he also appealed to them, whether if he were now betrayed into heat, it was not unhandsomely provoked from him. The honourable candidate then proceeded to explain his conduct, and to defend his noble brother, Lord Hutchinson, (upon whom he pronounced a very beautiful eulogium) from the aspersions of the alderman. In conclusion, Mr. Hutchinson stated, in reference to the charge of ingratitude urged against Lord Hutchinson, that he had procured an ensigncy for one of the alderman's sons, and had recommended him for further promotion; but there was a circumstance which would better account for the charge, for the truth of which he pledged himself. After the last election the alderman had expressed himself friendly to him, Mr. Hutchinson, but stated that Lord Hutchinson could serve him. Some verbal communications passed between them, but in some time after the alderman addressed a letter to Lord Hutchinson, in which he said, that his support and influence would be given to Mr. Hutchinson, on condition of getting three hundred pounds, or against him if he did not receive that sum. (For the truth of this statement Mr. Hutchinson again pledged his word of honour; and when it was made, a burst of indignation and cries of 'Shame' issued from all parts of the court.)

Mr. Sadler said he only wanted that sum as a loan, and that he had never been reimbursed the 1200*l.* he had expended on the election of Mr. Hutchinson's father.

The poll was then proceeded on.

On the second day of the city of Cork election, Francis Woodly, Esq. addressed the electors, and in the course of his speech related the following anecdote:—"Upon one occasion only, he believed, did Mr. Hutchinson vote with administration, and then it so happened that colonel Longfield was asleep on one of the benches; but waking at the moment that his colleague was voting, he thought his side of the question ought to be the reverse of Mr. Hutchinson's, and accordingly he actually voted, the only time in his life, against ministers."

On the third day of the poll Sir Henry Browne Hayes tendered his vote. The assessor stated that there was an objection to his voting, which was, that he had been convicted of a capital felony, for carrying off a woman against her will, and that therefore he was disqualified from voting. Sir Henry, in reply, said he had obtained the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor Generals respecting this, and it appeared that the only period in which he could have been disfranchised was when the sentence against him was extant; and the corporation not having availed themselves of their power within that time, he was advised they could not do it after. Sir Henry then stated, that the Lord Lieutenant pardoned him on going abroad, and the governor of New South Wales had remitted the remainder of the sentence of transportation. After a consultation between the assessor and the friends

of the different candidates, it was agreed to admit the vote. Sir Henry then voted for Mr. Hutchinson.

When N. P. Leader, Esq. appeared to give his vote, he observed, that the strongest revolution that had ever taken place in the politics of any town, had occurred in the city of Cork. He would ask Col. Longfield whether he would now express himself favourably to that question which affected so materially five millions of his fellow-subjects?

Colonel Longfield immediately rose and said, "I was never tried by the catholic body in my life, but let them try me now, and they will find that I will not be ungrateful, and that I will go to the full length of the Hon. Baronet in support of their claims." This declaration of the colonel was received with acclamations and continued cheering.

Mr. Leader gave his vote to Mr. Hutchinson and Colonel Longfield.

Mr. R. Ross said, no man of common sense or wisdom would listen to the pledge that day given by Colonel Longfield. Could the electors depend on it after the experience they had had of him for the last fifty years? The Colonel told them on the first day of election that he would act in strict conformity to his former political conduct. Then he thought he would be able to walk over the course, and now finding that he had been mistaken, and that he was shaken in his prospects, he thought it convenient to change his principles. Was that consistency, or was any pledge, made under such circumstances, to be regarded as sincere?

A. Dickinson, a freeman, said he would only vote for Sir N. Colthurst, though he intended to vote also for Col. Longfield; the declaration just made by that gentleman induced him to doubt his sincerity altogether.

The morning following this declaration of Col. Longfield, Sir N. Colthurst rose, and addressed the sheriffs and electors. In the present situation of the contest, he said he did not conceive he would be discharging his duty, if he were not then to state what he considered to be the real situation of affairs. With respect to Mr. Hutchinson, he declared, and he hoped that gentleman would give him credit for sincerity, that though at the last election he, Sir Nicholas, was the candidate most opposed to him, he did not then, since, or now, feel the least hostility to him. He begged also to state, that by whoever informed, or rather misinformed, he never proposed, nor had proposed for him, that coalition alluded to yesterday, but rested entirely and confidently on his own strength. He would say more, if he had not been a candidate, but a mere voter at the last election, he would give his vote for that gentleman in preference to Colonel Longfield.

He next came to the contest as it at present confessedly stood between Colonel Longfield and himself. A reverend gentleman had said the other day, in an eloquent address which he delivered, that with respect to the question upon which he more immediately spoke, he saw no difference between the Colonel and him, the Baronet. He wished to lay before the electors what the Colonel's, and what his conduct had been on that important subject, leaving it to them to judge between the two. When he came before them at the last election he had not, he believed, one catholic supporter. He gave no pledge or encouragement that he would support the question, yet when it was brought before the House of Commons he voted for

going into a Committee upon it. He did more, he voted for admitting them to seats in Parliament.

So far as to his own conduct: he now felt it necessary for his own sake, to notice what the Colonel's had been on the same question. He had been for many years the avowed, determined, and constant opposer of the catholic claims. So late as the last year he voted against them. In coming before you at the present election, he set out by stating that it was his intention to pursue the same course which he had before followed. He did more; on the night before he made the declaration, he wrote a letter, which he (Sir N.) had seen and read, stating that he had always been the firm supporter of the Constitution in church and state, and that he meant to continue so. On Wednesday night then he went to bed a protestant, and rose the next morning a good catholic. It was not for him (Sir N. Colthurst) to dive into the motives of any man, but it was for the electors to judge of them. Colonel Longfield had come forward and given a pledge, or a promise, or something which he knew not how to name, that if the catholics would try him he would not be ungrateful. He (Sir Nicholas) still continued to say, that he would give neither pledge nor promise, but he requested them to remember that on the Catholic Question he voted for going into a committee, and for admitting catholics to seats in Parliament; and he hoped that during his life he would be found to act a consistent and manly part. "You are now," said Sir Nicholas, in conclusion, "as the constituency of the city, to judge between us—between his professions and my actions. I give no pledge but my past conduct, and I rely with confidence on your decision."

Colonel Longfield rose, and in a very inaudible tone made some observations which were indistinctly heard. Nobody, he said, could charge him with a breach of promise. The Baronet had accused him of inconsistency in writing that letter, but what inconsistency was in that? All he wanted was to be tried. Was there any more firm supporter of the church and state than his honourable friend near him, Mr. Hutchinson? Yet he voted upon all occasions for the catholics. With respect to the coalition, he confirmed what had fallen from his honourable friend yesterday, that applications were made to him in London and Dublin to coalesce against Mr. Hutchinson, which he refused. Since he arrived in Cork, too, he was applied to by the same persons who had come about him at the last election, and who were since the first to desert him. All he wanted was to be tried, and he would not break his promise.

The result of the contest is the present return of *Sir N. C. Colthurst, Bart.* and the *Hon. C. Hely Hutchinson*; but we understand a petition has been lodged by Col. Longfield against the return of the former gentleman.

The following is a statement of votes given, and how, at the election for this city:

HUTCHINSON.

Single vote	414
Divided. { With Longfield.	421
{ With Colthurst.	374
Total	1209

COLTHURST.

Single votes		356
Divided ...	{ With Hutchinson.	374
	{ With Longfield	121
Total		851

LONGFIELD.

Single votes.		174
Divided ...	{ With Hutchinson.	421
	{ With Colthurst.	121
Total.		716

331. DONEGAL (COUNTY).

THERE was an unopposed change in this County, *Earl Mount Charles* succeeding Sir James Stewart: *General Hart* is again returned.

332. DOWN (COUNTY).

THE necessary forms being gone through, (A. J. Crawford, Esq. High Sheriff) Andrew Nugent, Esq. rose, and proposed Lord Castlereagh to be one of the representatives.

Colonel Forde then rose, and proposed Lord Arthur Hill.

The High Sheriff then announced the candidates, and called a show of hands, when, after the usual proclamations were made, no other candidate being proposed, he declared the election to be unanimous.

Lord Castlereagh then rose and addressed the freeholders. He begged leave to return his most grateful thanks to the freeholders for the honour they had conferred on him. He said, he could assure them that he entertained a deep sense of their favour, and was well aware of the arduous responsibility of the trust which they had again reposed in him. It was peculiarly grateful to his feelings, that, after having served them for twenty-one years, he had obtained this unanimous testimony of their approbation. He begged leave to remark, that there was no inconsistency in returning his right honourable friend, (Lord Arthur Hill) and himself; although they might differ in political opinion, the aim of both was the public good. It was only by the honest conflict of opinions that truth was elicited. It would be impossible for the most enlightened cabinet to govern a nation without an honest conflict of opinions. He hoped they would give him credit for having acted always from honest motives, and he should never shrink from responsibility. His Lordship, in a most appropriate manner, contrasted the time when he last visited this country with the present. This country, his Lordship observed, was then in the utmost distress, owing to the recurrence from a state of war to that of peace; for we had been engaged in a contest for our

very existence as a nation; and in that contest Great Britain had triumphed, and crowned herself with glory. Providence, however, then, in order to check our exultation, had visited us with a most inclement season; he recollected, in a particular manner, that the wheat on a farm which was occupied by his father, was then covered with snow. Now the contrast was most grateful, and it was his hope that prosperity would again visit the land; nothing could exceed the beautiful verdure of this happy county, and he could assure them that it was not confined to this county, for it was general. Arts and manufactures also were again flourishing, and all was one active scene of employment. Linen had again found a good market, and he felt confident that their abundant harvest would find a market in Great Britain. His Lordship further observed, that every human institution was liable to defects; but every person must be convinced, that under no constitution did the people enjoy a greater share of civil and religious liberty than under that of Great Britain; and as long as freedom of discussion in both houses of Parliament existed—as long as we were possessed of a free press, no real abuse would be brought forward, without its correction or a remedy being found. Changes and reforms must take place deliberately, for all changes made abruptly or hastily came to no good. His Lordship again expressed his acknowledgments for the honour they had done him; and said, that not only in Parliament, but to the latest moment of his existence, he should entertain the most grateful recollection of their kindness.

Lord Arthur Hill then rose, and shortly returned thanks.

The members were then chaired.

333. DOWNPATRICK (BOROUGH.)

Viscount Glencrawley again returned.

334. DROGHEDA (COUNTY AND TOWN.)

THE spirit of this contest may be judged of from the following requisition and answer:

To Thomas Wallace, Esq.

Sir,—We, the undersigned electors of Drogheda, having seen, with great regret, an advertisement in the Drogheda Journal, declining any further contest with respect to the representation in Parliament, of this populous and respectable town, beg leave to assure you of our steady and unalterable attachment to you, and our fixed determination of supporting you, if you will be pleased to stand forward as our candidate; convinced as we are, that you possess the inclination and ability effectively and usefully to represent us. We most zealously entreat that you will permit us to put you in nomination, and that with our support you will stand forth as a candidate for the town, and we most solemnly pledge ourselves to you, that you possess our entire confidence, and that you shall have our most ardent exertions to send you, as our representative, into Parliament

for this town; and we most anxiously hope our solicitations will be yielded to by you, convinced as we are, that the interests of this town will be carefully attended to, and the general welfare of the empire better supported by an acquisition in your person, of unshaken integrity, and distinguished talents, in the Imperial Senate.—
(Signed by 160 Electors.)

Mr. Wallace's Answer.

Gentlemen,—I yield to your request, and rely with full confidence on your truth and steadiness. You will not forget the pledge which you now give, to support me in asserting the independence of Drogheda, and rescuing it from the gripe of a family who now are making their greatest, and I am persuaded, their last effort, to reduce your town into their borough.—Yes! Gentlemen—You are right in not suffering this contest to end in your defeat; for this is not a contest between me and Mr. Ogle; it is a contest between the town of Drogheda, on the one hand, and the little Junta who have lorded it over you, on the other. The question between you is, whether you are to be your own masters, or their slaves?

Gentlemen, the spirited and manly part you now act, convinces me that I ought to ask your pardon for withdrawing from the cause.—I withdrew, Gentlemen, because I mistook you.—At the moment of my retreat I reckoned on a considerable majority; but I confess I did fear that the principle which appeared to bind you together, would, under the pressure of the threats and corruption with which you were assailed, become a rope of sand.—The zeal and vigour, so creditable to you, and so honourable to me, with which you now rally against the enemy, and call me back to your standard, prove to me that I miscalculated your energy and your virtue. I retract my error, and again devote myself to fight your battle.—This shall not be the last free election for Drogheda! I shall appear on the hustings at your head, and by our strength there prove to the petty tyrants, that though they have sacrilegiously profaned the temple of God by their peals of triumph, on your supposed defeat; though, in the true spirit of party insolence, they on Saturday last tolled the knell of, what they supposed, the departed spirit of your freedom and your cause, we shall teach them, that from the tomb in which they vainly thought that freedom buried, its spirit shall ascend resplendent and victorious!

The late member, *Mr. W. H. Ogle*, was returned by a majority of 96.

It was found necessary to call in military aid during the contest; one life was lost, and two persons were severely wounded; and a duel took place between Mr. Wallace and the Recorder of Drogheda, in which two shots were fired on each side, but fortunately without injury to either party.

The address of the successful candidate.

“ To the Electors of the County of the Town of Drogheda.

“ Gentlemen,

“ Be pleased to accept my grateful thanks for the high honour you have this day conferred on me, by electing me, for the fourth

time, as your representative in Parliament. The majority by which I have been returned, greater in number than has ever been displayed here on any former contest, and including almost all that is respectable in your body, affords me a proof, that my faithful, though humble endeavours to discharge my duty have not been disapproved of by those amongst you who are most competent to judge of them. I trust, also, that the unequivocal expression of your sentiments in favour of an old friend and townsman, will protect the representation of Drogheda from being ever again considered as a fit object for adventurous speculation.

"Once more, Gentlemen, from my heart I thank you, and to continue to merit the zealous, manly, and liberal support which I have now received, shall be the constant endeavour of

"Your ever obliged and faithful Friend,
and humble Servant,

"Drogheda, 6th July, 1811.

HENRY MEADE OGLE."

First day	11	Fifth day	34
Second day	29	Sixth day	44
Third day	46	Seventh day	87
Fourth day	36		
		Total	287
Majority for Mr. Ogle			96

335. DUBLIN (COUNTY.)

THIS County appears to have returned its representatives by a coalition of interests in favour of its late members, *Hans Hamilton*, and *R. W. Tallot, Esq.* to which was opposed *Col. Thos. White*.

"To the Independent Electors of the County of Dublin.

"Gentlemen,

"A combined attempt exists to destroy the independence of your county—undismayed I see it, and feel proud to be your ready servant to resist it. I will not call it disturbing the peace of this county, to come forward your candidate on the occasion, and indignantly to assist you to repel so flagrant an insult. I will appear at the hustings free and independent, confident that success must attend our undisguised and honest exertions; but let what may be the issue of the struggle, I will have a reward in the consciousness, that my ambition is to watch for the general interests of the Empire, and the welfare and independence of this county.

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

With the greatest respect,
Your very obedient humble Servant,

"Woodlands, June 23, 1818.

THOMAS WHITE."

The election taking place much sooner than was expected, *Col. White* regrets very much he cannot possibly pay his respects to all his friends, and trusts they will not, therefore, consider him

deficient in that attention which it was his anxious wish to have shown them.

" To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Dublin.

" Gentlemen,

" The High Sheriff having appointed Monday next, at Kilmainham, for holding the ensuing election, I earnestly entreat the honour of your support on that day. Conscious of having, for upwards of twenty years served you faithfully, and to the best of my judgment, and having experienced repeated instances of your approbation, by being five times during that period almost unanimously re-elected, I trust I will not be deemed presumptuous in again calling on the independent gentlemen of the County, to stand forward on the present occasion, in vindication of their former choice, and in support of an old and tried representative.

" I have the honour to remain, Gentleman,

With the highest respect,

Your obliged and faithful Servant,

" Mountjoy-Square, 26th June, 1818.

HANS HAMILTON."

" To the Independent Electors of the County of Dublin.

" Gentlemen,

" The King, by his prerogative, has terminated the trust with which your confidence has so often distinguished me: this I return to you, unpledged, and unsold; and as I again aspire to the honour of being one of your representatives, I solicit your votes and interest on the ensuing contest.—" I offer my past conduct as my future pledge."—My opinions and principles are long before you, and as I never have betrayed your interests, I rely on a continuation of your support, and feel confident of success.

" I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your devoted and obedient Servant,

" 26th June.

RICHARD WOGAN TALBOT."

The opposition was more particularly between Colonel Talbot and Colonel White, and from the following resolutions, appears from the onset to have been hopeless of success.

At a Meeting of the Friends of Colonel Talbot, held this day, at his Committee room, Fownes's-street, Mark Byrne, Esq. in the Chair, the following Resolutions were entered into:

" 1st, Resolved, That after investigating the state of the electors of the County of Dublin, we are clearly of opinion, that the great majority of them are decidedly in the interest of Colonel Talbot, and determined to support him on the ensuing election.

2d, Resolved, That any attempt to disturb the peace of the County, by proceeding to a poll in so hopeless a case, can only arise from a determination to put him to unnecessary expense.

" 3d, Resolved, therefore, That in order to counteract such an attempt, and to shew our sincere regard for Colonel Talbot, and

our entire approbation of his conduct in Parliament, we will enter into a subscription to return him, at as little expense to himself as possible ; and we invite his friends, and the friends of the Independence of the County, to sign the Subscription Book, at his Committee-room, No. 15, Fownes's-street.

" 27th June, 1818.

MARK BYRNE, Chairman."

The election at last terminated suddenly.

The law of the case, as regulated by act of Parliament, 57th Geo. III., requires, that after the fourth day of election twenty votes should be received in each barony ; in consequence of this enactment, out of nine baronies, which compose the county of Dublin, eight were closed on the 7th day for want of sufficient votes. The barony of Balrothery alone remained open.

Mr. Hamilton and *Colonel Talbot* were eventually declared duly elected by a decided majority. On the close of the poll, *Mr. Hamilton* thus addressed his constituents.

" Gentlemen,—Impressed with a sincere and warm gratitude, I beg leave to return you thanks for the honour you have done me, by electing me a sixth time one of your representatives, and that by a majority of three to one.

" Gentlemen—I feel more gratified by this majority, when I consider that I have obtained the object of my wishes without being obliged to resort to the aid of a brother, or a relative, and with but a very few indeed of my own tenantry. Had I come forward this morning, my majority would have been more than doubled ; but this, however gratifying to my own feelings, I declined, not wishing to detain the County, or those friends who pressed forward to me with their support.

" This, I trust, will be to you, Gentlemen, a convincing proof of my innocence, as to the calumnious charge of having entered into a combination to injure the independence of my native county.

" The line of conduct hitherto pursued by me in Parliament, I shall ever persevere in, and am the more induced so to do from the very flattering manner in which the independent electors have given me their marked approbation ; and I beg to assure you, that I shall not, for a moment, lose sight of your interests.

" I beg leave to return my most sincere thanks to the Hon. the High Sheriff for his dignified and impartial conduct in the chair, as also to his learned assessor, for his able and liberal advice, whereby the freedom of election was so fully protected.

" I also request the Clerk of the Peace will receive my thanks, for his persevering attention, and the complete state in which he had the records of the County ; as also to the deputies in each barony, for their upright and honourable conduct ; and to the gentlemen who were so kind as to act as my agents, I beg to offer my warm and sincere acknowledgments for their able and effectual assistance."

Mr. Talbot next presented himself amidst bursts of applause ; after some time, silence was obtained, and he proceeded in the following manner :—

" Gentlemen,—I cannot find words to express my gratitude ; I

shall make no professions; you have reposed a confidence in me; I never have nor will I ever betray you, (*great applause*) however I may regret the trouble which my friends have laboured under during the present contest, and I regret it exceedingly, yet I cannot but feel satisfaction in the opportunity that was afforded to the independent gentlemen of the County to come forward and exercise their rights and opinions. I can assure you, Gentlemen, that there are at least seven hundred persons yet unpolled, who had promised me their support, and upon whose promises I could confidently rely.

"It is extremely probable that another election may, at no very distant period, take place, and I trust I may safely anticipate success then from the warm, voluntary and independent support I have received upon the present occasion.

"I join most heartily in the commendation bestowed by my colleague upon the impartial, honourable, and effective conduct of the High Sheriff, Deputy, and other public officers, and agents: nothing could be more creditable to them as men, or honourable as public characters, than the proceedings entrusted to them during the election.

"Gentlemen,—I shall not further trespass upon you than by adding, that if ever I give a vote of which you do not approve, you have the means of turning me out."

"To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Dublin.

"Gentlemen,

"It is impossible for me to express the feelings by which I am at this moment agitated.

"You have again elected me one of your representatives, and by a decided and triumphant majority have now, for the sixth time, unequivocally declared your approbation of my past, and your confidence in my future conduct.

"Trust me, if I at all know my own heart, that confidence is not misplaced.

"To my honoured friends, who, during this most arduous struggle, have stood by me, and by their future countenance and support have put to silence idle clamours that were attempted to be raised to my prejudice, I will say nothing; their own high and honourable minds, and their long and intimate acquaintance with my motives and principles, will best enable them to form some, though perhaps an imperfect estimate of my gratitude.

"To that no less valuable class of electors, with whom my immediate intercourse may not have been so frequent, whose unbought and unbiassed suffrages have so largely contributed to raise me to my present envied station, I beg leave to return my warmest thanks, and to declare, in the spirit of sincerity and truth, that on every occasion in which their rights and interests may be concerned, they may depend on my being found, where their representatives ought to be, ready, and anxious to the very utmost of my power, faithfully

and fearlessly, to assert those rights, and to forward their happiness and independence.

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
With every sentiment of the highest respect,
Your most faithful and most obedient,

"Sheep hill, July 4, 1818.

HANS HAMILTON."

"To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Dublin.

"Gentlemen, the pleasing task devolves upon me of expressing my gratitude for your again investing me with the sacred trust of representing you in Parliament.

"This trust I will preserve pure and unsullied by any vote which may militate against the interests of our county in Parliament, or the liberties of our country in general. My *past* practical conduct is the best guarantee I can offer for the fulfilment of my present professions. Our glorious triumph on this occasion, proves that overgrown wealth cannot in *our county* overpower that spirit of patriotism and independence which are the characteristics of the Dublin County Electors. Accept my sincere congratulation on the success of *your* cause, and my most affectionate thanks for the honour you have conferred on,

"Gentlemen,

Your most devoted, faithful, and obedient Servant,

"Committee Room, 15, Fownes's Street, RICHARD WOGAN TALBOT."
4th July, 1818."

From the tenour of the following resolutions, subsequent to the election, a future contest may be expected in this county.

"At a meeting of the friends of Col. Talbot and of the independent interest of the county of Dublin, held pursuant to public notice, at 15 Fownes's Street, this 15th day of July, 1818, the following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to;

"W. G. Bagot, Esq. in the Chair:—

"Resolved,—That we highly approve of the principles which govern the Parliamentary conduct of Colonel Talbot; and as we observe by the public prints, that a contest is threatened on a future occasion, we hereby form ourselves into a permanent committee, for the purpose of taking active and effectual measures to continue him the representative in Parliament for the county of Dublin.

"Resolved,—That we strongly recommend it to the persons having freeholds in the county of Dublin, to come forward and register the same, as speedily as possible.

"Resolved,—That we have reason to think, from a document now before us, that a very improper interference took place on the late election for the county of Dublin, and that we request our representatives, Hans Hamilton and R. W. Talbot, Esqrs. to bring the subject before Parliament as soon as convenient, in the ensuing Session.

"WM. G. BAGOT, Chairman."

" At a meeting of the real friends of the independence of the county of Dublin, and of the freedom of election, held on Thursday, the 23d day of July, 1818, at No. 15, North Great George's Street ;

" Colonel Vesey, in the Chair ;

" The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to :—

" Resolved,—That certain resolutions entered into on the 15th instant, at a meeting of persons styling themselves the friends of Col. Talbot, and of the ' independent interest' of the county of Dublin, demand the serious consideration of all the real friends of the independence of this county, and we are determined by all the means within our power to counteract the effect of those resolutions.

" Resolved,—That we contemplate from Colonel White's conduct at the late election, an attached friend to our rights as electors of the county of Dublin ; and that we witnessed with pride and satisfaction, his determined resistance to the coalition which then took place, virtually leaving the county without a representative, and that we will, therefore, strenuously exert ourselves at all times to defeat every similar attempt which shall be made to convert this county into a close borough.

" Resolved,—That the charge of an improper interference having taken place at the late election, and so vauntingly threatened to be brought before Parliament, appears to us to be in every respect unfounded ; and we fearlessly wait the result of any inquiry upon that subject.

" Resolved,—That we earnestly recommend to the free and enlightened electors of this county of all persuasions, to attend to the registry of their freeholds, for the purpose of enabling them to support their freedom and independence.

" GEORGE VESLEY, Chairman."

336. DUBLIN, (CITY.)

THE election for this city took place on the 30th June ; both the former members were returned without opposition, but after the election the populace broke out into acts of open outrage against their representatives. A chair of considerable value, highly decorated, was prepared for the representatives ; but from the moment they appeared, they were received with hisses and groans. They had not proceeded twenty paces up Henry Street, when a violent assault commenced. The flag-bearers in the front of the car were attacked with great fury, and were obliged to convert their flag-staves into weapons of defence. The battle, however, was short. Missiles began to fly in all directions, and Mr. Grattan receiving a contusion in the forehead, was obliged to descend from the car, which was instantly torn into atoms. The Right Hon. Gentleman took shelter in a house ; and Mr. Shaw, seizing the readiest conveyance, made his escape. This outrage appears to have created an universal feeling of abhorrence among every respectable class of society, and parish meetings were universally held to express their sense of the infatuated spirit of the mob, and of their esteem for the object of their attack. We select the address of the corporation from among the list, and subjoin Mr. Grattan's reply.

" City of Dublin Address.

"Sir, We have heard with surprise, indignation, and deep regret of the gross and wicked assault committed upon you, on your return from receiving the unanimous support of the electors of this city, on Tuesday last.

"If distinguished talent—if ardent patriotism—if unpurchasable integrity—if a long and valued life, past in the public service, could have rendered the person of any patriot safe from the brutal attack of the rabble, that safety should have been most sacred in your person.

"The electors have proved, by their union of sentiment, their reverence for your patriotism; the rabble have shewn, by their disgraceful and opprobrious conduct, how little they merited from the services of the oldest, and most distinguished friend of the people.

"The Corporation of Dublin, the first to notice, and the most anxious to evince their detestation of such flagitious conduct, sincerely congratulate you upon your providential escape from those hands which should have been upheld to protect, and applaud the conduct of the man whose life and talents have been devoted to the service of his country."

" Mr. Grattan's Answer.

"My Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, and you, Gentlemen of the Commons, accept my thanks.

"You come forward from the nature of your function, upon an occasion which concerns the peace of the city; you come forward from the nature of your disposition, upon an occasion which concerns her humanity; you assert your own choice by reprobating an attack on your representative; and you assert the national character by stigmatising outrage.

"The metropolis of Dublin collects and manifests the good qualities of Ireland, her characteristic warmth, and her glowing humanity. The city of Dublin, in addition to her charities and private virtues, possesses a sober, serious sense of the necessity of Government; no city has shewn more true independency, and less tumult or violence; and among the number of free communities, this, the ancient city of Dublin, in all her struggles, has been signalized for a rational love of freedom, without its extravagance, and with all its reality.

"To have been elected by such a city is an honour; to have been chosen five times is a celebrity; but to have been applauded as I have, is a consolation for the perilous pre-eminence of a long public life, and brings up the rear of my days with the sanction and lustre of general approbation.

"To you, my Lord Mayor and Aldermen, the Magistracy of this ancient city, I beg to present my profoundest respects. To you, Gentlemen, the Commons, my warmest thanks; and, to the City herself, my everlasting acknowledgments. To this city I owe my birth; from this city I received my honours; in this city I have passed the best of my days, and in this city I hope to conclude them."

Mr. Grattan was unable, after the attack made upon his person, to attend the dinner given by the chief magistrate upon the occasion of

this election ; but upon his health being drank, his son thus addressed the company assembled :

“ My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,—I should be lost to the best feelings of the human heart, if I were insensible to the kind solicitude and friendly anxiety you have this day expressed, and to the flattering manner in which you have drank my father's health. I regret, in common with you, that he is not here present to return you thanks in the manner I should desire, and you so justly deserve ; but the untoward, the idle, and trifling accident that occurred this day, has been the cause of his absence. You may, however, rest assured, that although he is personally absent, his heart is among you ; and that no assembly of honest, worthy, and much esteemed citizens of Dublin can, at any time, take place, with whose virtuous sentiments he does not fully sympathise.

“ The honour that you and the rest of the electors of the city of Dublin have this day conferred upon him is great. He has been chosen one of the representatives of the second city of the only free quarter of civilized Europe. It is not for me to enter into the history of a man so nearly, so dearly connected with me—so nearly, and so dearly acquainted with you. The Parliamentary services of forty-three years, 1779, 1782, and 1800, are upon record ; they speak his actions. I do not, therefore, wish to bring within closer view the subject of your present courtesy—the best, the truest way to contemplate such an object is by placing it, as our astronomers do those heavenly objects, at a proportionate distance ; the near approach destroys the colouring ; but when you view them from afar, they derive more beauty from the immensity of space, and enable you to discover the bright and varied hues, the orient colours, and all the different but connected shades of that celestial phenomenon.

“ Gentlemen, I do assure you that Mr. Grattan, as well as every honest man in the community, must ever be sensibly alive to the noble feelings, and the honourable expressions of indignation called forth by the vile and contemptible insult offered this day to both your representatives ; and such has been the good nature displayed upon the occasion, and such the warmth and honesty which so strongly characterize the Irish heart, that I might, perhaps, be induced to believe, that the single and unsupported individual who attacked Mr. Grattan, might have been self-employed, in order to elicit that spark of Irish affection, which extends as quickly as it becomes visible. The individual, I believe, has exceeded his intentions. I am willing, however, to hope that he will be repentant, and without caring to express my abhorrence or contempt for his conduct, I shall consign him to that which will form his greatest punishment—his *conscience* and his *remorse*.

“ But, Gentlemen, that is not the way to assert public character—men, even the vilest or the most violent, deceive themselves if they expect, by such attempts, to influence or even to affect a public, a political, much less a patriotic character. The injury that is offered to the person is nothing—it may scar the skin, but it cannot penetrate below the surface.—In order to wound, the blow must be national, not personal—for a patriot can never be mortally affected, except when he is stabbed at through the heart of his country.

" Gentlemen, I hope I have not infringed too long upon the gaiety of the festive board, and sit down, assuring you from my heart, that the untoward event of this day can leave no hurtful impression upon the feelings either of the father or the son: it will pass like the idle wind, and the vessel will pursue its steady course, calm and unmoved. For my part, if the rash, the wicked individual were even here present, I should perhaps scorn to look on him—I would only speak with him, and, in the language of a favourite poet, would exclaim—

" Fond impious man, think'st thou yon sanguine cloud,
Rais'd by thy breath, has quench'd the orb of day?
To-morrow he repairs his golden flood,
And warms the nation with redoubled ray."

337. DUBLIN, (UNIVERSITY.)

A SMART contest took place for the enviable situation of representative for this University. The late member, the Hon. Wm. Plunkett, was on the present occasion opposed by J. W. Croker, Esq. secretary to the Admiralty.

The two candidates being nominated and seconded, Mr. Plunkett rose and delivered a speech abounding with invective against all those persons who opposed him, and not without some insinuations against the venerable and respected heads of the University. He spoke much of the secrecy of the canvass of Mr. Croker, and inveighed in very strong terms against the conduct of the supporters of that gentleman.

Mr. Croker made an address to the electors, which will scarcely be forgotten by any of those who had the happiness to hear him. He boldly and manfully refuted all the accusations which had been made by his right honourable opponent, and in a detailed reply of great length and vivacity, carried (as it is called) the war into the enemy's country. The election proceeded, when, after some speeches from Messrs. Sadlier, Hinks, and Kennedy, in which the two latter endeavoured to explain why, having invited Mr. Croker over, they had departed from their engagements, several electors on both sides were disallowed, as not being able to produce the registry of their birth, and were therefore rejected as being minors. The poll stood as follows:—

Mr. Croker..... 43 | Mr. Plunkett..... 41

But there was rejected from Mr. Croker's poll 13 scholars, as being under the age of 21, and 7 from Mr. Plunkett's, which left the net poll:—

Mr. Plunkett..... 34 | Mr. Croker..... 30

338. DUNDALK (BOROUGH.)

Mr. Gerard Callaghan is returned by this close borough, in the place of Lyndon Evelyn, Esq.

339. DUNGANNON (BOROUGH.)

THE Hon. *Thomas Knox*, (the late member for Tyrone) succeeds Mr. G. P. Holford in this borough.

340. DUNGARVON (BOROUGH.)

THE former member, *General Walpole*, again returned.

341. ENNIS (BOROUGH.)

THE son of the lamented *Mr. Percival* comes into Parliament from this borough, and the following laconic queries were circulated on the occasion.

"Is Mr. Spencer Percival member for the borough of Ennis by force of a pecuniary bargain with Sir Edward O'Brien and Mr. Fitzgerald, or through their favour and political friendship?"

If they sold the borough for money, of course Mr. Spencer Percival will vote as he chuses; but if he obtained his seat through their unpurchased favour, or the favour of either, can he vote against Catholic Emancipation? And, if he does, was it consistent with their professions of attachment to that measure to return a man who opposes it?

If either of the patrons of the borough sold his share, this last query applies to the other, who gave his share for nothing.

Let the friends of Catholic Emancipation in Clare look to this.

A CLARE FREEHOLDER."

342. ENNISKILLEN (BOROUGH.)

THE former member, *Mr. Magenis*, again represents this borough.

343. FERMANAGH (COUNTY.)

NOT the slightest opposition to the return of the two Generals, *Archdall* and *Sir G. L. Cole*.

344. GALWAY (COUNTY.)

A MOST determined contest between one of the late representatives, the Right Hon. D. B. Daly, and Colonel Martin, which continued to the latest period allowed by law, and was gained by the latter with the trifling majority of twenty-two votes, upon a poll of nearly 3000. The Hon. Mr. Daly had represented the County for 40 years.

James Daly, Esq. and *Colonel Martin* are the members returned. The Colonel declared himself a decided friend of the present administration.

345. GALWAY (TOWN.)

THE struggle for the representation of this town was most zealously conducted by the friends of each candidate, whose political

principles however were similar. It was therefore a personal, and not a political contest.

The late member, Mr. V. Blake, was proposed by Mr. Blake of Ballyglunee, and seconded by Mr. D'Arcy, of Killtola.

Mr. Prendergast was proposed by Mr. Blake of Merlin Park, and Mr. O'Hara, son to the Recorder of the town.

Mr. Blake was re-elected by a very overpowering majority, and though a ministerialist was a most popular candidate.

346. KERRY (COUNTY.)

THE unanimous return of the former members, the *Right Hon. M. Fitzgerald*, (Knight of Kerry,) and *Colonel Crosbie*.

The following is an extract from a speech spoken by the Knight of Kerry, at the late election for that county. This statement relative to the Union is curious and important.

“ He thanked his friend, Mr. O'Connell, for giving him an opportunity of explaining his conduct on the Union Question. It was conduct which he bitterly regretted; and his only consolation was, that he had acted from honest motives, however mistaken. He insisted that the mistake was created by the grossest and most unexpected violation of good faith; he had been induced to vote for the Union by the solemn pledges of the British Cabinet to attend to the rights and happiness of the Irish people. Lord Cornwallis had shewn him a distinct promise, written and signed by Mr. Pitt, in which it was expressly and unconditionally stated, that the Union should be followed by a total abolition of all religious distinctions in Ireland. In short, by a total and unqualified emancipation of the Catholics of Ireland, and by an entire and radical alteration of the tithes system, by substituting a different provision for the Established Clergy.”

KILDARE (COUNTY.)

THE former members, *Lord William Fitzgerald*, and *Robert Latouche, Esq.* again unanimously returned.

348. KILKENNY (COUNTY.)

THE *Hon. James Butler* and the *Hon. F. C. Ponsonby* resume their seats.

349. KILKENNY (CITY.)

THE *Hon. C. H. Butler* is again the representative of this city.

350. KING'S (COUNTY.)

AN opposition was expected in this County, in the person of Mr. Malone; but Mr. Hardress Lloyd, the brother-in-law of Lord Ross, retired in favour of Mr. Parsons, his Lordship's brother; who is returned in conjunction with *Thomas Bernard, Esq.* re-elected.

351. KINSALE (BOROUGH.)

Mr. Coussmaker succeeds *Mr. Henry Martin* in this borough.

352. LEITRIM.

Luke White, Esq. (father of the unsuccessful candidate in Dublin county,) who maintained a contested election for this County in 1812, and on that occasion was in a minority of 85, has now attained the object of his efforts, against the *Clement's* interest. After a sharp polling of twelve days, he defeated his antagonist by a small majority of six votes only. *Mr. Clement* kept the lead till the last day. All parties appear to have concurred in the re-election of *Mr. John Latouche*.

353. LIMERICK (COUNTY.)

Colonel Odell, one of the late representatives, declined the chance of re-election. The candidates were, the *Hon. R. Fitzgibbon*, *Captain O'Grady*, and the *Hon. W. Quin*. The first (who is brother to *Lord Clare*,) was proposed by *Stephen E. Rice, Esq.* and seconded by *Sir Vere Hunt, Bart.*; the second (who is the son of the *Chief Baron*) by *William Thomas Monsell, Esq.* and seconded by *Thomas Lloyd, Esq.*; and the third (one of the late members) by *Colonel Croker*, and seconded by *Wm. Massey, Esq.*

During this election, partizan spirit run so high, that at one period the civil power was under the necessity of calling in military aid to quell the disturbances. A duel also took place between *Mr. Daniel Falkner*, and *Mr. John Hunt* of *Thurles*. They met at *Thackincor*, in the county of *Waterford*, where at the first fire *Mr. Hunt* received a ball in the left leg, which fractured one of the bones thereof; *Mr. Hunt's* ball passed through one of the whiskers of *Mr. Falkner*. *Mr. Hunt* was seconded by *Nicholas Meagher, Esq.* of *Thurles*, as was *Mr. Falkner*, by *Captain Robins*.

The contest ended in the return of one of the late members, the *Hon. W. Quin*, and the *Hon. Colonel R. Fitzgibbon*. The latter gentleman had a very considerable majority over his opponent, and could have brought to the poll a still greater number.

534. LIMERICK (CITY.)

A VACANCY occurred during the late Parliament, in the representation of this city, occasioned by the then member, the *Hon. C. Vereker*, succeeding to the title of *Viscount Gort*. On that occasion, a most determined and spirited contest took place, between the *Hon. J. P. Vereker*, and *Mr. Tuthill*. The latter gentleman, it was expected, would again have entered the lists; he declined a contest; which was however maintained by *Mr. T. S. Rice*.

The election commenced on the 5th July, and continued 17 days. At present *Mr. Vereker* is the member returned, but *Mr. Rice* claims a majority of 157.

During the election the following incident occurred : we state it, accompanied by the remarks made at the time.

The Lord Chief Baron, on giving his vote, stated, that it was with an intention of opposing the interest of Lord Limerick, and not Mr. Rice, whom he highly respected. As his Lordship was retiring, much disapprobation was manifested.

Major Vereker then rose and said ; “ Is this a good example, that one of the judges of the land should be so treated ? How will this tell to the House of Commons ? ”

Mr. Rice replied, “ I am anxious to speak of every judicial character with respect, as the organ of the laws. The Chief Baron has spoken civilly, but there was not much candour in his civility ; and I will ask, in my turn, whether it is very decorous that a judge of the land should come here, to vote as a non-resident freeman, when the rights of non-residents are now under discussion in a court of law, before that very judge who will soon be called on for a solemn decision in that case ? ”

355. LISBURNE (BOROUGH.)

John Leslie Foster, Esq. is returned for this borough, as well as for Armagh. It is the only instance of one person being returned from two places in Ireland.

356. LONDONDERRY (COUNTY.)

THE former members, *Alexander Robert Stewart*, and *George Robert Dawson, Esquires*, are again returned unanimously.

357. LONDONDERRY (CITY.)

THE *Right Hon. Sir G. F. Hill, Bart.* again returned from this City.

358. LONGFORD (COUNTY.)

Sir Thomas Fetherston, and *Viscount Forbes*, (both the former members) are replaced in the representation. The former gentleman for the seventh time.

359. LOUTH (COUNTY.)

THE *Right Hon John Foster*, and *Viscount Jocelyn*, are again the Knights of this Shire.

360. MALLOW (TOWN.)

AN effort was expected to have been made by the late member, *J. L. Cotter, Esq.* to retain his seat ; but it was at length ceded to the superior interest of *Mr. Wrixon Beecher*, without contention.

361. MAYO (COUNTY.)

ONE of the former representatives, the Right Hon. Denis Browne, retired from the representation of this County, which he had supported for the period of thirty-six years. He is succeeded without opposition, (though it had been threatened) by *Mr. James Browne*; the other member is *Mr. Dominick Browne*, now returned for the second time.

PROTEST

Of the Undersigned against an Address presented by the Sheriff of the County of Mayo to the Honourable Denis Browne.

We, the undersigned, having read in the Constitution paper of this day a paragraph, reporting a resolution in the following terms:

"Resolved, That we, the High Sheriff and freeholders of the county of Mayo, do present an address to the Right Honourable Denis Browne, our late representative in Parliament, expressive of our regard for him, and for our gratitude for his long and faithful services, and soliciting his permission to place his portrait in the County Hall, as a lasting testimonial of our unmixed approval of his conduct, as our representative in Parliament, for thirty-six years," as well as the accompanying letter from James Cuff, Esq. the High Sheriff, to the Right Hon. Denis Browne:

Sir,

Castlebar, 4th July, 1818.

"We cannot permit you to retire from the public duties which you have so long exercised for this County, with a zeal almost unexampled for the promotion of its welfare, without offering you the honest tribute of our hearts for your continued welfare, and soliciting that you will permit us to place your portrait in the County Hall, as a mark of the gratitude we feel for the benefits rendered to the county of Mayo, by your zeal, and our unmixed approval of your conduct as our representative in Parliament for thirty-six years."

(Signed by Order)

JAMES CUFF, Sheriff."

Do hereby take the earliest, most decided, and most public step, to testify our total dissent from any such resolution, as being either unanimous or real, being at the time totally unprepared for the discussion of any such resolution, inasmuch as the notice given by the High Sheriff, to convene the Special County Court, was for the purpose only of electing two members to serve in Parliament for this County, of which all persons concerned are to take notice; and also observing, that there was a prohibition made by the Sheriff to the delivery of the sentiments of one gentleman now signing this resolution, upon the subject of the said election, although immediately after the said prohibition, another gentleman was permitted to produce and read the resolution, which we now find necessary to dissent from.

That, although we will not enter into the merits or demerits of the parliamentary conduct of the right honourable gentleman, yet,

we feel it necessary, upon mature consideration, to enter our protest, (having been present at the meeting) against the admission of the portrait of any private individual into the public hall of the County.

HON. E. B. BINGHAM,
SIR J. BRABAZON,
MARTIN KIRWAN, Esq.
THOS. GEO. EITZGERALD, Esq.
EDMOND BROWNE, Esq.

362. MEATH, (COUNTY.)

"To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Meath,

"Gentlemen,

"With every feeling of gratitude for the distinguished honour I enjoyed in having sat in Parliament as one of your representatives, allow me to offer myself again to your notice, with the hope that my parliamentary conduct has been such as not to render me unworthy of your future favour. Permit me, therefore, most earnestly and respectfully to solicit the honour of your support in re-electing me to that high trust in the ensuing Parliament.

With the sincerest attachment,

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obliged and faithful humble Servant,

"Headfort, June 12, 1818.

BECTIVE."

"To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Meath.

"Gentlemen,

"Parliament having been dissolved, the trust reposed in me ceases. Having served you for seventeen years faithfully and zealously, I trust I may look forward again to be chosen by you a representative of the most independent County in the united kingdom.

Attached to your interests, almost individually known to you, and a constant resident among you, I look forward with confidence and pride to your support and protection upon the day of election; and, with truth and gratitude,

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your affectionate friend and obedient Servant,

"Somerville, June 13, 1818.

MARCUS SOMERVILLE."

"To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Meath.

"The cordiality and friendship with which I was yesterday greeted at the hustings, demand from me my sincere thanks; and the unanimous voice by which I was made your representative, calls from me every expression of love and gratitude. By your choice I have now sat in five successive Parliaments, and trust that by a just attention to your commands, a true interest for your independent County, its manufactures, commerce, and its charitable institutions, and at the same time a determination to promote the happiness of the kingdom, I shall hereafter be ensured of your future protection and support.

"Born amongst you, and residing in your County, my brother

freeholders, I identify myself with you. Once more accept of the unfeigned thanks of your affectionate and faithful friend and servant,
 "Somerville, July 3, 1818. MARCUS SOMERVILLE."

"To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Meath.

"Gentlemen,

"The trust-worthy and sacred deposit which you have this day committed to my charge, shall ever remain present to my mind, as a guide to my actions in whatever may relate to your interests and those of the land we live in. Accept my grateful thanks for the continued support and good opinion you have evinced towards me in having placed me, for a second time, in the honourable situation of member of Parliament for this County, and believe me, Gentlemen, under the deepest sense of obligation,

*Your obliged and
 faithfully attached Servant,*

"Trim, July 2, 1818.

BECTIVE."

A cordial acceptance of the services of the former members, and a grateful return of thanks on their part, contain the whole history of this county election.

363. MONAGHAN (COUNTY.)

A change in this representation took place without opposition; the *Hon. H. R. Westenra* succeeding Mr. T. C. S. Corry: *Charles Powell Leslie, Esq.* again re-elected.

364. NEWRY (BOROUGH.)

Gen. the Hon. F. Needham is again the member of this Borough.

365. PORTARLINGTON (BOROUGH.)

No change in this place: *Richard Sharp, Esq.* an eminent London merchant, member.

366. QUEEN'S COUNTY.

DURING a sharp contest for the honour of representing this County, carried on by Sir Charles Coote against the late members, the Hon. W. Pole and Sir Henry Parnell, General Dunne stepped in, in order, if possible, to check the coalition formed between the old members, who, however, eventually carried the day.

Sir Charles on retiring from the contest, addressed the following remarks to the electors:

*"To the Independent Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the
 Queen's County.*

"Gentlemen,

"On retiring from a contest, as unexampled in its attendant circumstances, as for the kindly feelings which have so happily characterised it, I think it proper briefly to explain the motives which have actuated my conduct.

Residing constantly among you, in a county with which my family has enjoyed the happiness of a connexion for so many years, I have ever felt an honest, and I trust a laudable ambition, to draw still closer ties which united us, by offering myself to represent you in Parliament. When I first avowed that intention, I did consider the two gentlemen my probable competitors, the one occupying a high situation in the government, the other distinguished in the ranks of opposition, and myself—as three individuals about to contend for a common object, and each resting on their respective and independent interests. Certainly the idea of a union of principles so jarring as those of my opponents, never entered into my mind as within the scope of possibility. Under such an impression, when a proposition was made to me by which the County might be privately polled, I rejected that offer—not as has been industriously insinuated from a disregard to the tranquillity of the County, but from an unwillingness, in any degree, to compromise its independence; and I was, indeed, taken by surprise, when on coming to the poll I found that a decided junction of interests between the other candidates was avowed and acted upon.

I then felt, and my friends felt with me, that, as the effect of this coalition, if I shrunk under it, would be to deprive the great body of freeholders of a voice in the nomination of their representatives: however it might operate upon the event of the present contest, I should be guilty of a gross dereliction of that duty which I owed to the County, and to myself, if, after the powerful and generous assistance that had been tendered to me, I did not afford the freeholders an opportunity of declaring their sentiments. That I have done so, is to my mind a source of the most heartfelt gratification; and the more so, as, from the statement of the numbers polled, I cannot but be impressed with the most thorough conviction, that, should those kind and disinterested friends, to whose support I owe so much on the present occasion, continue to honour me with it on any future struggle, my success will be secured beyond the reach of injury from any coalition that may again arise to defeat the independence of your County.

Gentlemen, in now retiring from the contest, with a very large portion of my resources untouched, I have rather consulted my own anxious desire to spare the county unnecessary disturbance or expense, than the suggestions of those whose zealous friendship would have held out to me brighter prospects of success than my judgment could, on the present occasion, reasonably contemplate. But, in so doing, allow me to assure you, that it is my full determination, on the first, and, if necessary, on every succeeding vacancy, to offer myself to your consideration; when I trust those circumstances, which now have militated against my success, will have ceased to operate, and that I shall obtain that honour which I so much covet, by the full, free, and unbiassed voices of the freeholders at large.

Permit me now, Gentlemen, to express to you my warmest acknowledgments for the very kind and handsome treatment which I have uniformly experienced during this arduous conflict, even from those most personally opposed to me; and my sincere congratulations on the perfect good order and tranquillity which have distinguished

this election from so many contests of a similar nature elsewhere; and which are at once as honourable to the civilization and good sense of the lower orders, as they are characteristic of the wisdom and good feeling of the independent electors of the Queen's County.

With every sentiment of respect and gratitude, I remain,

Gentlemen,

Your devoted and faithful Servant,

"Ballyfinn, Monday, July 6, 1818,"

CHARLES HENRY COOTE."

367. ROSCOMMON (COUNTY.)

THE former members, *Arthur French* and the *Hon. Stephen Mahon*.

368. NEW-ROSS (TOWN.)

John Carroll, Esq. succeeded Major Charles Leigh, unopposed.

369. SLIGO (COUNTY.)

Charles O'Hara and *Edward Synge Cooper, Esq.* (the former members) unanimously returned again, in spite of a fine speech transmitted ready made from Dublin.

370. SLIGO (BOROUGH.)

Mr. John Bent, (a new member) succeeds Sir Brent Spencer in this Borough.

371. TIPPERARY (COUNTY.)

THE contest for this county began on the 29th of June, and continued till 16th July.

General Mathew was proposed by R. B. H. Lowe, jun. Esq. and seconded by Count Dalton; Lord Cahir was proposed by Sir J. C. Carden, and seconded by Mr. Lidwill. One of the late members, the Hon. F. A. Prittie, was then proposed by Mr. Wright, and seconded by Mr. Kenny, two independent electors of Tipperary Town. At this moment the Hon. G. O'Callaghan was announced. He regretted not having arrived in time to second the nomination of Mr. Prittie, but pledged himself on his part and on the part of his brother, (Lord Lismore) that Mr. Prittie should have their utmost support.

During the progress of the poll, a Mr. Barton was proposed, in the hope of distracting the proceedings of General Mathew and Lord Cahir, between whom a coalition of interests was supposed to exist. The spirit of the election rendered the appearance of soldiers necessary, and some of the mob received wounds during the disturbances. The successful candidates, after a poll of fifteen days, were *General Mathew*, (one of the former representatives) and *Lord Cahir*. Mr. Prittie was the popular candidate.

372. TRALEE (BOROUGH.)

Mr. Edward Denny succeeds *Mr. James Evan Baillie*, (brother of the unsuccessful candidate at Bristol.)

373. TYRONE (COUNTY.)

THE Hon. Thomas Knox is succeeded, without opposition, by *Mr. William Stewart*, returned in conjunction with the other former member, the *Right Hon. Sir John Stewart, Bart.*

374. WATERFORD (COUNTY.)

Richard Power, Esq. and *Lord G. T. Beresford*, are again re-elected by this County.

375. WATERFORD (CITY.)

"To the Freemen and Freeholders of the City of Waterford.

"After an honourable connexion, during sixteen years, with this great commercial city, in the discharge of a sacred public trust, I am now to thank its electors, for the renewal of their confidence, on this my sixth appeal to their independent suffrages.

"The truly gratifying manner in which it has been conferred, has affixed a seal of infinite value to my credential letters to another Parliament, as it has announced their powerful sanction of the labours that are past, and marked out the path of public duty which I am to pursue in future.

"My canvass of the city has been, I am sensible, most imperfect; I would thus apologize for my omissions, and request that I may be considered as having more actively solicited your suffrages, by my discharge of duty at Westminster, than by personal application in the city of Waterford.

"With most grateful feelings and sincere respect, I subscribe myself,

Gentlemen,

Your obliged Trustee and Fellow-citizen,

New Park, 30th June, 1818."

JOHN NEWPORT."

376. WESTMEATH (COUNTY.)

Gustavus Rochfort, Esq. and the *Hon. H. R. Pakenham*, are again returned from this county. An opposition was in contemplation, and the name of *Mr. Sterne Tighe* mentioned as a third candidate; but the re-election was unopposed.

377. WEXFORD (COUNTY.)

SIR Frederic Flood retired from the further representation of this county.

The candidates were, R. S. Carew, Jun. (one of the late members) and Caesar Colclough, Lord Stopford, and Lord Valentia. The election commenced on the 29th of June, and was continued to the very extent of the period (twenty days) allowed by law. The contest was of a most determined nature. It was in a similar one for this county, that Mr. Colclough's brother fell by the hands of the late Mr. Alcock. Indeed it was expected that the four candidates would have paired off into two duels: for so completely is the tenantry in this county under the avowed control of their landlord, that it is an affront of the deepest die for a candidate to poll the tenant of any person opposed to his interest. The struggle, though conducted with a spirit beyond zeal, went off without bloodshed. The members returned are, *R. S. Carew, Jun. and Caesar Colclough, Esquires.*

378. WEXFORD (TOWN.)

Richard Neville, Esq. again elected.

379. WICKLOW (COUNTY.)

THE Hon. G. L. Proby and *William Parnell, Esq.* are again returned, unopposed, as knights of this shire.

380. YOUGHALL (TOWN.)

Viscount Barnard, who in the last Parliament represented the county of Cork, now succeeds Sir John Keane as member for this town.

Biographical Memoranda

OF THE

MEMBERS

OF THE

PRESENT HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(Members thus (*) distinguished, are new in this parliament.)

-
- ABERCROMBY, HON. JAMES (*Calne*)—Third son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Abercromby; a barrister at law, and a commiss. of bankrupts.
- ALEXANDER, JAMES (*Old Sarum*)—Cousin to the Earl of Caledon, and related to the Earl of Hardwick.
- ALLAN, ALEXANDER (*Berwick*)—First represented Berwick in 1802; lost his re-election in 1806; regained it the following year, and has maintained it ever since; a Lieut.-Col. of Militia.
- * ALLEN, J. H. (*Pembroke Town*)—A country gentleman; retired from the Bar in 1813; contested the Borough unsuccessfully against Sir J. Owen in 1812; married a daughter of Lord Robt. Seymour. His only brother is Master of Dulwich College.
- ALTHORPE, Viscount (*Northamptonshire*)—Son of Earl Spencer; first came into parliament for Okehampton in 1804; and on the death of the Right Hon. Wm. Pitt, contested (unsuccessfully) the representation of Cambridge University.
- ANSON, Gen. Sir GEORGE (*Litchfield*)—A major-general; colonel of 23d Light Dragoons; equerry to the Duke of Kent; uncle to Viscount Anson.
- * ANSON, HON. T. W. (*Yarmouth, Norfolk*)—Now Visc. Anson. His father having died since his return, there will be a new writ issued.
- APSLEY, Lord (*Cirencester*)—Son of Earl Bathurst; a commissioner of the India board.
- ARBUTHNOT, Rt. Hon. CHARLES (*Rye and St. Germain's*)—Joint sec. of the treasury; returned also for the borough of St. Germain's.
- ARCHDALL, MERVYN, Lieut.-gen. (*Fermanagh*)—A lieut.-gen. in the army; colonel 12th dragoons, and lieut.-governor of the Isle of Wight. Came into the first parliament since the union, and has maintained his seat, though not without warm opposition; a governor of Fermanagh county.

- ASHHURST, WM. HENRY** (*Oxfordshire*)—An independent country gentleman.
- ASTELL, WILLIAM** (*Bridgewater*)—A London merchant, and an East India director.
- AUBREY, Sir JOHN, Bart.** (*Steyning*)—D.C.L. a gentleman of extensive landed property, in Glamorganshire and Bucks.
- BAGWELL, Rt. Hon. WM.** (*Clonmell*)—Colonel of Tipperary militia; joint muster-master-gen. in Ireland, and a gov. of Tipperary county.
- BANKES, GEORGE** (*Corff Castle*)—Eldest son of Henry Banks, Esq. an independent country gentleman.
- BANKES, HENRY** (*Corff Castle*)—An independent country gentleman, and an active member of the House of Commons; came into parliament at the general election of 1780; contested the county of Dorset in 1806 and 1807, but was unsuccessful in both attempts.
- BARHAM, J. FOSTER** (*Stockbridge*)—Member for Stockbridge in 1793, 1796, 1802, 1806, 1807, 1812, and now for the seventh time; took the name of Barham by act of parliament, pursuant to the will of Henry Barham, M.D.
- BARING, Sir THOMAS, Bart.** (*Wycombe*)—The eldest branch of the great mercantile and banking house of Baring, brothers.
- BARING, ALEX.** (*Taunton*)—Next brother of Sir Thomas Baring, and the acting member of their great mercantile house; pledged their guarantee at Aix la Chapelle for the payment of the French contributions.
- BARNARD, Viscount** (*Tregony*)—Sat in the last parliament for Winchelsea; eldest son of the Earl of Darlington, and brother of the Hon. F. Powlett, member for Durham.
- BARNE, MICHAEL** (*Dunwich*)—Formerly a lieut.-col. in the army; fourth son of Miles Barne, Esq. of Sotterly, Suffolk.
- BARNETT, JAMES** (*Rochester*)—A banker in London, in the firm of Hoare, Barnetts, and Co. 62, Lombard-street; was returned for Rochester, after a sharp contest, in 1806; Mr. Calcraft and Adm. Smith being the other candidates.
- BARRY, Rt. Hon. JOHN**, (*Cavan*)—Son of the late Right Hon. Lord Bishop of Meath, who was the son of John Lord Farnham; col. of the Cavan militia; a lord commissioner of the treasury; governor of the county of Cavan.
- BASTARD, JOHN** (*Dartmouth*)—A captain in the royal navy; brother of the member for Devonshire.
- BASTARD, EDMUND POLLEXPEN** (*Devonshire*)—An independent country gentleman; greatly connected with the counties of Devon and Dorset; colonel of the first Devon militia.
- BATHURST, Right Hon. CHARLES B.** (*Harwich*)—A privy counsellor; brother-in-law of Lord Sidmouth; chancellor of the duchy court of Lancaster and county palatine of Lancaster.
- * **BATHURST, Hon. S. T.** (*St. Germain's*)—Second son of Earl Bathurst, and brother of the member for Cirencester.

- * **BEAUMONT, T. W.** (*Northumberland*)—Son of the late member, Col. T. R. Beaumont, who retired, after representing the county in seven parliaments.
- * **BECKETT, Right Hon. JOHN** (*Cockermouth*)—Judge-advocate-general; married to the daughter of Earl Lonsdale.
- BECKFORD, WILLIAM** (*Hindon*)—The proprietor of Fonthill Abbey in Wiltshire.
- BECTIVE, Earl** (*Meath*)—Son of the Marquis of Headford.
- * **BEECHER, WM. WRIXON** (*Mallow*)—A private Irish gentleman.
- * **BELFAST, Earl of** (*Carrickfergus*)—Son of the Marq. of Donegal.
- * **BELGRAVE, Lord** (*Chester*)—Son of Earl Grosvenor; now first returned to parliament.
- BENNET, Hon. H. G.** (*Shrewsbury*)—Second son of the Earl of Tankerville.
- * **BENT, JOHN** (*Sligo, Borough*)—A gentleman residing in Devonshire, and an estate steward.
- BENTINCK, Lord FRED. CAV.** (*Weobly*)—Youngest brother of the Duke of Portland; col. in the army, and lieutenant-col. 1st guards.
- BENTINCK, Lord W. H. CAV.** (*Nottinghamshire*)—Next brother to the Duke of Portland, G.C.B.; a lieutenant-gen.; col. of 11th dragoons, and brother-in-law to Earl Gosford.
- * **BENYON, BENJAMIN** (*Stafford, Borough*)—Connected by marriage with Viscount Middleton; of a Berkshire family.
- BERESFORD, Adm. Sir J. P. Bart.** (*Coleraine*)—Admiral R.N.; next brother to Lord Beresford, G.C.B. and K.I.S.
- BERESFORD, Lord G. THOMAS** (*Waterford, County*)—Third brother of the Marquis of Waterford; a lieutenant-gen. in the army; G.C.B.; governor of Cork; colonel 88th foot; and comptroller in the lord steward's department.
- * **BERNAL, RALPH** (*Lincoln, City*)—A new member; a private gent.
- BERNARD, THOMAS** (*King's County*)—Of Castle Bernard, King's County; a gentleman of large landed property; related by marriage to Lord Dunalley, in Ireland.
- BERNARD, Visc.** (*Youghall*)—Eldest son of the Earl of Bandon.
- * **BEST, WM. DRAFER**, (*Guildford*)—A serjeant at law; formerly member for Bridport; solicitor-general to the Prince of Wales (as Duke of Cornwall) and a justice of the county palatine of Chester.
- BINNING, Lord** (*Rochester*)—Son of the Earl of Haddington; a commissioner for the affairs of India.
- BIRCH, JOSEPH** (*Nottingham, Town*)—Late member for Ludgershall, Wilts; was strongly reported to be dead, and in some lists of the House represented to be so, but he is alive and well.
- BLACKBURNE, JOHN** (*Lancashire*)—F.R.S.; came into parliament at the general election in 1780; an independent country gentleman of considerable estates.

- * **BLAIR, JAMES** (*Saltash*)—We believe a Scotch gentleman.
- BLAIR, JAMES HUNTER** (*Wigtownshire*)—Second son of the late Sir J. H. Blair, Bart. of Dunskey, in the county of Wigton.
- BLAKE, VALENTINE** (*Galway, Town*)—Son of Sir John Blake, of Maeslough Castle; member (without remuneration) of the board for issuing money out of the consolidated fund in Ireland. The ancestors of this gentleman first represented the town in 1613.
- * **BLANDFORD, Marquis of** (*Chippenham*)—Geo. Spencer Churchill, Marquis of Blandford, son of the Duke of Marlborough, now returned to parliament for the first time.
- BOSWELL, ALEX.** (*Plympton*)—Son of the biographer of Johnson.
- * **BOUGHTON, W. E. R.** (*Evesham*)—Son of Sir C. W. Rouse Boughton, Bart.; baronetcy of Rouse and Boughton created in 1741. His family has represented Evesham in former times.
- BOURNE, WM. STURGES, Rt. Hon.** (*Christchurch*)—A son of Dr. Sturges, formerly chancellor of the Winchester diocese; a barrister by profession; a commissioner for the affairs of India; late member for Bandon-Bridge, Ireland; has changed his name to Bourne.
- * **BRADDYL, T.** (*Bodmin*)—No authentic account.
- BRADSHAW, ROBERT HALDANE** (*Brackley*)—Son of the late Thomas Bradshaw, Esq.; one of the treasury secretaries in the time of Lord North; has represented this town in five successive parliaments.
- BRAND, Hon. THOMAS** (*Hertfordshire*)—Heir to the title of Lord Dacre; an independent country gentleman.
- BROADHURST, JOHN** (*Sudbury*)—Formerly an officer in the army; member for Heydon in the last parliament.
- BROGDEN, JAMES** (*Launceston*)—A Russia merchant; chairman of the committee of the late House of Commons.
- BROUGHAM, HENRY** (*Winchelsea*)—A barrister; the unsuccessful candidate for Westmorland.
- * **BROWNE, PETER** (*Rye*)—Son of the Right Hon. D. Browne, formerly solicitor-general for Ireland, and brother of Mr. James Browne, member for Mayo county.
- * **BROWNE, JAMES** (*Mayo*)—Eldest son of the Right Hon. Denis Browne, and first cousin to the Marquis of Sligo; related by marriage to his colleague Mr. Dominick Browne.
- BROWNE, DOMINICK** (*Mayo*)—Son of D. G. Browne, Esq. who is a governor of the county of Mayo; descended from an ancient family, resident in the co. of Galway, in the time of Richard 1st.
- * **BROWNLOW, CHARLES, Jun.** (*Armagh*)—Son of a gentleman of great landed property in this county.
- * **BRUDENELL, Lord** (*Marlborough*)—Son of the Earl of Cardigan.
- BRUEN, Col. HENRY** (*Catherlogh*)—A gentleman of great landed property in this county, and one of its governors.
- BULLER, Adm. Sir EDWARD, Bart.** (*East Loos*)—A vice-admiral, and colonel of marines.

Biographical Memoranda.

NOTICE.

IN submitting the preceding pages, and the following BIOGRAPHICAL MEMORANDA, to the Public, the Publishers cannot but regret that their Circular, addressed to the Members, did not receive more general attention, as in that case the Work would have appeared without the possibility of error; but at the same time they beg leave to acknowledge their obligations to numerous gentlemen who did notice it, being satisfied that the information thus obtained, which is by no means inconsiderable, must materially add to the value of the Publication. As it is intended to convey facts, and not speculative opinions, in laying before the public a brief outline of the situations and connexions of the Members of the House of Commons, all political deductions have been carefully avoided. Wherever information could not be obtained by more direct methods, the deficiencies have been supplied by a reference to the best authorities extant; and as the greatest care has been taken in the Compilation, it is hoped that fewer inaccuracies will be found than Publications of such general interest usually present.

Presuming to hope that the national utility of the Work will ensure its extensive Circulation, the Publishers will be most happy to receive any additional authentic information, at the Literary Gazette Office, No. 267, Strand, which, should they receive the patronage they anticipate, will be attended to in a future edition.

With their most sincere thanks to those gentlemen who have already patronised the Work, and in the hope that it may be found to be a valuable Record of the public opinions expressed at the late Elections, they beg to recommend it to the attention of gentlemen having friends abroad, as a Publication particularly calculated to afford them a correct idea of the political temper of the times.

No. 267, Strand, Dec. 1, 1818.

Biographical Memoranda

OF THE

MEMBERS

OF THE

PRESENT HOUSE OF COMMONS;

WITH THEIR TOWN AND COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

(Members thus (*) distinguished, are new in this parliament.)

ABERCROMBY, Hon. JAMES (*Calne*.) Third son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Abercromby; a barrister at law, and a commis. of bankrupts.—(No. 6, New-street, Spring Gardens, London.)

ALEXANDER, JAMES (*Old Sarum*.) Cousin to the Earl of Caledon, and related to the Earl of Hardwick.—(Somerhill, Kent; and No. 37, Upper Brook-street, London.)

ALLAN, ALEXANDER (*Berwick*.) First represented Berwick in 1802; lost his re-election in 1806; regained it the following year, and has maintained it ever since; a lieut.-col. of militia, and a director of the East India Company.—(Berwick-on-Tweed; and No. 26, Berkeley-street, London.)

* **ALLEN, JOHN HENSLEIGH** (*Pembroke Town*.) A country gentleman; son of captain John Bartlett Allen, of the 1st guards, during the German war in 1756; retired from the Bar in 1813; contested the Borough unsuccessfully against Sir J. Owen in 1812; married a daughter of Lord Robert Seymour. His only brother is Master of Dulwich College.—(Cresselly, Pembrokeshire.)

ALTHORPE, Viscount (*Northamptonshire*.) Son of Earl Spencer; first came into parliament for Okehampton in 1804; and on the death of the Right Hon. Wm. Pitt, contested (unsuccessfully) the representation of Cambridge University.—(Wyston-hall; and Upper Brook-street, London.)

ANSON, Gen. Sir GEORGE (*Litchfield*.) A major-general; colonel of 23d Light Dragoons; equerry to the Duke of Kent; uncle to Viscount Anson.—(Rush-hall, Staffordshire; and No. 36, Nottingham-place, London.)

- * **ANSON, Hon. THOMAS WILLIAM** (*Great Yarmouth, Norfolk.*) Now Viscount Anson. His father having died since his return, there will be a new writ issued.—(St. James's Square; and Shugborough, Litchfield, Staffordshire.)
- APSLEY, Lord, Right Hon. HENRY GEORGE BATHURST** (*Cirencester.*) Son of Earl Bathurst; a commissioner of the India board.—(No. 9, Mansfield-street, London.)
- ARBUTHNOT, Rt. Hon. CHARLES** (*Rye and St. Germans.*) Joint sec. of the treasury; returned both for Rye and St. Germans.—(No. 12, Downing Street, London; and Woodford Lodge, Ketterick, Notts.)
- ARCHDALL, MERVYN, Lieut.-gen. (Fermanagh.)** A lieut.-gen. in the army; colonel 12th dragoons; lieut.-governor of the Isle of Wight; and a governor of Fermanagh county. Came into the first parliament since the union, and has maintained his seat, though not without warm opposition.—(Castle Archdall, near Enniskillen; and No. 4, Sackville-street, London.)
- ASHHURST, Wm. HENRY** (*Oxfordshire.*) An independent country gentleman.—(Waterstock, Oxfordshire; and No. 25, Bolton-street, London.)
- ASTELL, WILLIAM** (*Bridgewater.*) A London merchant, and an East India director.—(Everton House, Bedfordshire; and No. 31, Bruton-street, London.)
- AUBREY, Sir JOHN, Bart. (Steyning.)** D.C.L.; a gentleman of extensive landed property in Glamorganshire and Bucks.—(Lant-rithyd-park, Glamorganshire; Dorton House, Chilton, and Borsal, Bucks; and No. 4, Upper Brook-street, London.)
- BAGWELL, Rt. Hon. Wm. (Clonmell.)** Colonel of Tipperary militia; joint muster-master-gen. in Ireland, and a governor of Tipperary county.—(Marlefield House, Tipperary; and No. 16, Bolton-street, London.)
- BANKES, HENRY** (*Corfe Castle.*) An independent country gentleman, and an active member of the House of Commons; came into parliament at the general election of 1780; contested the county of Dorset in 1806 and 1807, but was unsuccessful in both attempts.—(Old Palace Yard, London; and Kingston Hall, Wimborne, Dorset.)
- BANKES, GEORGE** (*Corfe Castle*) Eldest son of Henry Bankes, Esq. an independent country gentleman.—(Kingston Hall, Wimborne, Dorset; Old Palace Yard, London.)
- BARHAM, J. FOSTER** (*Stockbridge.*) Member for Stockbridge in 1793, 1796, 1802, 1806, 1807, 1812, and now for the seventh time; son of Joseph Foster Barham, Esq. of Hardwick Hall, Shropshire, who took the name of Barham by act of parliament, pursuant to the will of Henry Barham, M. D.—(No. 26, Queen Ann-street, London; and Treccocon, Pembrokeshire; and Stockbridge House, Hants.)
- BARING, Sir THOMAS, Bart. (Wycombe.)** The eldest branch of the

great mercantile and banking house of Baring, brothers.—(Stratton Park, Hants; and No. 21, Devonshire Place, London.)

BARING, ALEX. (Taunton.) Next brother of Sir Thomas Baring, and the acting member of their great mercantile house; pledged their guarantee at Aix la Chapelle for the payment of the French contributions.—(Grange Park, Hants; and No. 33, Portman-square, London.)

BARNARD, Viscount (Tregony.) Sat in the last parliament for Winchelsea; eldest son of the Earl of Darlington, and brother of the Hon. F. Powlett, member for Durham.—(No. 11, Great Stanhope-street, London; and Selby, near Welford, Northamptonshire.)

BARNE, MICHAEL (Dunwich.) Formerly a lieut.-col. in the army; fourth son of Miles Barne, Esq. of Sotterly, Suffolk.—(No. 2, Derby-street, London; and Dunwich, Suffolk.)

BARNETT, JAMES (Rochester.) A banker in London, in the firm of Hoare, Barnetts, and Co. 62, Lombard-street; was returned for Rochester, after a sharp contest, in 1806, Mr. Calcraft and Admiral Smith being the other candidates.—(No. 62, Lombard-street, London.)

BARRY, Rt. Hon. JOHN (Cavan.) Son of the late Right Hon. Lord Bishop of Meath; first cousin of John Lord Farnham; col. of the Cavan militia; a lord commissioner of the treasury; governor of the county of Cavan; a commissioner of the board of education, and trustee of the linen manufacture.—(No. 3, Portland-place, London; Newtown, Barry, Wexford; and Mount Nugent, Cavan.)

BASTARD, JOHN (Dartmouth.) A captain in the royal navy; brother of the member for Devonshire.—(Sharpham, near Torress.)

BASTARD, EDMUND POLLEXFEN (Devonshire.) An independent country gentleman, greatly connected with the counties of Devon and Dorset; colonel of the first Devon militia.—(Ripley, near Plympton; and No. 3, Portland Place, London.)

BATHURST, Right Hon. CHARLES (Harrowick.) D.C.L. and F.S.A.; a privy counsellor; brother-in-law of Lord Sidmouth; chancellor of the duchy court and co. pal. of Lancaster.—(No. 4, New Burlington-street, London; and Lydney Park, Gloucestershire.)

* **BATHURST, Hon. SEYMOUR THOMAS (St. Germans.)** Youngest son of Earl Bathurst; captain in the grenadier guards; and brother of the member for Cirencester.

* **BEAUMONT, THOMAS WENTWORTH (Northumberland.)** Son of the late member, Col. T. R. Beaumont, who retired, after representing the county in seven parliaments.—(Hexham Abbey, Northumberland, and Britton Park, Yorkshire; and No. 35, Portman Square, London.)

* **BECKETT, Right Hon. JOHN (Cockermouth, Cumberland.)** Judge-advocate-general; eldest son of Sir John Beckett, Bart.; married

- to the daughter of Earl Lonsdale.—(No. 13, Downing-street, Westminster.)
- **BECKFORD, WILLIAM** (*Hindon*.) The proprietor of Ponthill Abbey in Wiltshire; son of the late Alderman Beckford; father-in-law of the Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale.—(No. 6, Upper Harley-street, London.)
- BECTIVE, Right Hon. THOMAS TAYLOUR, Earl**, (*Meath*.) Eldest son of the Marquis of Headfort.—(Headfort House, Meath; and Stanhope street, London.)
- * **BECHER, WM. WRIXON** (*Mallow*.) A private Irish gentleman.—(Ballygiblin, Cork.)
- * **BELFAST, GEORGE HAMILTON CHICHESTER, Earl of**, (*Carrickfergus*.) Eldest son of the Marquis of Donegal.
- * **BELGRAVE, RICHARD GROSVENOR, Lord** (*Chester*.) Eldest son of Earl Grosvenor; now first returned to parliament.
- BENNET, Hon. HENRY GREY** (*Shrewsbury*.) Second son of the Earl of Tankerville.—(Whitehall; and Walton House, Walton-upon-Thames.)
- * **BENT, JOHN** (*Sligo, Borough*.) A gentleman residing in Devonshire, and an estate steward.—(Totness, Devon; and No. 21, Sackville-street, London.)
- BENTINCK, Lord FRED. CAV.** (*Weobly*.) Youngest brother of the Duke of Portland; col. in the army, and lieutenant-col. 1st guards.—(No. 18, Park Lane, London.)
- BENTINCK, Lord W. H. CAV.** (*Nottinghamshire*.) Next brother to the Duke of Portland; G.C.B.; a lieutenant-general in the army; col. of 11th dragoons; and brother-in-law to Earl Gosford.—(No. 20, Park Lane, London; and Lynn, Norfolk.)
- * **BENYON, BENJAMIN** (*Stafford, Borough*.) Connected by marriage with Viscount Middleton; of a Berkshire family.—(Houghton-hall, Salop.)
- BERESFORD, Adm. Sir JOHN POLE, Bart.** (*Coleraine*.) Rear Admiral of the blue; elder brother to Lord Beresford; G.C.B. and K.I.S.—(21, Wigmore-str. London; and Beadle, Yorksh.)
- **BERESFORD, Lord G. THOMAS** (*Waterford, County*.) Third brother of the Marq. of Waterford; a lieutenant-gen. in the army; G.C.B.; governor of Cork; colonel 88th foot; and comptroller in the lord steward's department.—(No. 106, Gloucester Place, Portman-square; and Gillingham Hall, near Beccles, Suffolk.)
- * **BERNAL, RALPH** (*Lincoln, City*.) A private gentleman.—(No. 6, Lincoln's Inn New Square, London.)
- BERNARD, THOMAS** (*King's County*.) Of Castle Bernard, King's County; a gentleman of large landed property; related by marriage to Lord Dunalley, in Ireland.—(Castle Bernard, King's County; Ibbetson's Hotel, Vere-street, London.)
- BERNARD, Visc.** (*Youghall*.) Eldest son of the Earl of Bandon, and

- son-in-law of the archbishop of Cashell.—(Castle Bernard, county of Cork; No. 3, Connaught-place, London.)
- * **BAER, WM. DRAPER, (Guildford.)** A serjeant at law; formerly member for Bridport; solicitor-general to the Prince of Wales (as Duke of Cornwall); and chief justice of the county palatine of Chester; since appointed a judge of the court of King's-bench.—(No. 36, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London.)
- BINNING, Lord THOMAS HAMILTON (Rochester.)** Son of the Earl of Haddington, and son-in-law to the Earl of Macclesfield; a commissioner for the affairs of India.—(No. 5, Chesterfield-street, London; and Tynningham House, near Dunbar.)
- BIRCH, JOSEPH (Nottingham, Town.)** Late member for Ludgershall, Wilts; was incorrectly stated to be dead, and in some lists of the House represented to be so.—(No. 28, St. James's-place, London; and the Hales, near Prescott, Lancashire.)
- BLACKBURN, JOHN (Lancashire.)** F.R.S.; came into parliament at the general election in 1780; an independent country gentleman of considerable estates.—(Orford Hall, Lancashire; and No. 2, Park-street, Westminster.)
- * **BLAIR, JAMES (Saltash.)**—(No. 12, Devonshire Place, London.)
- BLAIR, JAMES HUNTER (Wigtounshire.)** Second son of the late Sir J. H. Blair, Bart.—(Dunskey, in the county of Wigtoun; Gordon's Hotel, London.)
- BLAKE, VALENTINE (Galway, Town.)** Son of Sir John Blake, of Menlough Castle; member (without remuneration) of the board for issuing money out of the consolidated fund of Ireland. The ancestors of this gentleman first represented the town in 1613.—(Menlough Castle, Galway, Ireland; and Henderson's Hotel, London.)
- * **BLANDFORD, GEO. SPENCER CHURCHILL, Marquis of (Chippenhurn.)** Son of the Duke of Marlborough; now returned to parliament for the first time.—(Blenheim, Oxon.)
- BOSWELL, ALEX. (Plympton.)** Son of the biographer of Johnson.—(Auchenlech, Ayrshire; and Grafton-st. Piccadilly, London.)
- * **BOUGHTON, WILLIAM EDWARD ROUSE (Evesham.)** Son of Sir C. W. Rouse Boughton, Bart. His family has represented Evesham in former times.—(Rouseleach, near Evesham; Downton Hall, near Ludlow; and No. 13, Devonshire Place, London.)
- BOURNE, WM. STURGES, Rt. Hon. (Christchurch.)** A son of Dr. Sturges, formerly chancellor of the Winchester diocese; a barrister by profession; a commissioner for the affairs of India; late member for Bandon-Bridge, Ireland.—(No. 16, Bolton-street; and Testwood House, Southampton.)
- * **BRADDYL, THOMAS (Bodmin.)**
- BRADSHAW, ROBERT HALDANE (Bruckley.)** Son of the late Thomas Bradshaw, Esq. one of the treasury secretaries in the time of Lord North; has represented this town in five suc-

cessive parliaments.—(Worsley Hall, Lancashire; Rumcorn, Cheshire; and No. 19, Dean-street, London.)

BRAND, HON. THOMAS, (Hertfordshire.) Eldest son of Baroness Dacre—(The Hoo, Herts; and No. 6, K. Albany, London.)

BROADHURST, JOHN (Sudbury.) Formerly an officer in the army; member for Heydon in the last parliament.—(Foston Hall, Burton on Trent; and Old Palace Yard, London.)

BROGDEN, JAMES (Launceston.) A Russia merchant; chairman of the committees of the late House of Commons.—(No. 115, Park-street, London; and Clapham, Surrey.)

BROUGHAM, HENRY (Winchelsea.) F.R.S. and a barrister.—(Brougham Hall, Westmorland; and No. 9, King's Bench Walk, Temple, London.)

* **BROWNE, PETER (Rye.)** Son of the Right Hon. D. Browne; formerly solicitor-general for Ireland; and brother of Mr. James Browne, member for Mayo county.

* **BROWNE, JAMES (Mayo.)** Eldest son of the Right Hon. Denis Browne, and first cousin to the Marquis of Sligo; related by marriage to his colleague, Mr. Dominick Browne.

BROWNE, DOMINICK (Mayo.) Son of D. G. Browne, Esq. who is a governor of the county of Mayo; descended from an ancient family, resident in the county of Galway in the time of Richard I.; married to a niece of the Earl of Arran.—(No. 19, St. James's Place, London; and Castle Mc Sarrett, county Mayo, Ireland.)

* **BROWNLOW, CHARLES, JUN. (Armagh.)** Son of a gentleman of great landed property in this county.

* **BRUDENELL, Right Hon. JAMES THOMAS, Lord (Marlborough.)** Eldest son of the Earl of Cardigan.—(Portman square, London.)

BRUEN, Col. HENRY (Carlow.) A gentleman of great landed property in this county, and one of its governors.—(Oak Park, county Carlow; Long's Hotel, Bond-street, or Fladong's Hotel, Oxford-street.)

BULLER, Adm. Sir EDWARD, Bart. (East Looe.) A vice admiral of the white, and recorder of this borough.—(Trenant-park, Wivelscombe, and Trevolland, Cornwall; and Batt's Hotel, London.)

BURDETT, Sir FRANCIS, Bart. (Westminster.) A gentleman of large landed property; married one of the daughters of Mr. Coatts, the rich banker.—(Wimbledon, Surrey; Foremark, Derby; Ramsbury, Wilts; and No. 27, St. James's-place, London.)

* **BURGH, Sir ULYSSES B. (Carlow County.)** K.C.B.; son of the late Thomas Burgh, Esq. many years a distinguished member of the Irish parliament; lieut.-col. in the army, and captain in the grenadier guards; aide-de-camp, and assistant military secretary to the Duke of Wellington; cousin to the Duke of Leinster, and married to the only daughter of the late Walter Bagenal, Esq. whose family possessed a large portion of the county,

- and represented it for centuries in parliament.—(Bert, co. of Kildare; and Kill-Edmond, co. of Carlow.)
- BURRELL, Sir CHARLES MERRICK, Bart.** (*New Shoreham.*) brother to the member for Sussex.—(Knepp Castle, Sussex; and No. 21, Grosvenor-place, London.)
- BURRELL, Hon. PETER ROBERT DRUMMOND** (*Boston.*) Son of Lord Gwydir, and Lady Priscilla Barbara Burrell, in her own right Baroness Willoughby de Eresby, heredit. great chamberlain of England.—(Drummond Castle, Perthshire; and Piccadilly, London.)
- BURRELL, WALTER** (*Sussex.*) Younger brother of the member for Shoreham.—(West Grinstead-park, Sussex; and No. 8, St. James's-square, London.)
- BURROUGHS, Sir Wm. Bart.** (*Taunton.*) Late member for Colchester; a retired India judge.—(No. 42, Berkeley-square, London.)
- * **BURTON, ROBERT CHRISTIE** (*Beverley.*) Son of General Burton, who contested the borough in 1806. The election of Mr. Burton will be disputed on his eligibility.
- BUTLER, Hon. JAMES WANDESFORD** (*Kilkenny.*) Next brother and heir presumptive of the Marquis of Ormonde; sits for the county for the sixth time.—(Castle Comer, Kilkennyshire; and No. 22, Bruton-street, London.)
- BUTLER, Hon. CHARLES HARWARD** (*Kilkenny, City.*) Second brother of the Marquis of Ormonde; son-in-law of the Earl of Carrick; brother to the member for Kilkennyshire; and brother-in-law to Viscount Lismore.—(New Burlington-street, London.)
- BUXTON, JOHN JACOB** (*Great Bedwin.*) A private country gentleman.—(No. 77, Harley-street, London.)
- * **BUXTON, THOMAS FOWELL** (*Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.*) A banker, and resident of Weymouth.
- BYNG, GEORGE** (*Middlesex.*) Cousin of Viscount Torrington. His father was colleague to Mr. Wilkes in 1780; first came into parliament for this county in 1790, and has represented it ever since.—(Wrotham-Park, near Barnet, Middlesex; and No. 5, St. James's-square, London.)
- * **CAHIR, RICHARD BUTLER, Lord** (*Tipperary.*) Only son of the Earl of Glengall; related to the noble family of Ormonde; returned after a contested election by a majority of 1622.—(Cahir Castle, Tipperary.)
- CALCRAFT, JOHN** (*Wareham.*) Formerly member for Rochester, which he represented after two contests in 1806 and 1807, and in the late parliament.—(Rempstone Hall, Dorsetshire; and Leeds, Kent.)
- * **CALLAGHAN, GERARD** (*Dundalk.*) Of Lotabeg, in the county of Cork; a merchant of Cork; of a distant branch of the noble family of Lismore; first entrance into parliament.—(Lotabeg, Cork; and Teddington, Middlesex.)
- * **CALLAGHAN, JAMES O'** (*Tregony.*) A branch of the Lismore family, in Ireland.

- * **CALTHORPE, HON. FREDERICK GOUGH** (*Hindon*.) Next brother to Lord Calthorpe.—(St. James's Place, London.)
- CALVERT, JOHN** (*Huntingdon*.) Secretary to the lord chamberlain; first returned for Huntingdon in 1796.—(Aldbury Hall, Hertfordshire; and Stable Yard, London.)
- CALVERT, NICOLSON** (*Hertford*.) Cousin to the member for Huntingdon, and brother to the member for Southwark; an eminent London brewer.—(Hunsdon House, Herts; and Upper Grosvenor-street, London.)
- CALVERT, CHARLES** (*Southwark*.) An eminent brewer of London; returned a second time for the borough of Southwark; contested the election in 1807; brother of the member for Hertford, and cousin to the member for Huntingdon.—(No. 17, St. James's-place, London; and Whitton, Middlesex.)
- CAMPBELL, HON. JOHN FREDERICK** (*Carmarthen*.) Eldest son of Lord Cawdor, and son-in-law of the Marquis of Bath.—(No. 18, Suffolk-street, London.)
- CAMPBELL, LORD JOHN DOUGLAS EDWARD HENRY** (*Argyleshire*.) brother of the Duke of Argyle.—(Ardenapell Castle, Dumbar-tonshire; and No. 29, Upper Brook-street, London.)
- * **CAMPBELL, JOHN** (*Dumfermline, &c. Burghs of*.) Son of the late Gen. Sir Alexander Campbell.
- * **CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD** (*Forfar, St. Andrews, &c.*) Formerly a major in the army; first came into parliament for Glasgow in 1806, and for Banff in 1812.—(Blythswood, Renfrewshire; No. 3, Upper Cadogan Place, London.)
- CANNING, Right Hon. GEORGE** (*Liverpool*.) President of the board of controul for the affairs of India; receiver general of the alienation office; a member of his Majesty's hon. privy council; and a family trustee of the British Museum.—(Gloucester Lodge, Brompton.)
- CANNING, GEORGE** (*Petersfield*.) Son of the member for Liverpool, and son-in-law of the Marquis of Londonderry; created since his election Baron Garvagh, of Garvagh in the county of Londonderry; brother-in-law of Lord Castlereagh.—(No. 41, Hertford-street, May Fair, London.)
- CARRHAMPTON, Earl of** (*Ludgershall*.) An Irish peer; a governor of Dublin county; general in the army; colonel 6th dragoons. When Col. Luttrell, he was opposed to Mr. Wilkes in Middlesex.—(No. 17, Bruton street, London.)
- CAREW, RT. SHAPLAND, JUN.** (*Wexford*.) An independent country gentleman, of great estates in this county; nephew of the member for Waterford city.—(Castle borough, Enniscorthy.)
- * **CARROLL, JOHN** (*Ross, New Town*.) Only son of Ephraim Carroll, who sat in several Irish parliaments; cousin to the Marquis of Ely.—(Rockfield, co. Wicklow; and No. 41, Stephen's Green East, Dublin.)
- CARTER, JOHN** (*Portsmouth*.) A native, and highly respectable gentleman of this town.—(Duke-street, Westminster.)

- CARTWRIGHT, WM. RALPH** (*Northamptonshire*.) An independent country gentleman; has represented the county in many parliaments successively, without opposition, except in 1806; married the daughter of Viscount Hawarden; and his sister is Viscountess Chetwynd.—(Aynho, Northamptonshire; and King's Mews, London.)
- CASBERD, ROBERT MATTHEW** (*Milborne Port*.) A barrister at law; distinguished himself greatly in the important trial relative to Cranborne Chase, which was decided against Lord Rivers.—(Brick-court, Temple, London.)
- CASTLEREAGH, Right Hon. Viscount** (*Down*.) Plenipotentiary to Aix-la-Chapelle; secretary of state for foreign affairs; son of the Marquis of Londonderry; colonel of the Londonderry militia; a governor of Londonderry county; and nephew of the Marquises of Hertford and Camden, &c. &c.—(No. 15, St. James's-square, London; Mount Stewart, near Londonderry, Ireland; and North Cray, Kent.)
- CAVENDISH, Lord GEORGE AUGUSTUS HENRY** (*Derbyshire*.) Uncle of the Duke of Devonshire; colonel of the Derbyshire militia; and father of the member for Derby.—(Compton Place, near Eastbourne, Sussex; Holkar Hall, near Ulverstone, Lancashire; and No. 1, Saville-row, London.)
- CAVENDISH, HENRY FREDERICK COMPTON** (*Derby*.) Son of Lord George Cavendish, member for the county; and first cousin to the Duke of Devonshire.—(No. 13, Berkeley Square, London.)
- * **CECIL, Lord THOMAS** (*Stamford*.) Only brother of the Marquis of Exeter; and cornet in the 10th hussars.—(Arlington-street, London.)
- CHAMBERLAYNE, WILLIAM** (*Southampton*.) A country gentleman.—(Weston Grove, near Southampton.)
- * **CHAPLIN, CHARLES** (*Lincolnshire*.) An independent country gentleman; whose family has represented the county on many former occasions. His father contested the county in 1807, and stood at the head of the poll.—(Blankney, Lincolnshire.)
- CHICHESTER, ARTHUR** (*Belfast*.) Represented Carrickfergus in the last parliament; of a Devonshire family.—(Castle Cary, Mowbray, and 75, Welbeck Street, London.)
- * **CHURCHILL, Lord CHARLES SPENCER** (*St. Alban's*.) Second son of the Duke of Marlborough; brother to the member for Chippenham; and nephew to Lord Churchill.
- CHUTE, WM.** (*Hampshire*.) Had a strong contest to represent this county in 1806; polled 1971 votes, but lost the day. In 1807, he gained the election by a majority of 547; and has ever since retained his seat.—(The Vine, near Basingstoke, Hants; and Parliament Coffee-house, London.)
- * **CLAUGHTON, THOMAS** (*Newton*.) A solicitor retired from practice; brother-in-law of the other member for the borough, (Mr. Legh). Lieut.-col. of the Wigan local militia; purchaser

- of the Hafod estate in Cardiganshire ; and steward of the borough of Newton and fee of Mackerfield.—(Haydock Lodge, and Middleton House, both near Newton ; and Grecian Coffee House, Temple.)
- CLERK, Sir GEORGE, Bart. (*Edinburghshire*.) Of Pennycuik ; father of one of the barons of the court of exchequer in Scotland. (No. 13, Welbeck-street, London.)
- CLIFFORD, AUGUSTUS WILLIAM JAMES (*Bandon Bridge*.) A captain in the Royal Navy.
- CLIFTON, Hon. EDWARD BLIGH, Lord (*Canterbury*.) Clerk of the privy council in Ireland ; son of Earl Darnley.—(Cobham Hall, Kent ; and Berkeley-square, London.)
- CLINTON, Sir WILLIAM HENRY (*Newark*.) Late member for Boroughbridge ; lieut. gen. in the army ; and colonel of the 55th foot ; G. C. B. ; son-in law of the Earl of Sheffield.—(No. 3, Foley-place, London.)
- CLIVE, Right Hon. EDWARD HERBERT (*Ludlow*.) Son of Earl Powis ; and son-in-law of the Duke of Montrose.—(Powis Castle, Montgomeryshire ; and No. 18, Grafton-street.)
- CLIVE, WILLIAM (*Bishop's Castle*.) Uncle of the Earl of Powis ; now sits in parliament for the eleventh time.—(Stycbe, Salop ; and Southampton-row, London.)
- CLIVE, Hon. HENRY (*Montgomery Town*.) Late member for Ludlow ; brother to Earl Powis ; under secretary of state in the home department.—(Perrot's Hotel, Brook-street, London.)
- * CLIVE, Hon. ROBERT HENRY (*Ludlow*.) Second son of Earl Powis, and brother to the other member ; a lieut.-colonel in the army.—(No. 24, James-street, Westminster.)
- COCKBURN, Sir GEORGE, G. C. B. (*Portsmouth*.) Rear admiral of the red ; a lord of the admiralty ; and related maternally to the family of Lyttelton.—(No. 28, Cavendish-square.)
- COCKS, Hon. JOHN SOMERS (*Hereford*.) Eldest son of Lord Somers ; son-in-law of the Earl of Hardwicke ; late M. P. for Reigate.—(Reigate Priory ; and Easton Castle, Herefordshire.)
- COCKS, Hon. JAMES SOMERS (*Reigate*.) Younger son of Lord Somers, and brother to the member for Hereford city.—(No. 17, Chesterfield-street.)
- * COFFIN, Admiral Sir ISAAC (*Ivelchester*.) An admiral of the blue.—(Repham, Lincolnshire.)
- COKE, THOS. WM. (*Norfolk*.) An eminent agriculturist, and great landed proprietor ; claimant of the earldom of Leicester ; descended from the famous judge of that name ; has sustained several contests for this county, but has been returned without opposition since 1807 ; in 1806, his election was declared void by a committee of the House.—(Holkham Hall, Norfolk.)
- * COKE, THOS. WM. Jun. (*Derby*.) Son of the late member, who represented this town in ten parliaments ; nephew of the member for Norfolk.

- * **COLBORNE, NICHOLAS WILLIAM RIDLEY** (*Thetford.*) Formerly member for Bletchingley, and Malmesbury.—(West Harding, Sussex; and No. 19, Hill-street, London.)
- * **COLCLOUGH, CÆSAR** (*Wexford.*) First elected for the county in 1806, when a prisoner of war in France. His ancestors have represented this county 111 years; and have held no place, or office, since the reign of Henry VIII. when a Colclough was captain of his Majesty's band of pensioners.—(Tintern Abbey; and Merrion Square, Dublin.)
- COLE, Lieut.-gen. Sir GALBRAITH LOWRY, G. C. B.** (*Fermanagh.*) Lieut.-gen. in the army; next brother of the Earl of Enniskillen; son-in-law of the Earl of Malmesbury; colonel of the 34th foot, and governor of Gravesend and Tilbury.—(Marlebank, Fermanagh; and Privy-gardens, London.)
- COLQUHOUN, Right Hon. A.** (*Dumbartonshire.*) Lord Register of Scotland.—(Killermont, Dumbartonshire.)
- COULTHURST, Sir NICHOLAS CONWAY, Bart.** (*Cork City.*) Represents this city for the second time; a trustee of the linen manufacture.—(Ardrum, Cork; and No. 4, Bolton-street, London.)
- COMPTON, Right Hon. SPENCER JOSHUA ALWYN, Earl** (*Northampton Borough.*) Son of the Marquis of Northampton.—(No. 10, York-place, London.)
- * **CONCANNON, LUCIUS** (*Appleby.*)
- * **CONGREVE, Sir Wm. Bart.** (*Plymouth.*) Equerry in ordinary to the King; and comptroller of the royal laboratory at Woolwich.—(Walton, Staffordshire; and No. 13, Cecil Street, Strand.)
- * **CONYNGHAM, Lord FRANCIS NATHANIEL** (*Westbury.*) Second son of the Marquis of Conyngham; and brother to the member for Donegal.
- * **COOPER, ROBERT BRANSBY** (*Gloucester.*) An independent gentleman, residing near the city, who once before contested its representation.
- COOPER, EDW. SYNGE** (*Sligo.*) Second son of the late right hon. Joshua Cooper, of the Irish privy council; descended from an officer of Cromwell's army, who came from the county of York.—(Markrea Castle, Collooney, county of Sligo; Bowden Park, Mullingar, county of Westmeath; No. 18, Merrion Street, Dublin; and No. 58, Upper Seymour Street, London.)
- * **COPLEY, JOHN SINGLETON** (*Ashburton.*) A serjeant at law.—(No. 8, Fig-tree Court, Temple.)
- * **COTES, JOHN** (*Shropshire.*) A country gentleman of large property in this county; now returned to parliament for the fifth time; son-in-law of the Earl of Stamford.—(Woodcote, Salop; and Kirkman's Hotel, Brook-street, London.)
- COTTERELL, Sir JOHN GEERS, Bart.** (*Herefordshire.*) Contested the county in 1802, but lost his seat; was created a baronet in 1805; elected the representative of the county in 1806, and has remained so ever since.—(Garnons, Hereford; and No. 22, Hertford-street, London.)

- COURTENAY, THOS. PEREGRINE** (*Totnes.*) Son of the late Henry Reginald Courtenay, bishop of Exeter, who married Lady Elizabeth Howard, sister to the late Earl of Effingham; younger brother of the member for Exeter; secretary to the India board; returned to parliament for the third time.—(Clayhill, Beckenham, Kent; and No. 17, New Norfolk-street, London.)
- COURTENAY, WM.** (*Exeter.*) A barrister at law, and master in chancery; elder brother of the member for Totnes; brother-in-law to the Marquis Cornwallis; and cousin and next male heir to Viscount Courtenay.—(Powderham Castle, Devon; and Bedford-place, London.)
- * **COUSSEMAKER, GEORGE** (*Kinsale.*) A cousin of Lord de Clifford.—(Poulton, Kent.)
- CRANBORNE, Right Hon. JAMES BROWNLOW WILLIAM CECIL, Viscount** (*Hertford.*) Only son of the Marquis of Salisbury; a commissioner for the affairs of India.—(Hatfield House, Herts.)
- * **CRAWFORD, ARTHUR JOHNSTONE** (*Old Sarum.*) A new member for Old Sarum.
- * **CRAWLEY, SAMUEL** (*Honiton.*) No authentic account.
- * **CRESPIGNY, Sir WM. CHAMPION DE** (*Southampton.*) A private gentleman, residing in the neighbourhood; also, at Camberwell, Surrey.
- CRICKETT, ROBT. ALEX.** (*Ipswich.*) A banker, of Colchester.—(No. 16, Clifford-street, London.)
- * **CRIPPS, JOSEPH** (*Cirencester.*) A banker at Cirencester; colonel of volunteers; returned to parliament for the third time.—(Cirencester; and St. Alban's-street, Pall Mall, London.)
- * **CROMPTON, SAM.** (*Retford, East.*) A country gentleman, of a Derbyshire family; his first entrance into parliament.—(Wood End, near Thirsk, Yorkshire.)
- CROSBIE, Col. JAMES** (*Kerry.*) Custos rotulorum, and a governor of the county of Kerry.—(Ballyheige, county of Kerry.)
- * **CUMMING, GEORGE** (*Inverness, Burghs of, &c.*)—Succeeds the new Irish secretary.
- CURWEN, JOHN CHRISTIAN** (*Carlisle.*) A great agriculturist, and political economist.—(Workington Hall, Cumberland.)
- CURZON, Hon. ROBT.** (*Clithero.*) Son of Viscount Kurzon, and son-in-law of Lord Zouche.—(No. 58, Welbeck-street, London.)
- CUST, Hon. WM.** (*Clithero.*) Brother of Earl Brownlow.—(Belton Park, Lincolnshire; and No. 3, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London.)
- * **CUST, Hon. EDW.** (*Grantham.*) Captain in the army; youngest brother of Earl Brownlow, and brother to the members for Clithero and Honiton.—(No. 30, Hill-street, London.)
- * **CUST, Hon. P. F.** (*Honiton.*) Fifth son of the late Earl Brownlow, brother to the present; a captain in the army; and brother to the members for Clithero and Grantham.—(No. 30, Hill-street.)

- DALT, JAMES** (*Galway*.) First elected for this county in 1802, and has ever since retained his seat; mayor of the town of Galway, and a trustee of the linen manufacture.—(Dunsandale, county of Galway; and Hereford-street, London.)
- DASHWOOD, Sir HENRY WATKIN Bart.** (*Woodstock*.) D. C. L. father-in-law of the Marquis of Ely; related to the Earl of Galloway; and a gentleman of the privy chamber.—(Kirlington Park, Oxfordshire; and No. 110, Gloucester-place, London.)
- DAVENPORT, DAVIES** (*Cheshire*.) First returned to parliament from this county in 1805, and has retained his seat without opposition ever since.—(Capesthorne-hall, Cheshire; and No. 26, Lower Brook-street, London.)
- * **DAVIES, Col. THOS. H. HASTINGS** (*Worcester*.) Of an ancient family in Montgomeryshire, which, in the reign of Henry VII, removed into Shropshire, where they were possessed of considerable landed property, which they lost during the rebellion in the reign of Charles I.; late a col. in the army, and served in the Peninsula, and at Waterloo, under the Duke of Wellington; resigned his commission previous to his appearance at the poll.—(No. 2, Bolton Row, London; and Sunningwell, Berks.)
- DAVIS, RD. HART** (*Bristol*.)—A banker, and merchant of Bristol, of which city he is a native. The scheme of the 3½ per cent. stock is attributed to this gentleman.—(No. 39, Piccadilly.)
- DAWKINS, JAMES** (*Hastings*.) F. R. S. and S. F. A. son of the late Henry Dawkins, Esq. of Standlynch in Wiltshire, and Over Norton in Oxfordshire, by Lady Juliana, daughter of the late Earl of Portsmouth; sat for Chippenham in six parliaments, and is now returned a second time for Hastings.—(Over Norton, Oxfordshire; Pembroke House, Richmond, Surrey; and No. 10, Portman-square, London.)
- DAWSON, GEORGE, ROB.** (*Londonderry*.) A gentleman of landed property in this county; son-in law of Sir Rob. Peel; and a trustee of the linen manufacture.—(Castle Dawson, Londonderry; and No. 16, Upper Grosvenor-street, London.)
- DEERHURST, Right Hon. GEORGE WILLIAM COVENTRY, Visct.** (*Worcester*.) Eldest son of the Earl of Coventry; and brother-in-law of Earl Beauchamp.—(No. 9, Grafton-street, London.)
- * **DENMAN, THOMAS** (*Wareham*.) A barrister at law.—(No. 5, Queen Square, Bloomsbury; and 5, Lincoln's Inn, Old Square.)
- * **DENNISON, WILLIAM JOSEPH** (*Surrey*.) A London merchant; brother-in-law of Marquis Conyngham.—(Denbies, near Dorking, Surrey.)
- * **DENNY, EDWARD** (*Tralee*.)
- * **DENT, JOHN** (*Poole*.) A London banker, in the firm of Child and Co.; formerly member for Lancaster.—(Cockerham, Lancashire; Clapham, Surrey; Barton Cottage, Christchurch, Hants; and No. 10, Hertford-street, London.)

DICKINSON, WM. (*Somersetshire*.) An independent country gentleman, whose father represented the County from 1796 to 1806; descended from an ancient family in Yorkshire; was a junior Lord of the Admiralty under Lord Melville; came into parliament first for Ilchester in 1796; contested the county of Somerset in 1807, and polled 1705 plumpers, having a majority of 1422 above the other candidates; married the eldest daughter of Samuel Smith, Esq. M.P. for Midhurst, who is the niece of Lord Carrington.—(Kingwerton, near Somerton; and No. 8, Upper Harley-street, London.)

DISBROWE, Col. Sir EDW. (*Windsor*.) Vice-chamberlain to the Queen.—(Walton, Derbyshire; and No. 40, Hertford-street, London.)

DON, Sir ALEX. BART. (*Roxburghshire*.) Grandson (maternally) of William Earl of Glencairn, which earldom has been dormant since 1796.—(Newton Don, Roxburghshire; and Pulteney Hotel, London.)

* **DOMVILLE, Sir COMPTON, BART.** (*Bossiney*.) His father created a baronet in 1814; of an ancient Irish family in Dublin county, of large estates.—(Santry House, Dublin.)

* **DOTTIN, ABEL ROUS** (*Gatton*.) Of a respectable Oxfordshire family, residing near Nettlebed; several members of which have been presidents of the Island of Barbadoes. His ancestors formerly represented the county of Surrey. Brother-in-law of the late Lord Arundel of Wardour, and of Mr. Morier, consul general in France. Mr. Dottin was formerly a captain in the 2d regiment of Life Guards, and served under Lords Amherst and Cathcart. His younger brother, Samuel Rous Dottin, formerly in the 3d regiment of Dragoon Guards, distinguished himself highly in several actions, but more particularly so in the battle of Cateau, in which he had three horses killed under him.—(No. 32, Argyle-street, London; and Gatton Tower, near Reigate, Surrey.)

DOUGLAS, Hon. F. S. N. (*Banbury*.) Son of Lord Glenbervie; grandson of Lord North; nephew of the Earls of Guildford and Sheffield, and the Bishop of Winchester.—(No. 27, Argyle-street, London; and at Banbury.)

* **DOUGLAS, JOHN** (*Orford*.) Son of the late Thomas Douglas of Grantham, who was high sheriff for the county of Lincoln in 1777; brother-in-law of Sir B. Bloomfield; of the Prince's council for the Duchy of Cornwall. One of his ancestors raised a troop of horse from among his own tenants, in the service of King Charles I.; and his estates were consequently confiscated.—(Grantham, Lincolnshire; and the Palace, Newmarket.)

DOUGLAS, WM. ROBERT KEITH (*Annan, Burghs of, &c.*) brother to the Marquis of Queensberry.—(No. 5, A. Albany, London.)

DOVETON, Gen. GABRIEL (*Lancaster*.) A general in the honourable the East India Company's service.—(Everdon, near

- Daventry, Northamptonshire; and No. 6, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square.)
- DOWDESWELL, JOHN EDMUND (*Tewkesbury*.) A commissioner of bankrupts.—(Poole Court, near Tewkesbury; No. 12, St. James's Place; and No. 2, Lincoln's Inn, New Square, London.)
- DRAKE, THOS. TYRWHITT (*Amersham*.) An independent country gentleman, possessing extensive property at this place.—(Shardeletes, near Amersham; St. Donat's Castle, Glamorganshire.)
- DRAKE, WM. TYRWHITT (*Amersham*.) A major in the army, and a captain in the royal regiment of Horse Guards; and son of Thomas J. Drake, Esq. member for the same place.
- DRUMMOND, GEO. HARDY (*Kincardineshire*.) A banker in London; of the ancient house of Drummond, Charing-cross.—(Drumtochy-Castle; and No. 16, New Norfolk-street, London.)
- DRUMMOND, JAMES (*Perthshire*.) Son-in-law of the Duke of Athol.—(Strathallan.)
- DUGDALE, STRATFORD DUGDALE (*Warwickshire*.) Son-in-law of Viscount Curzon; now returned for the County for the fifth time.—(Merevale Hall, Warwick; and No. 23, Lower Brook-street, London.)
- DUNCANNON, Right Hon. JOHN WILLIAM PONSONBY, Viscount (*Malton*.) Son of the Earl of Beborough, and son-in-law of the Earl of Westmorland.—(No. 18, Margaret-street, London.)
- DUNCOMBE, CH. (*Newport, Hants*.) Late member for Heytesbury.—(Duncombe Park, Yorkshire; and No. 24, Arlington-street, London.)
- DUNDAS, CHARLES (*Berkshire*.) Of a Scotch family; has represented the County in seven successive parliaments; a most active and intelligent promoter of canals; was proposed as speaker of the Commons when Mr. Abbott, (now Lord Colchester) was chosen, but declined the honour; one of the Prince's council, as great steward of Scotland.—(Barton Court, near Newbury.)
- * DUNDAS, THOMAS (*Richmond, Yorkshire*.) Son of the member for York.—(No. 17, Hertford-street, London.)
- DUNDAS, Hon. LAURENCE (*York*.) D.C.L. and F.S.A. Eldest son of Lord Dundas; brother of the member for the Orkneys, and brother-in-law of Viscount Milton.—(Marak Hall, near Guisborough, Yorkshire; and No. 17, Hertford-street, London.)
- DUNDAS, Right Hon. WILLIAM (*Edinburgh*.) Keeper of the Signet in Scotland; a cousin of Lord Melville.—(Cullen Lodge, Haddington; and No. 44, Lower Grosvenor-street, London.)
- * DUNDAS, Hon. Capt. GEORGE HENEAGE LAURENCE (*Orkneys and Zetlandshire*.) Captain in the royal navy, and third son of Lord Dundas.
- DUNLOP, Lieut.-gen. JAMES (*Kirkcudbright Stewartry*.) Son of John Dunlop, Esq. of Dunlop, Ayrshire; of a very ancient family; his mother was the daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Wallace, of Cragie, bart.; of which family the Scottish patriot

William Wallace was a branch.—(Southwick, Kirkcudbright; and Dunlop, Ayrshire.)

- * **EBBINGTON, Hon. HUGH FORTESCUE, Viscount (Devonshire.)** Eldest son of Earl Fortescue; col. of the North Devon militia; son-in-law of Lord Harrowby; formerly member for the town of Buckingham.—(No. 2, Upper Brook-street, London.)

EDMONSTONE, Sir CHARLES, Bart. (Stirlingshire.) Related by marriage to Ld. Hotham.—(Duntreath, Stirlingshire; Hampton, Middlesex; and No. 35, Harley-street, London.)

- * **EDWARDS, JOHN (Glamorganshire.)** Formerly a solicitor; but promised to resign all future practice, on being chosen a member for the county.—(Rheola, Glamorganshire; and No. 40, London-street.)

EGERTON, WILBRAHAM (Cheshire.) An independent country gentleman, of an ancient family in the county; and nephew of the member for Dover.—(Tatton-park, Cheshire; and No. 7, St. James's Square, London.)

ELIOT, Hon. WM. (Liskeard.) Brother of the Earl of St. Germans; col. of the Cornwall militia; and brother-in-law of the Marq. of Stafford; a lord of the treas.—(Port Eliot, Cornwall.)

ELLIOT, Right Hon. WM. (Peterborough.) D.C.L.; was chief secretary for Ireland, under the administration of the Duke of Bedford.—(No. 34, Old Burlington-street, London.)

- * **ELLICE, EDWARD (Coventry.)** Brother-in-law of Earl Grey; a London merchant.—(Wyke House, near Brentford, Middlesex.)

ELLIS, CHARLES ROSE (Seaford.) The proprietor of Claremont before it was purchased for the late Princess Charlotte of Wales and the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg; became by marriage the father of a peer, the present Lord Howard de Walden; is a gentleman of West-India connexions.—(Stratford-place, London.)

- * **ELLIS, Hon. GEORGE AGAR (Heytesbury.)** Son of Visct. Clifden in Ireland, (Baron Mendip in England;) grandson to the late Duke of Marlborough.—(22, Hanover-sq. London; Gowran Castle, and Ringwood, Kilkenny; and Roehampton, Surrey.)

ELLISON, CUTHBERT (Newcastle-upon-Tyne.) Returned a second time for this town; contested the county of Durham in 1807, against Sir R. Milbank, and Sir H. V. Tempest.—(Hebburn Hall, Durham.)

ELLISON, RICHARD (Wootton Bassett.) Formerly member for the city of Lincoln in several parliaments; lieut.-col. of N. L. Milit.—(Sudbrook Holme; and Easte's Hotel, Southampton-street, London.)

ESTCOURT, THOS. GRIMSTON (Devizes.) F.A.S. and M.A.; nephew to Viscount Sidmouth.—(New Park, Wilts; and Limmer's Hotel, Conduit-street.)

- * **EUSTON, Hon. HENRY FITZROY, Earl of (Bury St. Edmund's.)** Son of the Duke of Grafton.

- * **EVANS, WM. (Redford, East.)** A partner in a most respectable

bank in Derby, of which his grandfather was the founder.—
(Darley, near Derby.)

- * FAIRLIE, Sir W. C. Bart. (*Leominster.*) Of Robertland and Fairlie in Ayrshire; descended from the Earl of Glencairn; now first returned to parliament.—(Holles-street, London; Fairlie House, Ayrshire; and Sanda, Argyleshire.)

FANE, Major JOHN THOS. (*Lyme Regis.*) A major in the army; allied to the noble family of Westmorland.—(Baltonsberry, Somerset.)

FANE, JOHN (*Oxfordshire.*) D.C.L.; cousin of the Earl of Westmoreland; was first returned for this county in 1796, and has ever since been most unanimously re-elected.—(Wormsley, near Stoken Church, Oxon; and 8, Gr. George-str. Westminster.)

- * FANE, VERE (*Lyme Regis.*) A branch of the Westmorland family; and now first returned to parliament.—(No. 59, Wimpole-street, London.)

- * FARRAND, ROBERT (*Heydon.*)

FAZAKERLEY, JOHN NICHOLAS (*Great Grimsby.*) A Lincolnshire country gentleman; late member for the city of Lincoln.—(Prescot, Lancashire; and West Cowes, Isle of Wight; and No. 4, Albany.)

FELLOWES, Hon. NEWTON (*Andover.*) Brother of the Earl of Portsmouth; took an active part in promoting the election of Lord Ebrington.—(Eggesford, near Chumleigh, Devon; and No. 39, Somerset-street, London.)

FELLOWES, Wm. HENRY (*Huntingdonshire.*) Represented the borough of Andover in two parliaments, previous to 1780; he was then elected for the borough of Huntingdon; contested the county successfully in 1806, and has since then been returned without opposition; first cousin of the Earl of Portsmouth.—(Ramsey Abbey, Huntingdonshire; and No. 15, Lower Berkeley-street, London.)

FERGUSON, JAMES (*Aberdeenshire.*) An advocate at the Scotch bar; now returned to parliament for the ninth time.—(Pitfour-house, Aberdeen; and No. 36, St. James's-place, London.)

- FERGUSON, Lieut.-gen. Sir RONALD CRAWFORD, (*Kirkcaldy, Burghs of, &c.*) K.C.B. Lieut.-gen. in the army, on half pay.—(Muir-town, Fife; and No. 1, Clarges-street.)

FETHERSTON, Sir THOS. Bart. (*Longford.*) Has sat for this co. in all the imperial parliaments; patent of baronetcy passed in 1776.—(Suffolk-street, Charing Cross.)

- * FIFE, Earl of (*Banffshire.*) Lord lieutenant of the county.—(Duff-house, Banffshire.)

FINCH, Hon. Gen. EDW. (*Cambridge Borough.*) Uncle of the Earl of Aylsford; groom of his Majesty's bed-chamber; colonel of the 22d foot; and lieut.-gen. in the army.—(No. 12, Duke-street, London.)

- FINLAY, KIRKMAN** (*Malmesbury*.) Late member for Glasgow; lord provost of Glasgow.
- FITZGERALD, Lord WILLIAM CHARLES O'BRIEN** (*Kildare*.) Next brother of the Duke of Leinster.—(Carton, Dublin; and No. 15, Lower Berkeley-street, London.)
- FITZGERALD, Right Hon. MAURICE** (*Kerry*.) Knight of Kerry, a colonel of the county militia; and a trustee of the linen manufacture.—(Ballinruddery, Kerry; and Blake's Hotel, London.)
- FITZGERALD, Right Hon. WM. VESEY** (*Clare*.) Eldest son of the Right Hon. James Fitzgerald; a lord commissioner of the treasury, and of trade and plantations, in Great Britain; a trustee of the linen manufacture; a commissioner of national records; an official visitor of the royal college of Maynooth; a member of the board of education, and a governor of the county of Clare; late chancellor of the Irish exchequer.—(Ennis, and Inchichronan, Clareshire; and Great George-street, London.)
- * **FITZGIBBON, Hon. RICHARD HOBART** (*Limerick*.) Only brother of the Earl of Clare; usher and registrar of affidavits in the court of chancery in Ireland.—(Mount Shannon, Limerick.)
- FITZHARRIS, Right Hon. JAMES EDWARD HARRIS, Viscount** (*Wilton*.) Eldest son of the Earl of Malmesbury; governor of the Isle of Wight.—(Park-place, near Henley, Oxon; and No. 21, Hill-street, London.)
- FITZHUGH, WILLIAM** (*Tiverton*.) Formerly in the civil service of the Hon. E. I. Company; is married to a relation of Ld. Harrowby; and was first returned for Tiverton in 1804, which he has represented ever since.—(Milbrook, Hants; and No. 18, Orchard-street, London.)
- FITZROY, Lord CHARLES, Jun.** (*Thetford*.) Second son of the Duke of Grafton; a major in the army, and a captain in the grenadier guards.
- * **FLEMING, JOHN**, (*Gatton*.) M.D. and F.R.S. Lond. and Edinb.; formerly a physician on the Bengal establishment, and many years president of the medical board at Calcutta.—(No. 104, Gloucester-place, London.)
- * **FLUDYER, GEORGE** (*Appleby*.) Father-in-law of Earl Brownlow and of Viscount Cranley.—(Ayston, Rutlandshire.)
- FOLEY, Hon. ANDREW** (*Droitwich*)—Late uncle of Lord Foley; has died since his election.
- FOLKES, Sir MARTIN BROWNE, Bart.** (*Lynn Regis*.) F.R.S.—(Hellingdon-hall, Norfolk; and No. 12, Mansfield-street, London.)
- FOLKESTONE, Right Hon. WILLIAM PLEYDELL BOUVERIE, Viscount** (*Downton* and *Salisbury*.) Returned for two places; eldest son of the Earl of Radnor.—(Coleshill, Berks.)
- FORBES, CHARLES** (*Malmesbury*.) Late member for Beverley in Yorkshire; lord rector of Marischal college, Aberdeen.—(No. 3, Fitzroy-square, London.)

FORBES, Right Hon. GEORGE JOHN, Viscount (Longford.) Son of Earl Granard, in Ireland; nephew to the Marquis of Hastings; a colonel in the army, and aide-de-camp to the Prince Regent.—(Castle Forbes, Longfordshire.)

FORRESTER, CECIL WELD (Wenlock.) Brother-in-law to the Duke of Rutland, and of the members for the counties of Leicester and Cambridge.—(Willey-hall, near Broseley, and Ross-hall, near Shrewsbury; and No. 28, Sackville-street, London.)

FOSTER, J. LESLIE (Armagh and Lisburne.) Returned for the city of Armagh, and also for the borough of Lisburne; son of the late Bishop of Clogher; king's advocate-general, and counsel for the commissioners of revenue in Ireland; a commissioner of education, and a vice-president of the Dublin society; late member for Yarmouth, Isle of Wight.—(Merrion-square, Dublin; and Rathescar, co. of Louth, Ireland.)

FOSTER, Rt. Hon. JOHN (Louth.) His father was a chief baron of Ireland. Mr. Foster was twice chancellor of the exchequer, and at one period a lord of the treasury in England; a governor of the county of Louth, an official visitor of the royal college of St. Patrick, one of the corporators for the port of Dublin, and a trustee of the linen manufacture.—(Cotton House, Louth.)

FRANCK, Rear-Admiral FRANK (Nottinghamshire.) A rear-admiral of the red.—(Kirklington Hall, Notts.)

FRANCO, RALPH (Westbury.) Nephew and heir to Sir Manasseh Lopez, M. P. for Barnstaple; and a magistrate for the counties of Devon and Wilts; his second return to parliament.—(Roborough Lodge, near Plymouth.)

FRANKLAND, ROBERT (Thirsk.) Only son of Sir T. Frankland, Bart.—(Thirkleby, Yorkshire; and No. 28, Curzon-st. May Fair.)

FREEMANTLE, WM. H. (Buckingham.) Brother of Admiral Sir T. Freemantle; G.C.B.; was secretary to the treasury during the Grenville administration; has sat in four parliaments.—(Englefield Green, Surrey; and Stanhope-street, May Fair.)

FRENCH, ARTHUR (Roscommon.) His father was an eminent wine-merchant in Dublin. He is possessed of considerable estates in this county, which he has represented ever since the Union.—(French Park, Roscommonshire.)

FYNES, HENRY (Aldbrough.) First returned for this borough in 1806; son of the rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster.—(Welwyn Herts.; and Christchurch college, Oxford.)

GASCOYNE, Lieut.-Gen. ISAAC (Liverpool.) Son of Bamber Gascoyne, Esq. who sat in the House for nine parliaments; of a very ancient Yorkshire family; descended from Sir W. Gascoyne, lord chief justice of England, who committed Henry the Fifth to prison, when Prince of Wales; and by his mother's side from the ancient family of the Irelands, formerly of great distinction and property in Lancashire; returned to parliament for the sixth

time.—(No. 71, South Audley-street, London; and Roby Hall, Lancashire.)

GASKELL, BEN. (Malden.) Eldest son of the late Daniel Gaskell, Esq. of Clifton Hall, near Manchester; first elected for Malden in 1806, which he has represented ever since.—(Thorne's House, Wakefield, Yorkshire; and 50, Upper Brook-st. London.)

GILBERT, DAVIES (Bodmin.) Son of Edward Giddy, Esq. of Tredrea, Cornwall; married to the heiress of — Gilbert, of East-Bourne, in Sussex, and took the name; first entered parliament, as member for Helston, in 1802.—(Tredrea, Cornwall, and East-Bourne, Sussex.)

GIFFORD, Sir ROBT. Knt. (Eye.) King's serjeant, and solicitor-general to the King; and recorder of Bristol.—(No. 43, Gower-street; and No. 6, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn.)

GIPPS, GEORGE (Ripon.) A Kentish gentleman; first came into parliament in 1807.—(Howlett's, near Canterbury; and 32, St. James's Place, London.)

* **GLADSTONE, JOHN (Lancaster.)** A great East and West India merchant of Liverpool; his first return to parliament.—(Seaforth House, near Liverpool.)

GLEBRAWLEY, Right Hon. WM. RICHARD ANNESLEY, Viscount (Downpatrick.) Eldest son of the Earl of Annesley, in Ireland.

GOOCH, THOS. SHERLOCK (Suffolk.) Eldest son of Sir T. Gooch, Bart. and brother-in-law of Lord Rous; descended from an ancient Suffolk family.

GORDON, ROBERT (Cricklade.) Son of the late Wm. Gordon, an eminent merchant of Bristol; member for Wareham in the last parliament; married the only daughter of Charles Westley Cox, Esq. by whom he acquired very considerable landed property.—(Kemble, Wilts.; and Bruton-street, London.)

* **GORDON, JOHN (Athlone.)** Son of the Dean of Lincoln.

GOULBURN, HENRY (West Looe.) Under secretary of state for the colonial department; nephew of Viscount Chetwynd.

GOWER, Right Hon. GEORGE GRANVILLE LEVISON GOWER, Earl (Staffordshire.) Son of the Marquis of Stafford.—(Dunrobin Castle, Sutherlandshire; and 21, Upper Grosvenor-street, London.)

GRAHAM, Sir JAMES, Bart. (Carlisle.) Formerly an eminent solicitor, now retired from practice; recorder of Appleby.—(Edmond Castle, near Carlisle; and Kirkstall, Yorkshire; and No. 1, Portland Place, London.)

* **GRAHAM, JAMES ROBERT GEORGE (Hull.)** Son of Sir James Graham.

* **GRAHAM, SANDFORD (Ludgershall.)**

* **GRAHAM, THOMAS (Kinross.)** (No. 22, Berkeley-sq. London.)

GRANT, ALEX. CRAY (Lostwithiel.) Son of Sir Alex. Grant. Bart.

of Nova Scotia; member for Tregony in the last parliament.—
(No. 109, Pall Mall, London.)

- * GRANT, ROB. CULLEN (*Elgin, Burghs of, &c.*) Brother of the chief secretary for Ireland; a commissioner of bankrupts.

GRANT, FRANCIS WILLIAM (*Elginshire.*) Brother to the Earl of Seafield; colonel of the Inverness militia; a lieut. col. in the army; and lord-lieutenant of Invernesshire.—(Cullen House, Invernesshire.)

GRANT, Right Hon. CHARLES, Jun. (*Invernesshire.*) A privy councillor, &c.; chief secretary for Ireland; son of C. Grant, Esq. late chairman of the Court of Directors, E.I.C.—(Battersea Rise, Surrey; and No. 29, Parliament-street, London.)

GRANT, GEORGE M'PHERSON (*Sutherlandshire.*) Now returned for the second time to parliament.—(Ballindalloch, Elgin, and Invershie, Inverness-shire; and No. 17, Spring Gardens, London.)

GRATTAN, Right Hon. HENRY (*Dublin.*) A privy counsellor in Ireland.—(Tinnehinch, Wicklow.)

GRENFELL, PASCOE (*Marlow.*) First returned for Marlow in 1802, and has been one of its members unopposed ever since. Brother-in-law of Viscount Doneraile, and of Lord Riversdale.—(Taplow House, near Maidenhead; and Charles-street, St. James's-street, London.)

GREVILLE, Hon. Sir CHARLES JOHN (*Warwick.*) K.C.B.; next brother of the Earl of Warwick; a colonel in the army, and lieut.-col. of the 88th regiment of foot.—(No. 15, Chesterfield-street, London.)

- * GRIFFITH, JOHN WYNNE (*Denbigh.*) A country gentleman.

GROSVENOR, Gen. THOMAS (*Chester.*) Cousin of Earl Grosvenor; lieut.-general in the army, and colonel 65th regiment of foot.—(Stockington Hall, Leicestershire; and Grosvenor-square, London.)

- * GROSVENOR, RICHARD EARL DRAX (*New Romney.*) A Dorsetshire gentleman of great landed property; a branch of the noble family of Grosvenor.—(Charborough Park, Dorset; Maddington, Wilts; Bourne Cliff, Hants; and No. 15, Grosvenor-square, London.)

GUISE, Sir BERKELEY WM. Bart. (*Gloucestershire.*) An independent country gentleman.—(Higham Court, near Gloucester; and No. 15, Bridge-street, Westminster.)

GURNEY, HUDSON (*Newton.*) Son of the late Richard Gurney, Esq. of Keswick, Norfolk; descended from a very ancient family in that county; returned for Shaftesbury, but displaced on a petition in Feb. 1813; brother of the member for Norwich.—(No. 24, Gloucester Place, London; and Keswick, near Norwich.)

- * GURNEY, RICHARD HANBURY (*Norwich.*) Brother to the member

for Newton; now first returned to parliament.—(Kerwick and North Repps, Norfolk.)

HAMILTON, Lord ARCHIBALD (*Lanarkshire.*) Second son of the Duke of Hamilton, and brother of the Marquis of Douglas.—(No. 1, Chapel-street, West, May Fair, London.)

HAMILTON, HANS (*Dublin County.*) A governor of the county of Dublin.—(Holm Park, and Sheephill Park, Dublin; and Miller's Hotel, Jermyn-street, London.)

HARR, Hon. RICHARD (*Cork County.*) Eldest son of Viscount Ennismore and Listowel; brother-in-law of Earl Bantry, and Lord Clonbrook.—(Convamore, Cork; and Knightsbridge, Middlesex.)

HART, Lieut.-General GEORGE VAUGHAN (*Donegal.*) Son of a clergyman; re-elected for the county in a most honourable and independent manner; head of an ancient branch of the Devonshire family, and maternally descended from the family of Tyrone.—(Kilderry, and Muff, in the county of Donegal; and No. 2, Derby-street, London.)

* **HARVEY, DANIEL WHITTLE** (*Colchester.*) A solicitor in that town.—(St. Helen's Place, London.)

HARVEY, CHARLES (*Catherlow, or Carlow.*) Late member for Norwich; a barrister and recorder of Norwich.—(No. 20, Great George-street.)

* **HAWKINS, Sir CHRISTOPHER, Bart.** (*Penryn.*) F.S.A.; son of the late celebrated physician.—(Trewithen, near Truro, Cornwall; and No. 30, Argyle-street, London.)

HEATHCOTE, THOMAS FREEMAN (*Hampshire.*) Eldest son of Sir William Heathcote, Bart.—(Embley, near Romsey, Hants; and No. 8, St. James's-square, London.)

HEATHCOTE, Sir GILBERT, Bart. (*Rutlandshire.*) An independent country baronet, of an ancient family.—(Normanton Park, near Stamford; and Langham Place, Portland Place, London.)

* **HEYGATE, WILLIAM** (*Sudbury.*) An alderman of London; a banker in London and Leicester; was sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1811 and 1812; treasurer of the London orphan asylum, the institution for the cure of asthma, and of the royal institution for the education of the poor.—(Chatham Place, Blackfriars, London; and Holwood House, Kent.)

HILL, Lord ARTHUR (*Downshire.*) Next brother to the Marquis of Downshire; a major in the army, and a captain in the Scots Greys.—(Blake's Hotel, London.)

HILL, Right Hon. Sir GEORGE FITZGERALD, Bart. (*Londonderry.*) Vice-treasurer of Ireland, a trustee of the linen manufacture, recorder of Londonderry, and lieut.-colonel of the Londonderry militia.—(Brook Hall, near Londonderry; and No. 39, Bedford-row, London.)

HODSON, JOHN (*Wigan.*)—A resident of the place, and now returned for the fourth time.

- HOLDSWORTH, ARTHUR HOWE** (*Dartmouth.*) Governor of Dartmouth Castle.—(Stokenham, near Kingsbridge, Devon; and No. 5, Warwick-street, London.)
- HOLFORD, GEORGE** (*Hastings.*) Member in the last parliament for Dungannon.—(No. 15, Bolton-street, London.)
- HOLMES, WILLIAM** (*Totnes.*) Member in the last parliament for Tregony.—(No. 10, Grafton-street, Piccadilly.)
- HOLMES, SIR LEONARD THOMAS WORSLEY, Bart.** (*Newport, Isle of Wight.*) A great landed proprietor in this neighbourhood.—(Pitford House, I. W.; and Cook's Hotel, Dover-st. London.)
- * **HOMFRAY, SAMUEL** (*Stafford.*) An eminent iron-master; brother-in-law to Sir C. Morgan, member for Monmouthshire, and uncle-in-law to the member for Brecon.—(Penny Darren Place, Glamorganshire; and Sunning-hill Park, Berks.)
- * **HONEYWOOD, WILLIAM PHILIP** (*Kent.*) An independent country gentleman, of great fortune, and ancient family.—(Sibton, Kent; and No. 7, Charles-street, Berkeley-square.)
- HOPE, Admiral Sir WM. JOHNSTONE, Bart.** (*Dumfriesshire.*) A rear-admiral of the red; has sat for this county in six parliaments.—(Raehill, and Marsdale Park, Dumfriesshire; and No. 84, George-street, Edinburgh; and Miller's Hotel, London.)
- HOPE, Hon. Sir ALEXANDER** (*Linlithgowshire.*) G. C. B.; half brother to the Earl of Hopetoun; a lieutenant-general in the army; colonel of the 47th foot; and governor of the royal military college at Sandhurst.—(Farnham, Surrey.)
- HORNBY, EDMUND** (*Preston.*) Nephew of the Earl of Derby.
- HORROCKS, SAMUEL** (*Preston.*) An eminent linen manufacturer; elected in 1804 on the death of his brother, and returned again for Preston at the general elections of 1806, 1807, 1812, and now for the fifth time.—(No. 9, Bread-street, London; and Lark-hill, near Preston, Lancashire.)
- HOUBLON, JOHN ARCHER** (*Essex.*) An independent country gentleman, of large property in the county.—(Hallingbury Place, Essex; and No. 8, Chandos-street, London.)
- * **HOULDSWORTH, THOS.** (*Pontefract.*) Of an ancient Nottinghamshire family; purchased of the heirs of the late Lord Howe the estate and manorial rights of Epperstone; engaged in the trade of Manchester.
- * **HOUSTOUN, ALEX.** (*Glasgow, Burghs of, &c.*)
- HOWARD, Hon. WM.** (*Morpeth.*) Second son of the Earl of Carlisle, and brother to the member for the county of Cumberland.
- HOWARD, Hon. FULK GREVILLE** (*Castle-Rising.*) Brother of Viscount Templetown, and brother-in-law of the Earl of Bristol; a colonel in the army.—(Leven's Park, near Milthrop, Westmorland; and Grosvenor Place, London.)
- HOWARD, Lord HENRY THOMAS HOWARD MOLYNEUX** (*Arundel.*) Next brother to the Duke of Norfolk, deputy earl marshal

of England; high steward of the city of Gloucester, late member for that city, and colonel of the North Gloucester militia.—(Thornbury Castle, Gloucestershire; Tiversall and Wellow, Nottinghamshire; Park-house, Arundel, Sussex; and No. 48, Lower Grosvenor-street, London.)

HOWORTH, HUMPH. (*Evesham*.) Son of the Rev. H. Howorth, of Maeslough, Radnorshire; (descended from Sir Humphrey Howorth); chairman of the committee of bye-laws at the India House; now returned for the fourth time to parliament.—(Berkeley street, London; and Barnstead, Surrey.)

* HUDSON, HARRINGTON (*Helston*.)—(No. 22, Wimpole-street, London.)

HUGHES, WILLIAM LEWIS (*Wallingford*.) Lieut.-col. of the Anglesea militia.—(No. 12, Gloucester-place, London.)

HULSE, Sir CHARLES, Bart. (*West Looe*.)—A Hampshire Baronet.—(Breamere, Hants.; and No. 4, Audley-square, London.)

* HUME, JOSEPH (*Montrose, Burghs of, &c.*) Member for Weymouth in 1812; left Scotland early for India; whence he returned in 1808, having filled several important situations during the Mahratta war, under the Marquis Wellesley; took an active part in promoting the free trade to India.

HUNTINGFIELD, Right Hon. JOSHUA VANNECK, Lord (*Dunwich*.) An Irish peer, created 1796.—(Havening Hall, Suffolk; and No. 36, Grosvenor-square, London.)

HURST, ROBERT (*Horsham*.) A barrister, and country gentleman.—(Horsham Park, Sussex; and Swan, Bridge street, London.)

HUSKISSON, Right Hon. WM. (*Chichester*.) Chief commissioner of woods, forests, and land revenue; colonial agent for Ceylon; a member of the board of trade and plantations.—(Whitehall Place, London; and Earham, Sussex.)

* HUTCHINSON, Hon. C. HELY (*Cork City*.) Brother of General Lord Hutchinson, and of the Earl of Donoughmore. His father was attorney-general during the lieutenancy of Lord John Townshend.—(No. 4, Bulstrode-street, London.)

* INNES, JOHN (*Grampound*.)—(No. 22, Manchester-sq. London.)

INNES, HUGH (*Dornock, Burghs of, &c.*) Son of a clergyman; a private country gentleman.—(No. 21, St. James's-street, London; and Balmacara House, Lochalsh, Ross-shire.)

IRVING, JOHN (*Bramber*.) A London merchant; descended from the Irvings of Annandale; now returned for the fourth time.—(No. 32, Lower Grosvenor-street, London; and Ashford, Middlesex.)

JACKSON, Sir JOHN, Bart. (*Dover*.) Son of John Jackson, Esq. of Jamaica; of Cumberland descent; was secretary to Adm. Keith; is now an eminent merchant, and an East-India director; first elected for Dover in 1806, which he has represented ever since.—(New Broad-street, London; Woodcot-grove, Surrey; and Arley Bury, Bedfordshire.)

- JENKINSON, HON. CHARLES CECIL COPE** (*East Grinstead.*) Half brother of the Earl of Liverpool; late member for Bridgnorth.—(Buxted Place, Sussex; and Portman Square, London.)
- JOCelyn, Right Hon. ROBERT, Viscount** (*Louth.*)—Son of the Earl of Roden; son-in-law of Lord Le Despencer; vice-chamberlain to His Majesty; and one of the auditors general of the Exchequer in Ireland.—(Hyde Hall, Herts.; Tollymore Park, Downshire; and No. 108, Pall Mall.)
- JOLLIFFE, Col. HYLTON** (*Petersfield.*) Lord of the manor of Petersfield; served the campaign in Egypt in 1801; now returned to Parliament for the sixth time.—(Merstham, Surrey; and No. 40, Jermyn-street, London.)
- * **JONES, Sir THOMAS JOHN TYRWHITT, Bart.** (*Bridgnorth, Shropshire.*) Son of the late Sir Thomas Jones, M.P. for Shrewsbury; descended from the families of Jones in Shropshire, and Tyrwhitt in Lincolnshire; a country gentleman.—(No. 27, Park-street, Grosvenor square, London; Stanley Hall, near Bridgnorth, Shropshire; and Careghova in Denbighshire.)
- * **KENNEDY, THOMAS FRANCIS, Jun.** (*Rothsay, Burghs of, &c.*)—(Dunure, Ayrshire.)
- KERRISON, Sir EDWARD, K. C. B.** (*Northampton.*) Colonel in the army, and lieutenant-colonel 7th Hussars; served the campaigns of 1799 and 1800 in Holland, of 1808 and 1809 in Spain, of 1813 and 1814 in Spain and France, 1815 in the Netherlands, and at the battle of Waterloo; sat for Shaftesbury in the late parliament.—(No. 11, Hereford Street, London; and Wick House, near Brighton.)
- KING, Sir J. DASHWOOD, Bart.** (*Wycombe.*) Succeeded his father as representative of Wycombe in 1793, and has been re-elected on every subsequent occasion.—(West Wycombe, Bucks; and No. 33, Upper Harley-street, London.)
- * **KINGSBOROUGH, Hon. EDW. KING, Viscount** (*Cork.*) Eldest son of the Earl of Kingston, in Ireland.—(Mitchelstown Castle, Cork.)
- * **KINNERLEY, W. SHEPHERD** (*Newcastle-under-Lyne.*) A Staffordshire country gentleman; residing in the borough he represents.
- KNATCHBULL, Sir EDW. Bart.** (*Kent.*) An ancient Kentish baronet; was first returned for the County in 1790, and, with the exception of the general election in 1802, has been the knight of the shire ever since.—(Mersham Hatch, Kent; and No. 50, Wimpole-street, London.)
- KNOX, THOMAS** (*Dungannon.*) Son of the Hon. Thomas Knox; a branch of the Northland family; and son-in-law to the archbishop of Armagh; member in the last parliament for the county of Tyrone.—(Upper Grosvenor-street, London; and Dungannon, Ireland.)
- LAMB, Hon. WM.** (*Peterborough.*) Eldest son of Visct. Melbourne, and son-in-law of the Earl of Besborough.—(Whitehall, London.)

- LAMBTON, JOHN GEORGE** (*Durham County*.) An independent country gentleman; succeeded his uncle in the representation of this county.—(Lambton, Durham; and No. 19, Piccadilly.)
- LANGTON, W. GORE** (*Somerset*.) In 1807 lost his election, when opposed to Mr. Lethbridge on his own interest; but by a coalition with Mr. Dickinson, has on this occasion beaten his opponent (now Sir T. B. Lethbridge, Bart.)—(Newton-park, Somersetshire; and Grosvenor-square, London.)
- LASCELLES, Right Hon. HENRY, Viscount** (*Northallerton*.) Late member for Yorkshire; eldest son of the Earl of Harewood; contested the County in 1807, against Mr. Wilberforce and Lord Milton, when the poll was as follows: Wilberforce, 11,808; Lord Milton, 11,177; Lord Lascelles, 10,990.—Harewood House, Yorkshire; and No. 14, Hanover-sq. London.)
- LATOUCHE, ROBERT** (*Kildare*.) An eminent banker, and brother-in-law to the Earl of Clancarty.—(Harristown, Kildare.)
- LATOUCHE, JOHN** (*Leitrim*.) An eminent banker in Dublin.—(Merrion-square, Dublin.)
- * **LAWSON, MARMADUKE** (*Boroughbridge*.) Son of the late Rev. M. Lawson, prebendary of Ripon; of an ancient Yorkshire family, the Lawsons, of Moreby; was the successful candidate for the first Pitt scholarship at Cambridge; fellow of Magdalen College Cambridge.—(Boroughbridge Hall, Yorkshire; and Magdalen College, Cambridge. In London at the York Hotel, Charles-street, Covent Garden.)
- * **LEAKE, WM.** (*St. Michael, Cornwall*.) A colleague with Sir G. Staunton, for this Borough.—(No. 27, Sackville-street, London.)
- * **LEFEVRE, CHARLES SHAW** (*Reading*.) A country gentleman and magistrate, residing in Hampshire; was bred to the bar; married Miss Lefevre, an heiress, and took her name; first returned for Reading in 1802.—(New-street, Spring Gardens, London; and Heckfield Park, Hants.)
- LEGH, THOMAS** (*Newton*.) Son of the late Col. Legh, of Lyme Park, who raised the Lancashire regiment of fencible cavalry in 1793, and who died suddenly when on duty with his regiment at Leith, in 1797; Mr. Legh is the gentleman who has published his Travels in Egypt; he is colonel commandant of the Wigan local militia.—(Lyme Park, Cheshire; and No. 6, Albury Court, Piccadilly, London.)
- LEIGH, JAMES HENRY** (*Winchester*.) A country gentleman of large landed property; brother-in-law of Lord Say and Sele; high-steward of Winchester; late member for Great Bedwin; succeeded to the representation of Winchester upon the sudden death of Mr. Meyler.—(Addelstrove, Gloucestershire; Stoneleigh, Warwickshire; and No. 30, Harley-street, London.)
- LEIGH, Sir ROBT. HOLT, Bart.** (*Wigan*.) Created a baronet in 1814; first returned for Wigan 1802; has been re-elected ever since.—(Witley, Lancashire; and No. 14, Duke-street, Westminster.)

- LEMON, Sir Wm. Bart. (Cornwall.)** D.G.L.; created a baronet in 1774; returned for Penryn in 1769; in 1774, was elected for Cornwall, which county he has represented ever since.—(Carclew, near Penryn; and Whitehall-yard.)
- LESLIE, CHARLES POWELL (Monaghan.)** Col. of the Monaghan militia; governor of the county of Monaghan; maternally related to the Marquis of Wellesley and the Duke of Wellington; trustee of the linen board in Ireland; and has represented the county in six successive parliaments.—(Glarslough, Monaghan; and Long's Hotel, London.)
- LESTER, BENJ. LESTER (Poole.)** Mayor of this borough, and son-in-law of Mr. Garland, who formerly represented it.—(No. 63, Jermyn-street, London.)
- LEWIS, THOMAS FRANKLAND (Beaumaris.)** A country gentleman; who took a very active part in the late parliament in all subjects connected with political economy.—(No. 26, North Audley-street, London; and Harpton-court, Radnorshire.)
- LITTLETON, EDW. JOHN (Staffordshire.)** Son of Morton Wat-house, Esq., but directed by the will of his grandfather to take the name of Littleton only, his said grandfather having married the only sister of Sir Edw. Littleton, bart. with whom the title dropt. A member of this family has frequently represented this County. The present member married a daughter of the Marq. Wellesley.—(Teddlesley-park, and Hatherton, Staffordshire.)
- LOYD, JAS. MARTIN (Shoreham.)** A London banker.—(Lancing, Sussex.)
- LOYD, Sir EDW. PRICE, Bart. (Flint, Town.)** A Welsh bart. created 1778; possessing great property and influence in this county.—(Pengwern, near St. Asaph; and London Hotel, Albemarle-street.)
- LOCKHART, WM. ELLIOT (Selkirkshire.)** An advocate at the Scotch bar, and colonel of the Selkirk militia; returned for the second time to parliament.—(Borthwickbrae, Tweed-dale; and King's Arms, Bridge-Street, London.)
- LONG, Right Hon. CHARLES (Haslemere.)** F.R.S. and S.A.; son-in-law of the member for Hastings; paymaster-general of the forces; an official lord of trade and plantations; a trustee of the British and Hunterian Museums; a commissioner for the erection of national monuments, and a director of Greenwich hospital; formerly a lord of the treasury, and chief secretary for Ireland; first came into parliament for Rye in 1790; now represents Haslemere for the fifth time.—(Bromley Hill, Kent; and Pay-office, Whitehall.)
- * **LONGMAN, GEORGE (Maidstone.)** A wholesale stationer, brother of the eminent bookseller, and nephew of Thomas Harris, Esq. principal proprietor of Covent Garden theatre; now returned for Maidstone a second time; had a spirited contest for the borough with Sir William Geary, in 1807; and was returned.—(No. 22, Bloomsbury-square, London.)

- LOPES, MANASSEH-MASSER, Bart. (*Barnstaple*.)** Recorder of Westbury; a gentleman of foreign extraction; created a baronet in 1805 —(Maristow-house, Devon; Westbury, Wilts; and No. 3, Arlington-street, London.)
- LOVAINE, Right Hon. GEORGE PERCY, Lord (*Beeralston*.)** Eldest son of the Earl of Beverly; nephew to the Duke of Northumberland and Lord Gwydir; became a lord of the treasury on the retirement of Lord Sidmouth (then Mr. Addington) from office; and afterwards became a commissioner for India; came into parliament very early, and moved the address to the King in 1801, when 23 years of age.—(Burwood-house, Cobham, Surrey; and No. 8, Portman-square, London.)
- LOWNDES, WILLIAM SELBY (*Buckinghamshire*.)** An independent country gentleman.—(Whadsen Hall, Bucks; and Mount Coffee-house, London.)
- LOWTHER, Hon. JOHN (*Cumberland*.)** Brother of Earl Lonsdale; and brother-in-law of the Earl of Westmoreland.—(Swillington, Yorkshire; and No. 32, Grosvenor-square, London.)
- LOWTHER, Hon. HENRY CECIL (*Westmorland*.)** Second son of the Earl of Lonsdale; and brother-in-law to the Earl of Harrington; lieut.-col. of the 12th regiment of foot.—(Charles-street, Berkeley-square, London.)
- LOWTHER, Right Hon. WILLIAM, Visct. (*Westmorland*.)** F.S.A.; son of Earl Lonsdale; a commissioner for the affairs of India; and a lord of the treasury.—(No. 25, Pall Mall, London.)
- LOWTHER, JOHN HENRY (*Cockermouth*.)** A branch of the Lonsdale family.—(No. 32, Grosvenor-square, London.)
- LUBBOCK, Sir JOHN WILLIAM, Bart. (*Leominster*.)** An eminent London banker.
- * **LUCY, GEORGE (*Fowey*.)** A merchant at Falmouth.—(No. 19, Duke-street, Westminster.)
- LUSHINGTON, STEPHEN RUMBOLD (*Canterbury*.)** Next brother to Sir H. Lushington, bart.; son-in-law of Lord Harris; joint sec. of the treasury; first came into Parliament for Rye, in 1807.—(Norton Court and Linstead Lodge, Kent; and Treasury, Lond.)
- LUTTRELL, HENRY FOWNES (*Minehead*.)** An independent country gentleman.—(Dunster Castle, Somerset; and No. 4, Pump-court, Temple.)
- LUTTRELL, JOHN FOWNES (*Minehead*.)** Next brother of H. F. Luttrell, Esq. an officer in the Guards.—(Dunster Castle, Somersetshire; and Limner's Hotel, London.)
- LYGON, Hon. HENRY BEAUCHAMP (*Worcestershire*.)** A lieut.-col. in the army, and major of the 2d regiment of Life Guards; eldest son of Lord Beauchamp; succeeded his father as representative of the County 1806, but his election was contested by his present colleague; he has ever since retained his seat without opposition.

* **LYGON, HON. EDWARD PYNDAR** (*Callington.*) C.B. K.S.W.; youngest brother of the Earl of Beauchamp, and of the member for Worcestershire.

LYSTER, RICHARD (*Shrewsbury.*) A Shropshire country gentleman; now returned for the third time for this city.—(Rowton, near Shrewsbury; and No. 26, Bury-street, London.)

LYTTELTON, HON. WILLIAM HENRY (*Worcestershire.*) Son of W. H. late Lord Lyttelton; now returned for the fourth time to parliament; contested the County in 1806, unsuccessfully, but succeeded the Hon. J. W. Ward at the following vacancy, and has retained his seat ever since.—(Saville Row, London; family seat, Hagley Park, near Stourbridge.)

MABERLY, JOHN (*Abingdon.*) Late M.P. for Rye; an extensive agent for Government; major in the London Westminster Light Horse; (Shirley-house, Surrey; and No. 30, Grosvenor-square, London.)

MACDONALD, JAMES (*Calne.*) One of the clerks of the privy seal; eldest son of the late lord chief baron of the Scotch exchequer, nephew of the Marquis of Stafford; has sat many years in parliament, and four times for Newcastle-under-Lyne.—(No. 21, Suffolk-street, London.)

MACDONALD, RONALD GEO. (*Plympton.*) Son-in-law of the Earl of Mount Edgemont; captain and chief of Clanranald.—(Curzon-street, May Fair, London; and Arnsnig House, Inverness-shire.)

* **MACKENZIE, T. JUN.** (*Ross-shire.*) Eldest son of John M'Kenzie, Esq. of Applecross, in the county of Ross; his first entrance into parliament.

MACKINTOSH, Sir J. Bart. (*Knaresborough.*) A retired India judge.—(No. 35, St. James's-place, London.)

* **MACLEOD, RODERICK, JUN.** (*Cromarty.*) Descended from an ancient Irish family, and son of the lord lieutenant of the county of Cromarty; his first return to parliament.—(Invergordon Castle, Ross-shire.)

MACNOCHIE, Rt. Hon. A. (*Anstruther Burghs, &c.*) Son of the Hon. Allan Maconochie (who is one of the lords of session, &c. &c.) descended from the ancient family of the name in Argyleshire, and of which he is the representative, his ancestor having suffered for his resistance to the illegal proceedings of Charles II. and James II. with the Marquess of Argyle; lord advocate of Scotland, and a lord commissioner for keeping the regalia of Scotland; vacated his seat during the last session of the late parliament for Yarmouth, in the isle of Wight, and then succeeded to the representation of the Anstruther burghs.—(Queen-street, Edinburgh; and Meadow-bank, Mid-Lothian; and No. 1, Clifford-street, London.)

MACQUEEN, THOMAS POTTER (*East Looe.*) A private gentleman; returned a third time for this borough.—(Ridgmont House, Bucks; and Albany, London.)

- MACNAGHTEN, EDMUND ALEXANDER** (*Orford*.) A barrister; formerly a member for the county of Antrim; first returned to the Irish parliament in 1799; voted for the Union, and has sat in all the Imperial parliaments; a lord commissioner of the Irish treasury.—(Beardville, near Coleraine; and No. 21, Suffolk-street, London.)
- MADOCKS, WM. ALEX.** (*Boston*.) A country gentleman of large estates; first returned for this borough to parliament in 1802.—(Madoc, Caernarvonshire.)
- MAGENIS, RICHARD, Sen.** (*Enniskillen*.) Brother-in-law of the Earl of Enniskillen; resident of the borough, and a magistrate.—(Pulteney Hotel, London.)
- MAHON, HON. STEPHEN** (*Roscommon*.) Younger son of Lord Hartland (in Ireland;) a major-general in the army.—(British Hotel, Jermyn-street, London.)
- MAITLAND, EBENEZER FULLER** (*Wallingford*.) Formerly lieutenant-colonel in the 2d Reading volunteers, 1804; came into parliament first for Lostwithiel; son of an eminent London banker; took the second name of Fuller on his marriage.—(Shinfield Park, Berks; and North Audley-street, London.)
- * **MAITLAND, HON. JAMES, Viscount** (*Richmond*.) Eldest son of the Earl of Lauderdale.
- * **MAITLAND, JOHN BUSHEY** (*Camelford*.) An advocate at the Scotch bar; formerly member for Chippenham, which he several times contested.
- MANNERS, Lord CHAS. SOMERSET** (*Cambridgeshire*.) Brother of the Duke of Rutland, and the member for Leicestershire; a colonel in the army; an extra aide-de-camp to the Prince Regent; and a lieutenant-colonel of the 3d regt. of dragoons; first returned for the county in 1802.—(No. 18, Sackville-st. London.)
- MANNERS, General ROBERT** (*Cambridge*.) General in the army; colonel of the 30th foot; clerk marshal and first equerry to the King; a branch of the Rutland family.—(Bloxholm Hall, Lincolnshire; and Stable Yard, St. James's, London.)
- MANNERS, Lord ROBERT** (*Leicestershire*.) Youngest brother of the Duke of Rutland, and the member for Cambridgeshire; lieutenant-colonel of the 10th dragoons; first returned for Scarborough in 1802; for the county of Leicester in 1806, which he has ever since represented.—(Belvoir, Leicestershire.)
- MANNING, WM.** (*Lymington*.) An eminent West-India merchant; a director of the Bank of England, of which he has passed the chair; first came into parliament in 1790, and has represented Evesham several times.—(No. 14, New-street, Spring Gardens, London.)
- * **MANSFIELD, JOHN** (*Leicester*.) A banker of Leicester.
- MARCH and DARNLEY, Right Hon. CHARLES LENNOX** (*Chichester*.) Eldest son of the Duke of Richmond, and son-in-law of the

- Marquis of Anglesey; a lieutenant-col. in the army.—(Whitcham, London.)
- MAJORIBANKS, Sir JOHN, Bart. (*Berwickshire*.) Represented the county of Bute in the last parliament, and succeeded G. Baillie, Esq. of Jerviswood, who had represented Berwickshire since 1796.—(Lees, Coldstream, Berwickshire; and No. 34, Duke-street, London.)
- MARRYATT, JOSEPH (*Sandwich*.) A merchant of London, and agent for the island of Grenada; brother of Samuel Marryatt, Esq. king's counsel; now returned to parliament for the third time.—(No. 6, Great George-street, Westminster; and Wimbledon House, Surrey.)
- MARTIN, JOHN (*Tewkesbury*.) A banker of London; whose father represented this borough in eight parliaments.—(Lombard-street, London; and Overbury House, Worcestershire.)
- * MARTIN, Admiral Sir THOMAS BYAM (*Plymouth*.) A rear-admiral of the red; comptroller of the navy.—(Somerset-pla. London.)
- * MARTIN, RICHARD (*Galway*.) Commanded the Galway volunteers during the American war, and two troops of cavalry during the Irish rebellion; derives great landed possessions by grant from King Charles II.; related by marriage to the Marquis of Buckingham, Viscount Gormanstown, and Baron Trimblestown; has represented the county in five parliaments.—(Clareville, county of Galway.)
- MATHEW, Hon. MONTAGUE (*Tipperary*.) Brother of the Earl of Llandaff; whom he succeeded in the representation of the county in 1806, and has had several severe contests in support of his seat; colonel of the 98th foot, and a lieutenant-general in the army.—(Thomas Town, Tipperary.)
- MAULE, Hon. WILLIAM RAMSAY (*Forfarshire*.) Brother of the Earl of Dalhousie, and grand-nephew of the late Earl of Pammure; now returned for Forfarshire in the sixth parliament; a captain in the army on half-pay.—(Pammure, Brechin Castle; and Kelly, Forfarshire.)
- * MAXWELL, JOHN, Jun. (*Renfrewshire*.)—Eldest son of Sir John Maxwell, Bart.; supposed to be the heir male of the Earl of Nithsdale, and chief of all the Maxwells in Scotland; and is related to the Earl of Glasgow; lieutenant-col. of the Renfrewshire militia; provincial grand master of the Lower Ward of Lanarkshire, &c. This gentleman's family appears first in 1116 as a witness in the inquisition of David I.; and various members of it are at several periods since mentioned in Scottish history as holding important offices in the state.—(Polloc, Auldhouse, Bishopton, and Haggs Castle.)
- MELLISH, Wm. (*Middlesex*.) An eminent merchant of London; a bank director; represented Great Grimsby in 1796; became member for Middlesex in 1806, which he has represented (amidst strong threats of opposition) ever since.—(Bush-hill Park, near Englefield; and No. 112, Bishopsgate-street Within.)

- * **MERRIST, JOHN WILLIAM DRAGE** (*Ivelchester.*) A country gentleman, residing at Lynford Hall, Norfolk.
- METHUEN, PAUL** (*Wiltshire.*) An independent country gentleman; descended from the family of Methvin, of Methvin Castle, Scotland; and heir to Sir Paul Methuen, K.B.; residing at Cornham House, near Chippenham, where there is a fine collection of paintings, made by Sir Paul Methuen during his embassies in Italy.—(No. 14, Grosvenor-street, London.)
- * **MILBANK, MARK** (*Camelford.*)
- * **MILDMAY, PAULET ST. JOHN** (*Winchester.*) Descended from the families of St. John and Mildmay; brother of the late member, Sir H. Mildmay, and now first returned to parliament.—(Dogmersfield Park, Hants.)
- * **MILES, WM.** (*Chippenham.*) A West-India merchant of Bristol.
- MILLS, CHARLES** (*Warwick.*) Formerly a director of the East India company, and of the London dock company; now returned from this borough unanimously for the sixth time.—(Barford, near Warwick; and No. 8, Manchester-square, London.)
- * **MILLS, GEORGE** (*Winchelsea.*) Son of the member for Warwick.
- MILTON, Right Hon. CHAS. WM. WENTWORTH-FITZWILLIAM, Visct.** (*Yorkshire.*) F.S.A.; only son of Earl Fitzwilliam, and son-in-law of Lord Dundas; first returned to parliament from Malton in 1806, and in the following year maintained a tremendous contest for this county in opposition to Lord Lascelles; the poll was maintained to the last moment, when the numbers were, Milton 11,177, Lascelles 10,990. His Lordship has represented the county unopposed ever since. Lord Lascelles relinquished the representation on the late dissolution.—(Milhouse, Northamptonshire; and Grosvenor Place, London.)
- * **MITCHELL, JOHN** (*Hull.*) C.B.; lieutenant-colonel of the 92d foot.—(No. 35, Wimpole-street, London.)
- MONCK, Sir CHARLES MILES LAMBERT, Bart.** (*Northumberland.*) An independent country gentleman; now returned a third time for the county.—(Belsey Castle, Northumberland.)
- MONEY, WILLIAM TAYLOR** (*Wotton Bassett.*) An elder brother of the Trinity-house.—(Walthamstow, Essex; and No. 4, Downing-street, London.)
- * **MONTAGU, Right Hon. Lord FREDERICK** (*Huntingdonshire.*) Next brother of the Duke of Manchester.
- * **MONTAGU, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS** (*Huntingdon.*) C.B.; a captain in the royal navy; a branch of the Manchester family.
- * **MONTGOMERIE, Lieut.-General JAMES** (*Ayrshire.*) A lieutenant-general in the army; col. of the 74th regiment.
- MONTGOMERY, Sir JAMES, Bart.** (*Peebleshire.*) Son of the late Sir James Montgomery, who was lord chief baron of the court of exchequer in Scotland; was lord advocate of Scotland in 1804, and removed in 1806, when he retired to reside on his estates;

- first chosen member for this county in 1790, when he succeeded his brother; has represented the county unanimously ever since, and so has his family for many years preceding.—(Stobo Castle, Peebleshire.)
- MOORE, PETER** (*Coventry*.) Formerly in the civil service of the Hon. E. I. Company; a trustee for Drury-lane theatre, and the chairman of its sub-committee of management; has lately received a valuable gold cup from his constituents, as an acknowledgment of his parliamentary and upright conduct towards them.—(No. 37, Gloucester-place, London.)
- MOORSOM, Admiral Sir ROBERT, Bart.** (*Queensborough*.) A vice-admiral of the blue, and surveyor-general of the ordnance.—(No. 113, Pall Mall, London.)
- * **MOUNT CHARLES, HENRY JOSEPH CONYNNGHAM, Earl of** (*Donegal*.) Eldest son of the Marquis Conyngham, and brother to the member for Westbury.—(Mount Charles, co. of Donegal.)
- MORDAUNT, Sir CHARLES, Bart.** (*Warwickshire*.) Of an ancient family, formerly resident in Norfolk; knighted in 1611; first proposed to the county in 1804, and has ever since been returned without opposition.—(Walton-house, Warwickshire; and No. 9, Manchester-square, London.)
- MORGAN, Sir CHARLES, Bart.** (*Monmouthshire*.) A rich Welsh baronet; father of the member for Brecon-town.—(Tredegar-house, Monmouthshire; and No. 77, Pall Mall, London.)
- * **MORGAN, GEORGE GOULD** (*Brecon-Town*.) Second son of Sir Charles Morgan, M. P. for Monmouthshire.
- MORLAND, Sir SCROPE B. Bart.** (*St. Mawes*.) An eminent banker in Pall Mall; has succeeded since his election (though his father's youngest son) to the baronetcy of Bernard; took the name of Morland from the family of his lady in 1811; formerly Ulster secretary in Ireland; and from 1789 to 1792, under secretary of state. This is the baronet's fifth return to parliament.—(No. 56, Pall Mall, London; and Nether Winchendon, near Thame; and Kimble, near Wendover, Bucks.)
- MORPETH, Right Hon. GEORGE HOWARD** (*Cumberland*.) Son of the Earl of Carlisle, and brother-in-law of the Duke of Devonshire.—(Morpeth Castle, Northumberland; and No. 125, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, London.)
- MORRITT, JOHN BACON SAWREY** (*Shaftesbury*.) F.S.A.; a barrister at law; late member for Nothallerton.—(Rokeby Park, Yorkshire; and No. 24, Portland Place, London.)
- MOSTYN, Sir THOMAS, Bart.** (*Flintshire*.) Of an ancient family; succeeded his father in the county in 1796; returned unanimously ever since. In 1796 the voters polling did not exceed 60.—(Mostyn-hall, Flintshire; and No. 32, George-street, Hanover-square, London.)
- * **MOUNT, WILLIAM** (*Yarmouth, Isle of Wight*.)—(Waring-place, Berks.)

- MUNDY, EDWARD MILLER** (*Derbyshire.*) Father-in-law of the Duke of Newcastle, and father of the member for Boroughbridge.—(Shipley-hall, near Derby; and No. 20, Montague-square, London.)
- * **MUNDY, GEORGE** (*Boroughbridge.*) C.B.; son of the member for Derbyshire, and brother of the Duchess of Newcastle; a captain in the royal navy.
- NEALE, SIR HARRY BURNARD, Bart.** (*Lymington.*) K.C.B. and a vice admiral of the blue.—(Walhampton, Hants; and No. 27, Grosvenor-square, London.)
- NEEDHAM, HON. FRANCIS** (*Neury.*) Only brother of Viscount Kilmorey; a trustee of the linen manufacture; a general in the army, and colonel of the 86th foot.—(Datchett, Bucks; and London Hotel.)
- NEVILLE, HON. RICHARD** (*Berkshire.*) Eldest surviving son of Lord Braybrooke; related to the noble families of Buckingham and Grenville; first came into parliament for Saltash, upon a petition.—(Billingbear, near Oakingham, Berks; and No. 10, New Burlington-street, London.)
- NEVILLE, RICHARD** (*Wexford Town.*) Teller of the Irish exchequer.—(Furnace, Kildare; and No. 60, Baker-st. London.)
- NEWMAN, ROBERT WILLIAM** (*Exeter.*) Sat in the last parliament for Bletchingley.—(Sandridge, near Totness.)
- NEWPORT, SIR JOHN, Bart.** (*Waterford.*) For a short time chancellor of the Irish exchequer in 1806-1807; created a baronet in 1789; has had frequent contests for this place.—(New Park, near Waterford.)
- * **NEWTON, W.** (*Ipswich.*) A private country gentleman.—(No. 39, Dover-street, London.)
- NICHOLL, Right Hon. Sir JOHN, Knt.** (*Bedwin.*) D. C. L.; dean of the arches, and judge of the prerogative court of Canterbury, &c.; member of the council board for trade and plantations.—(Merthyr-mawr, Glamorganshire; and No. 26, Bruton-street, London.)
- NOEL, Sir GERARD, Bart.** (*Rutlandshire.*) An independent country gentleman, of ancient family; husband of Baroness Barham; formerly connected with a bank in London, to make good whose disastrous engagements, he nobly sacrificed his family property.—(Exton Park, and Catmore Lodge, Rutlandshire; and No. 11, Chandos-street, London.)
- * **NORMANBY, HON. HENRY CONSTANTINE PHIPPS, Viscount** (*Scarborough.*) Eldest son of the Earl of Mulgrave.
- NORTH, DUDLEY** (*Haddington, &c. Burghs of.*) Related to the Norths, Earl of Guildford; son-in-law of Lord Yarborough; formerly represented Banbury, and was included with Wm. Praed, Esq. in 1807, in a double return for that town; M. P. for Richmond in the last parliament.—(Glenham-hall, near Woodbridge, Suffolk.)

NORTHY, WM. (*Newport, Cornwall.*) A Wiltshire country gentleman; who has represented this borough ever since 1796, when he first came into parliament.—(Box-hall, Wilts.)

NUGENT, Right Hon. GEORGE GRENVILLE, Lord (*Aylesbury.*) Brother of the Marquis of Buckingham, and nephew of Lord Grenville.—(Lilley's, Bucks; and Pall Mall, London.)

* **NUGENT, Sir GEORGE, Bart.** (*Buckingham.*) Created a baronet in 1806; about which period he first entered parliament for the borough of Aylesbury; a general in the army; colonel of the 6th foot, G.C.B. and K.M.T.; and governor of St. Mawes.—(Westthorpe-house, near Marlow, Bucks.)

O'BRIEN, Sir EDW. Bart. (*Clare.*) Of an eminent family in the county; knighted in 1806; has been a member in all the imperial parliaments. In the Irish parliament he represented Ennis.—(Dromoland, Clare; and No. 33, St. James's Place.)

OGLE, HENRY MEADE (*Drogheda.*) A private gentleman; whose ancestors have repeatedly represented this town.—(Stanlon, Louth; and No. 61, Pall Mall.)

O'HANA, CHARLES (*Sligo.*) Descended from the second son of Miletius King of Ireland (vide Herald's office, Dublin;) has been in every parliament since 1776, and for the county of Sligo since 1783.—(Nymphsfield, county of Sligo.)

O'NEIL, Hon. J. BRUCE RICHARD (*Antrim.*) Descended from the Earls of Tyrone, which title became forfeited in 1582; and this family claims descent from the provincial Sovereigns of Ireland; brother of Earl O'Neil; a colonel in the army; a captain in the coldstream regiment of guards; and constable of the castle of Dublin. His father was killed in the rebellion, in dislodging the insurgents from Antrim, of which they had at one time obtained possession.—(Tullamore Lodge, near Antrim; and No. 14, Duke-street, St. James's, London.)

* **OMMANNEY, FRANCIS MOLYNEUX** (*Barnstaple.*) An eminent navy agent in London.—(No. 22, Norfolk-street, Strand.)

ONSLow, ARTHUR (*Guildford.*) Serjeant at law; descended from, and the lineal representative of the family of Onslow, in Shropshire, of which family Lord Onslow is a junior branch; and brother-in-law of the Earl of Newburgh.—(New-street, Spring Gardens, London; and South End Grove, near Guildford.)

ORD, WM. (*Morpeth.*) A private country gentleman in Northumberland; married the sister of the Countess of Oxford; has sat several years undisturbed for this Borough.—(Fenham-hall, near Newcastle; and No. 17, Berkeley-square, London.)

OSBORNE, Lord FRANCIS GODOLPHIN (*Cambridgeshire.*) Uncle of the Duke of Leeds, and brother-in-law of Lord Auckland.—(Gogmagog-house, near Cambridge; and Park-street, Grosvenor-square, London.)

OSBORNE, Sir JOHN, Bart. (*Bedfordshire.*) Has succeeded to his title since the election; colonel of the Bedford militia, and a

lord of the admiralty; formerly represented Queenborough.—(Chicksands Priory, near Shefford; and at the Admiralty.)

OWEN, Sir JOHN, Bart. (*Pembrokeshire*.) Son of Sir Hugh Owen, Bart. who contested the County in 1807 with Lord Milford; the Owen and Phillips families have been rivals for many generations.—(Orielson, and Lanstinan, Pembrokeshire; and No. 17, Hereford-street, London.)

PAGET, Hon. BERKELEY (*Anglesea*.) Youngest brother of the Marquis of Anglesea, and of the members for Carnarvon and Milborne Port; a lord of the treasury; has represented this County from 1807 to the present time.—(No. 52, Pall Mall, London.)

PAGET, Hon. Capt. CHARLES (*Carnarvon*.) First came into parliament for Milborne Port in 1804; a captain in the navy; brother of the Marquis of Anglesea, and of the members for Anglesea and Milborne Port.—(Fair-Oak-Lodge, Sussex; and No. 12, Clifford-street, London.)

PAGET, Hon. Sir EDW. (*Milborne-Port*.) Brother of the Marquis of Anglesea, and of the members for Anglesea and Carnarvon, and brother-in-law to the Earl of Dartmouth; a groom of the king's bed-chamber; a lieutenant-general; and colonel of the 28th regiment of foot; G.C.B. and K.T.S.—(Uxbridge House.)

PAKENHAM, Hon. HERCULES ROBERT (*Westmeath*.) Next brother of the Earl of Longford; a lieutenant-colonel; and a captain in the 2d regiment of foot guards.—(Pakenham Hall, Westmeath; and Nerot's Hotel, London.)

* **PALK, Sir LAWRENCE, Bart. (*Ashturton*.)** A Devonshire baronet, of considerable property, acquired by his father in the East Indies.

PALMER, CHARLES (*Bath*.) Son of the late John Palmer, Esq. to whose perseverance and plans the country is materially indebted for the post-office and mail coach establishment; a colonel in the army, and aid-de-camp to the Prince Regent.—(Bath; and Albany, London.)

* **PALMER, CHARLES FYSHE (*Reading*.)** A country gentleman; married to a daughter of the late Duke of Gordon; now first returned to parliament.—(Luckley, near Oakingham, Berks.)

PALMERSTON, Right Hon. JOHN HENRY TEMPLE, Viscount (*Cambridge University*.) An Irish Peer; secretary at war.—(Broadlands Park, near Romsey, Hants; and No. 12, Great Stanhope-street, London.)

* **PARES, THOMAS, Jun. (*Leicester*.)** Son of a banker, whose family has resided at Leicester since the reign of Queen Elizabeth; a barrister, and member of the hon. soc. of Lincoln's-Inn.—(The Newark, Leicester; and No. 13, Paper Buildings, Middle Temple, London.)

PARNELL, Sir HENRY, Bart. (*Queen's County*.) Son of the late Sir John Parnell, and brother-in-law of the Earl of Portarling-

ton; chanc. of the Irish exchequer at the time of the Union; formerly a lord of the Irish treasury; a leading character in Irish affairs.—(Rathleague, near Maryborough.)

PARNELL, WM. (Wicklow.) brother of the member for Queen's County.—(Avondale, Wicklow; and No. 10, Grosvenor-place, London.)

* **PARSONS, JOHN (King's County.)** Brother to the Earl of Rouse; a king's counsel.—(No. 7, Albany, London.)

* **PEARSE, JOHN (Devizes.)** A director of the Bank of England, and of the Sun Fire-Office.—(Chilton Lodge, near Hungerford, Berks.)

PEEL, Sir ROB. Bart. (Tamworth.) An eminent manufacturer, by whose skill and enterprise the cotton manufactures of this country have been brought to such perfection and extent of sale.—(Drayton-park, Staffordshire; and Bury, Lancashire; and No. 16, Upper Grosvenor-street, London.)

PEEL, Right Hon. ROBERT (Oxford University.) Late chief secretary for Ireland; eldest son of Sir Robert Peel.—(Drayton-park, Staffordshire; and No. 12, Stanhope-street, London.)

PEEL, WM. YATES (Tamworth.) Second son of sir Robert Peel; and brother of the member for Oxford University.—(No. 12, Stanhope-street, London.)

PIERCE, HENRY (Northallerton.) Has represented this Borough in ten parliaments; brother-in-law to Lord Monson.—(Bredale, Yorkshire; and Harley-street, London.)

PELHAM, Hon. CHARLES ANDERSON (Lincolnshire.) Eldest son of Lord Yarborough; came into parliament first for Great Grimsby; and for the County in 1807, which he has ever since represented.—(Appledurcombe, Isle of Wight; Manby, Lincolnshire; and No. 18, Stratford-place, London.)

PELHAM, Hon. GEORGE ANDERSON (Newtown, Hants.) Formerly member for Great Grimsby, where he succeeded his elder brother; second son of Lord Yarborough.—(Brocklesby, Lincolnshire; and No. 17, Arlington-street, London.)

PELLEW, POWNALL BASTARD, Hon. (Launceston) Eldest son of Viscount Exmouth; a captain in the royal navy.

* **PENNEFATHER, RICHARD (Cashel.)** An alderman of this city; and a governor of the county of Tipperary.

* **PERCEVAL SPENCER (Ennis.)** Son of the late murdered Statesman; nephew of the Earl of Egmont and Lord Arden; a teller of the exchequer.

PERCY, Hon. JOCELYN (Beeralston.) A son of the Earl of Beverley; a captain in the navy.—(8, Portman-square, London.)

* **PERCY, Hon. WILLIAM HENRY (Stamford.)** A brother of the member for Beeralston; his first entrance into parliament.

PERRING, Sir JOHN, Bart. (Hythe.) F.A. and I.S.; an alderman and banker of London.—(No. 44, Portland-place, London.)

* **PHILIPS, GEORGE RICHARD** (*Horsham*.)—(Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.)

PHILIPS, GEORGE (*Steyning*.) Late member for Ilchester; a Lancashire gentleman.—(Sedgley, near Manchester; and No. 111, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, London.)

* **PHILLIPPS, C. M.** (*Leicestershire*.) A country gentleman, returned very unexpectedly and independently for this County; his first entrance into parliament.

PHILLIMORE, JOSEPH D.C.L. (*St. Mawes*.) Regius professor of civil law at Oxford, and chancellor of the diocese of Oxford; succeeded the late Mr. Horner as M. P. for St. Mawes; married a first cousin of Lord Bagot; descended from one of the followers of William the Conqueror. The name successively spelt Filmer, Filmore, and Phillimore. Brother of Capt. Phillimore, R. N. who took the *Clorinde*, a French frigate.—(Whitehall, London.)

PRIPPS, HON. EDMUND (*Queenborough*.) Brother of the Earl of Mulgrave; a lieutenant-general; and colonel of the 3d. batt. 60th foot; clerk of the ordnance deliveries.—(No. 64, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, London.)

PIGGOTT, Sir ARTHUR, Knt. (*Arundel*.) An eminent chancery barrister; attorney general during the short administration of the right hon. C. J. Fox; counsel to the Bank of England.—(No. 2, Lower Grosvenor-street, London.)

PITT, WM. MORTON (*Dorsetshire*.) F.R.S.; brother-in-law of Lord Gambier, father-in-law of the Earl of Romney, and cousin to Lord Rivers; his ancestor possessed the Pitt diamond; has now sat in parliament nearly forty years.—(Kingston-house, near Dorchester; and No. 12, Albemarle-street, London.)

PITT, JOSEPH (*Cricklade*.) An eminent banker and large landed proprietor; first returned for this district of boroughs (of which he is the chief proprietor) in 1812.—(East Court, near Cricklade; and No. 17, Clarges-street, London.)

PLUMER, WM. (*Higham Ferrers*.) An independent country gentleman, formerly member for the county of Herts during nine parliaments, and ever since 1807 for this borough.—(Gilston-park, and Blakesware, Herts; and No. 4, Cavendish-square, London.)

PLUNKETT, Right Hon. WILLIAM CONYNGBAM (*Dublin University*.) D.C.L.; a barrister at law, and a king's counsel.—(Old Connaught, near Bray, Wicklow.)

POCOCK, GEORGE (*Bridgewater*.) Son of the late Admiral Pocock; brother-in-law to Earl Powlett; came first into parliament for Bridgewater in 1796, which place he has represented ever since.—(Twickenham, Middlesex; and No. 39, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, London.)

POLLINGTON, Right Hon. JOHN SAVILLE, Viscount (*Pontefract*.) Son of the Earl of Mexborough, and son-in-law of the Earl of Hardwicke.—(Methley-hall, Yorkshire.)

- POLE, Right Hon. WILLIAM WELLESLEY** (*Queen's County*.) Master of the mint; brother of the Duke of Wellington; father of the member for Wilts; and a governor of Queen's county in Ireland.—(No. 3, Saville-row, London.)
- PONSONBY, Hon. FREDERICK CAVENDISH** (*Kilkenny County*.) Second son of the Earl of Besborough, and nephew of Earl Spencer; a colonel in the army, lieutenant-colonel of the 12th regiment of dragoons, and extra aid-de-camp to the Prince Regent.—(Besborough Castle, Kilkenny; and No. 2, Cavendish-square, London.)
- PORTER, Gen. GEORGE** (*Stockbridge*.) A lieutenant-gen.; son of Sir James Porter, many years ambassador in Turkey; has been returned for Stockbridge in eight successive parliaments; father-in-law of Earl Grosvenor.—(Wallington Cottage, Fareham, Hants; and No. 18, Queen's Buildings, Knightsbridge.)
- PORTMAN, EDW. BERKELEY** (*Dorsetshire*.) Son-in-law of Lord Dormer; contested the county in 1807 with Mr. Bankes, M.P. for Corfe Castle, and gained his election; since which time he has retained his seat undisturbed.
- POWELL, JOHN KYNASTON** (*Shropshire*.) D.C.L.; high steward of the seignory and town of Oswestry; has been created a baronet, (with reversion to his brother) since his election, patent dated 3d October 1818.—(Hardwick, Salop; and Warren's Hotel, London.)
- POWELL, Wm. EDWARD** (*Cardiganshire*.) Lord lieutenant, and custos-rotulorum of the county.—(Nanteos, Cardigan; and No. 13, Bryanston-street, London.)
- POWER, RICHARD** (*Waterford County*.) Represented this county after a strong contest in 1806, and has retained his seat unopposed.—(Clashmore, Waterford.)
- POWLETT, Hon. WILLIAM JOHN FREDERICK VANE** (*Durham*.) Second son of the Earl of Darlington, son-in-law of the Earl of Lonsdale, and brother to the member for Tregony.—(Somerby, near Oakham; and No. 8, Charles-street, Berkeley-square.)
- PRICE, RICHARD** (*New Radnor*.) Has been representative of the county ever since the year 1800, having succeeded the Earl of Essex (then Viscount Malden.) On the present occasion, the opposition, which has been often threatened, tried its most powerful effort; the contest was keen, and the majority but small.—(Knighton, Radnorshire; and 43, Park-street, London.)
- * **PRICE, ROBERT** (*Herefordshire*.) A country gentleman; son of Uvedall Price, Esq. and grandson, maternally, to the first Earl of Tyrconnel; one of his ancestors a judge, in the reign of Queen Anne.—(Hereford.)
- PRINGLE, Gen. W. H.** (*Liskeard*.) Related by marriage to Earl St. Germans, and the Chatham family; colonel of the 64th foot; a major-general in the army, and K. C. B.—(No. 17, Stratford-place, London.)

- PROBY, HON. GRANVILLE LEVISON** (*Wicklow*.) Second son of the Earl of Carysfort, and brother of the member for Huntingdonshire; a captain in the royal navy.
- PROTHEROE, EDW.** (*Bristol*.) A merchant of Bristol; re-elected in the most honourable and independent manner.—(No. 39, Harley-street, London.)
- * **PRYSE, PRYSE** (*Cardigan*.) A country gentleman of ancient family.
- QUIN, HON. WYNDHAM HENRY WYNDHAM** (*Limerick County*.) Son of Viscount Mountearl; governor and custos rot. of the county of Limerick; married the heiress of the late Thomas Wyndham, Esq. of Glamorganshire; first elected for the county in 1806, which he has ever since represented.—(Adane, county of Limerick; Dunraven Castle, Glamorganshire; and Clearwell Court, Gloucestershire.)
- RAINE, JONATHAN** (*Newport, Cornwall*.) A barrister and special pleader; brother of the late master of the charter-house; formerly a member for St. Ives in Cornwall, and Wareham in Dorsetshire.—(No. 33, Bedford-row, London.)
- RAMSBOTTOM, JOHN, JUL.** (*Windsor*.) A banker at Windsor; formerly an officer in the 16th light dragoons; nephew of the late member, Richard Ramsbottom, Esq.; now returned for the third time as representative of Windsor.—(Clewes House, near Windsor.)
- RAMSDEN, JOHN CHARLES** (*Malton*.) Eldest son of Sir John Ramsden, Bart. and son-in-law to Lord Dundas; returned a second time for this borough.
- RANCLIFFE, Right Hon. GEORGE AUGUSTUS HENRY ANNE PARKINS, Lord** (*Nottingham*.) Son-in-law of the Earl of Granard; and a captain in the army.—(Bunny-park, Notts; and No. 10, Upper Brook-street, London.)
- RICHARDSON, WILLIAM** (*Armagh*.) A trustee of the linen manufacture; first elected for the county in 1807, and has retained his seat ever since.—(Rich-hill, Armagh, and St. James's Hotel.)
- * **RICKFORD, WM.** (*Aylesbury*.) A banker and native of Aylesbury; maintained a spirited contest to secure his election.
- RIDDELL, Sir JOHN BUCHANAN, Bart.** (*Selkirk, Burghs of, &c.*) Son of the late Sir John Riddell.—(Riddell, Roxburghshire.)
- RIDLEY, Sir MATT. WHITE, Bart.** (*Newcastle-upon-Tyne*.) A descendant of Ridley, bishop of London, burnt in the reign of Queen Mary; a banker in the town he represents; has now been returned for 12 parliaments, and sat in the House nearly 50 years.—(Heaten-hall, and Blackdon-house, Northumberland; and No. 1, Grafton-street, London.)
- ROBERTS, WILLIAM TIERNEY** (*St. Albans*.) An eminent banker and merchant in London.
- * **ROBERTS, ABRAHAM WELDEY** (*Maidstone*.) An eminent banker of London; brother of the member for St. Albans.

* **ROBERTS, WILSON AYLESBURY** (*Bewdley*.) A private gentleman residing at Bewdley; his father was an attorney, and possessed great influence in the town; the family is descended from the Aylesburys of Warwickshire.—(Bewdley, Worcestershire; and Bury-street, St. James's, London.)

* **ROBERTSON, ALEX.** (*Grampound*.) Son of the Rev. James Robertson, a minister of the church of Scotland; formerly in the civil service of the E. I. Comp.—(38, Bedford-square, London.)

ROBINSON, Gen JOHN (*Bishop's Castle*.) Came into the representation of this borough in 1802, after a contest, and has represented the place ever since; brother-in-law of Earl Powis; a lieut.-gen. in the army, and col. of the 5th batt. of the 60th foot.—(Denston-hall, Suffolk; and Old Hummums, London.)

ROBINSON, Right Hon. FREDERICK JOHN (*Rippon*.) Brother of the present Lord Grantham; treasurer of the navy, and president of the board of trade and plantations; has represented this borough twelve years.—(Notting-hill, Surrey; and No. 8, Park-place, St. James's, London.)

* **ROBINSON, Sir CHRISTOPHER, Knt.** (*Callington*.) D.C.L.; the King's advocate-general; formerly a surveyor of the navy.—(No. 47, Bedford-square, London.)

ROCHFORD, GUSTAVUS HUME (*Westmeath*.) A gentleman of considerable landed property in this county, which he has represented in all the imperial parliaments.—(Rochford, Westmeath.)

ROCK-SAVAGE, Hon. GEORGE HORATIO CHOLMONDELEY, Earl of (*Castle Rising*.) Eldest son of the Marquis of Cholmondeley.—(Piccadilly, London.)

ROMILLY, Sir SAMUEL, Knt. (*Westminster*.) Sir Samuel Romilly was of French extraction, his ancestors having taken refuge in this country from the effects of the Edict of Nantz. In his early years, he was a writer in the six clerks office of the court of chancery; but in that situation, evincing much solidity of talent, his friends determined that he should embrace the higher branch of that profession, which subsequently he so much adorned. His practice was always in the equity court. His early patron was the late Marq. of Lansdowne (then E. of Shelburne).—In 1806, on the short change of the Pitt administration, Sir Samuel Romilly succeeded Sir Vicary Gibbs, as solicitor-general; and in the same year was returned to parliament for Queenborough.—Sir Samuel subsequently became member for Horsham and Arundel.—In 1812, the electors of Bristol signed a requisition to Sir Samuel, to put himself in nomination to represent that city in parliament, free of any expense to him; but in this severe struggle, Sir Samuel was defeated; he then took his seat for Arundel.—On the dissolution of parliament, in June 1818, a number of the most respectable electors requested Sir Samuel to be put in nomination for the city of Westminster, free of trouble and expense. He accepted the invitation; and on the conclusion of the 15th day's poll, the numbers were:—

Romilly, 5339; Burdett, 5238; Maxwell, 4808. It was expected, that *by him*, a very prominent part of the opposition policy would have been supported.—In 1807, Sir Samuel first disclosed his purpose of effecting a grand reform in the criminal code.—The other more important objects of Sir Samuel's parliamentary efforts were in aid of the abolition of the Slave Trade—for the more effectual securing of the simple contract debts due to traders—and in an effort to render freehold property assets in the hands of executors for the payment of simple contract debts.—Since his election, a severe domestic affliction (the loss of a beloved wife) destroyed, in one ungovernable moment, a soul which was not thought capable of such weakness.

ROSE, RT. HON. GEO. HENRY (*Christchurch*.) Son of the late George Rose, treasurer of the navy; clerk in the lords house of parliament; ambassador at the court of Prussia; formerly member for Southampton.—(Cuffnells, near Lyndhurst Hants; and Old Palace-yard, London.)

ROWLEY, Sir WM. Bart. (*Suffolk*.) An independent country gentleman; succeeded Sir C. Bunbury in the representation of this county.—(Tendring-hall, Suffolk; and No. 34, Upper Wimpole-street, London.)

* RUMBOLD, CHARLES EDWARD (*Yarmouth, Norfolk*.) A private country gentleman.

RUSSELL, Lord GEO. WILLIAM (*Bedford*.) Second son of the Duke of Bedford, and brother of the Marquis of Tavistock, member for the county; married a niece of the Marquis of Hastings; a lieutenant-colonel in the army, and aid-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington.—(No. 2, Hamilton-place, London.)

RUSSELL, Lord WILLIAM (*Tavistock*.) Brother of the Duke of Bedford, and many times representative of the county of Surrey, for which county he lost his re-election in 1807.—(Tavistock-place, London.)

RUSSELL, MATTHEW (*Saltash and Bletchingley*.) Supposed to be the richest commoner in England; proprietor of the famous Wall's-end colliery, and a large tract of country in the county of Durham, where the chief part of his immense property is situated; returned for two boroughs.—(Brancepeth Castle, near Durham; Hardwicke-house, near Rushyford; and Baysdale Abbey, Yorkshire.)

RUSSELL, ROBERT GREENHILL (*Thirsk*.) A barrister; sat in the last parliament as Robert Greenhill, having since taken the addendum of Russell; came into parliament for this borough in 1806, and has retained his seat without opposition.—(Chequers, Bucks; and No. 4, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-inn.)

RYDER, RT. HON. RICHARD (*Tiverton*.) Brother of Lord Harrowby; joint register of the consistory court, and has held a variety of judicial and official offices; his sixth return from this borough.—(Milton Tetworth, Oxon; and No. 37, Lower Grosvenor-street, London.)

- SAVILE, ALBANY (*Oakhampton*.) LL.D; proprietor of a considerable estate in this neighbourhood.—The family name formerly Atkinson.—(Sweetlands, near Oakhampton; and No. 3, Park-street, Westminster.)
- * SAVILE, CHRISTOPHER (*Oakhampton*.) Son of the former gentleman.—(Hans-place, London.)
- SCOTT, SAMUEL (*Whitchurch*.) A London merchant; late member for Camelford.—(Bromley, Kent; and No. 10, Lower Grosvenor-street, London.)
- SCOTT, Right Hon. Sir W. Knt. (*Oxford University*, and *Downton*.) D.C.L. and F.R.S.; brother of Lord Eldon, and father-in-law to the Marquis of Sligo; judge of the high court of Admiralty of England; vicar-general to the archbishop of Canterbury; master of the faculties; chancellor of the diocese of London; and official commissary of the city and diocese of Canterbury and London; and a trustee of the British Museum. First entered parliament for Downton in 1790, which he represented in two parliaments. He then became member for Oxford University; and in the contest of 1806, he was considerably at the head of the poll.—(Early-court, Bucks; and Grafton-street, London.)
- * SCOTT, Hon. WILLIAM HENRY JOHN (*Heytesbury*.) Son of the lord high chancellor; and nephew of the member for Oxford University; a commissioner of bankrupts.—(No. 5, Lincoln's-inn, New Square, London.)
- * SCOURFIELD, WILLIAM HENRY (*Haverford West*.) A private country gentleman.—(Robeston, near this borough.)
- SEBRIGHT, Sir JOHN SAUNDERS, Bart. (*Hertfordshire*.) Some years since a member for Bath; succeeded to the representation of this County unopposed in 1807, and has retained his seat ever since.—(Beachwood, Herts; and 94, Jermyn-street, London.)
- SEFTON, Right Hon. WILLIAM PHILIP MOLYNEUX, Earl of (*Droitwich*.) Brother-in-law of the Earl of Craven; the unsuccessful candidate at Liverpool.—(Croxheath-hall, Lancashire; Stoke Farm, Perks; and 21, Arlington-street, London.)
- SEYMOUR, Lord ROBERT (*Carmarthenshire*.) Brother of the Marquis of Hertford; joint filacer and prothonotary in the court of king's bench; and clerk of the crown, and keeper of the writs in Ireland; contested the County with Sir Wm. Paxton in 1807 successfully, and has maintained his seat unopposed ever since.—(Talliaris-park, Carmarthen; and No. 27, Portland-place, London.)
- * SEYMOUR, HUGH (*Antrim*.) Nephew of the Marquis of Hertford, and son-in-law of Marquis Cholmondeley; a captain in the 3d regiment of foot guards; succeeded the Earl of Yarmouth, unopposed.
- SHARP, RICHARD (*Portarlington*.) F. R. S. and F. A. S.; an eminent West-India merchant; was the intimate personal friend of

- Mr. Fox; represented Castle-Rising in two parliaments.—(Mansion House Place, London; and Tredley Farm, Surrey.)
- SHAW, ROBERT** (*Dublin*.) An eminent merchant, banker, and alderman of Dublin; first returned to parliament between the general elections of 1802 and 1806; in the latter year he maintained a contest for the city, and was second on the poll.—(Bushy-park, Dublin; and No. 18, Bury-street, London.)
- SHELDON, RALPH** (*Wilton*.) Returned for Wilton in 1804, and has continued its unopposed member ever since.—(Weston-house, near Shipstone; and 5, Montague-place, Portman-sq.)
- SHELLY, Sir JOHN**, Bart. (*Lewes*.) A Sussex bart. whose family has represented Lewes in several parliaments.—(Maresfield-park, Sussex; and Berkeley-square.)
- SHEPHERD, Sir SAMUEL**, Knt. (*Dorchester*.) Attorney-general.—(No. 38, Bloomsbury-square, London.)
- * **SHEPHERD, JOHN HENRY** (*Shaftesbury*.) Son of the member for Dorchester.
- SHIFFNER, GEORGE** (*Lewes*.) Created a baronet since his election, patent dated 3d October 1818.—(Combe-place, Sussex; and No. 10, Dover-street, London.)
- SIBTHORPE, CONINGSBY WALDO** (*Lincoln*.) Lieutenant-colonel of the Lincoln militia.—(Canwick, Lincolnshire.)
- SIMPSON, Hon. JOHN BRIDGEMAN** (*Wenlock*.) Son of Lord Bradford, who married the heiress of John Simpson, Esq. and changed his name from Bridgeman; first returned for this Borough in 1794, which he has now represented 24 years.—(Babworth, Notts.)
- * **SINCLAIR, GEORGE, Jun.** (*Caithness in turn*.) Son of the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair; married the daughter of Sir W. Manners, bart.; represented the county of Caithness in 1817, then succeeding his father.—(Thurso Castle, Caithness; and Ham Common, Surrey; and No. 78, Welbeck-street, London.)
- SINGLETON, MARK** (*Eye*.) Brother-in-law of the Marquis Cornwallis; principal storekeeper of the ordnance; has represented this Borough unopposed eleven years.—(Wimbledon, Surrey; and No. 8, Upper Grosvenor street, London.)
- SMITH, JOHN** (*Midhurst*.) F.R. and A.S. late member for Nottingham; a London banker, and a relation of Lord Carrington.—(Blenden-hall, near Bexley, Kent; and No. 13, New-street, Spring Gardens.)
- SMITH, SAMUEL** (*Midhurst*.) Late member for Leicester; a London banker, and brother of his colleague.—(Woodhall-park, near Ware, Herts; and No. 39, Berkeley-square, London.)
- SMITH, GEORGE** (*Wendover*.) Brother of the members for Midhurst; a London banker, and a director of the East-India Company; came first into parliament in 1796, and has represented either Midhurst or Wendover ever since.—(No. 1, Upper Harley-street, London.)

SMITH, WM. (Norwich.) F.R.A. and L.S.; a merchant of London; first came into parliament for Sudbury; and subsequently for Norwich in 1802; lost his election there in 1806, re-gained it the following year, and retained it ever since; has been an active partisan of the Protestant dissenters.—(Parndown-house, near Harlow; and No. 6, Park-street, Westminster.)

SMITH, THOS. ASHETON (Andover.) A country gentleman, who has represented this Borough twenty years; possesses large landed property in Wales, in right of his wife.—(Tedworth, near Andover; and Portman-square, London.)

* **SMITH, Hon. ROB. (Wendover.)** Son of Lord Carrington, and nephew of his colleague, and the members for Midhurst.

SMYTH, JOHN HENRY (Cambridge University.) Son-in-law of the Duke of Grafton; succeeded Sir Vicary Gibbs as representative of the University, and is now returned for the third time.—(Heath, near Wakefield, Yorkshire; and Spring Gardens, London.)

SNEYD, NATHANIEL (Cavan.) Custos-rotulorum of the county of Cavan, and deputy-governor of the bank of Ireland; formerly an eminent wine merchant of Dublin; was a member in the Irish parliament for the borough of Cavan, and has represented the County since the Union.—(Sackville-street, Dublin; and Long's Hotel, Bond-street.)

SOMERSET, GRANVILLE CHARLES HENRY Lord (Monmouthshire.) Governor of the Cape of Good Hope; general in the army, and colonel of the 1st West-India regiment; brother of the Duke of Beaufort.

SOMERSET, ROBERT EDWARD HENRY, Lord (Gloucestershire.) K.T.S.; became member for this County in 1803, succeeding his brother the Marquis of Worcester, (now Duke of Beaufort;) brother-in-law of Viscount Courtenay; a major general in the army, and first lieutenant-colonel of the 21st reg. of dragoons.

* **SOMERSET, FITZROY JAMES HENRY, Lord (Truro.)** Brother of the Duke of Beaufort, and the members for the counties of Gloucester and Monmouth; colonel in the army, and extra aid-de-camp to the Prince Regent.

SOMERVILLE, Sir MARCUS, Bart. (Meathshire.) The father of Sir Marcus was knighted in 1748; Sir Marcus has sat for this county in every parliament since the Union.—(Somerville, near Navan, Meath.)

SPENCER, Right Hon. Lord ROBERT (Woodstock.) Uncle of the Duke of Marlborough; late member for Tavistock.—(No. 13, Arlington-street, London.)

STANHOPE, Hon. J. HAMILTON (Fowey.) Late member for Buckingham; brother of Earl Stanhope; a lieutenant-colonel in the army, and a captain in the grenadier guards.—(No. 2, Half Moon-street, London.)

STANLEY, Right Hon. EDWARD SNEITH, Lord (Lancashire.) Son

of the Earl of Derby.—(Knowsley Park, near Prescott ; and No. 46, Upper Grosvenor street, London.)

- * STAUNTON, Sir GEORGE, Bart. (*St. Michael, Cornwall.*) Accompanied Lord Macartney as secretary on his embassy to China ; president of the select committee at Canton.—(Cargins, Galway.)

- * STEPHENS, SAMUEL (*St. Ives.*) A country gentleman residing at Tregenna-Castle, Cornwall ; was member for the borough in two former parliaments ; polled every voter, but one, out of 317.—(Tregenna Castle, Cornwall ; Weston Cottage, Devonshire ; and Baker-street, London.)

STEWART, ALEXANDER ROBERT (*Londonderry County.*) Related to Lord Castlereagh.

STEWART, Right Hon. Sir JOHN (*Tyrone.*) Created a baronet in 1803 ; related to Earl Castle Stewart in Ireland.—(Ballygawley House, Tyrone.)

- * STEWART, WM. (*Tyrone.*) Succeeded his father in the representation of this county.

STEWART, Hon. JAMES HENRY KEITH (*Galloway, Burghs of, &c.*) Brother of the Earl of Galloway ; a lieutenant-colonel in the army, and a captain in the 3d regiment of foot guards.

- * ST. JOHN, Hon. Gen. FREDERICK (*Oxford.*) Uncle of the Duke of Marlborough ; next brother to Viscount Bolingbroke ; a general in the army.—(Berkeley-house, near Marlborough, Wilts ; and No. 13, Chester-street, Grosvenor-place, London.)

ST. PAUL, Colonel HENRY HENEAGE (*Berwick.*) A country gentleman, and colonel of militia ; brother of the member for Bridport ; now twice returned for this borough.—(Ewart-hall, Northumberland.)

ST. PAUL, Sir HORACE DAVID CHOLWELL, Bart. (*Bridport.*) A country gentleman ; created a baronet in 1813.—(Ewart Park, Northumberland ; and No. 10, Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square, London.)

STIRLING, Sir WALTER, Bart. (*St. Ives.*) F.R. and A.S. ; a physician, and banker in Westminster.—(Faskin, Lanarkshire ; Shoreham, Kent ; and 106, Pall Mall, London.)

STRAHAN, ANDREW (*New Romney.*) King's-printer ; sat for Aldborough, Suffolk, in the last parliament.—(Ashurst Lodge, near Dorking, Surrey ; and Printer's-street, Shoe-lane, London.)

STRATHAVEN, Right Hon. GEO. GORDON, Lord (*East Grinstead.*) Eldest son of the Earl of Aboyne, one of the peers of Scotland.

STRUTT, Colonel JOSEPH HOLDEN (*Maldon.*) Colonel of the first Essex local militia ; descended from Sir Denner Strutt, who was killed by Cromwell's army. His father, when a member of the House of Commons, gave his single negative vote against thanks to Admiral Keppel. Now returned to parliament for the seventh time ; married the sister of the late Duke of Leinster.—(Terling Place, Witham, Essex ; and Hertford-st. May Fair, London.)

STUART, PATRICK JAMES HERBERT CRICHTON, Lord (*Cardiff*). Only brother of the Marquis of Bute.

STURT, HEN. CHARLES (*Bridport*.) A Dorsetshire country gentleman, residing at Brownsea Castle, in that county.

SUMNER, GEORGE HOLME (*Surrey*.) F. R. S. and S. A. ; the son of a gentleman who acquired his fortune in India ; several times represented and contested Guildford ; first came in for the county of Surrey, in opposition to Lord William Russell, in 1807.—(*Hatchlands, Surrey*.)

SUTTIE, Sir JAMES, Bart. (*Haddingtonshire*.) A gentleman of large property in the county. (*Balgonie, Haddingtonshire*.)

SUTTON, Right Hon. CHARLES MANNERS (*Scarborough*.) Son of the archbishop of Canterbury, and nephew of Lord Manners ; speaker of the late house of commons, previous to which he had been judge-advocate-general ; a lord of trade and plantations, and an official trustee of the British and Hunterian Museums ; returned for Scarborough the fifth time.—(*Palace Yard, London*.)

SWANN, HENRY (*Penryn*.) A gentleman bred to the bar ; has represented this borough since 1806 ; in 1802 he was defeated in a contest.—(*Esher, Surrey*.)

SYKES, Sir MARK MASTERMAN, Bart. (*York*.) F. S. A. ; a Yorkshire baronet of large fortune ; created in 1783 ; of great sporting notoriety.—(*Sledmere, Yorkshire* ; and No. 23, St. James's-place, London.)

SYMONDS, T. POWELL (*Hereford*.) A gentleman of ancient family ; has represented this town on whig principles, since 1807. (*Pengethly, Hereford*.)

TALBOT, RICHARD WOGAN (*Dublin County*.) A country gentleman ; colonel of volunteers ; first became a candidate for the representation in 1802, and failed ; but since 1807 he has retained his seat amidst opposition.—(*Malahide Castle, co. of Dublin* ; and *Clarges-street, London*.)

TAVISTOCK, Most Hon. FRANCIS RUSSELL, Marquis of (*Bedfordshire*.) Eldest son of the Duke of Bedford, and son-in-law of the Earl of Harrington.—(*Oakley, near Bedford* ; and *Arlington-street, London*.)

TAYLOR, JOHN (*Yarmouth, Hants*.) A merchant in London ; late member for Lymington.

TAYLOR, CHARLES WM. (*Wells*.) A country gentleman residing at Purbrook Park, near Portsmouth ; now returned for the sixth time as member for this city.—(*Arthur's Club-house, St. James's-street* ; and *Hollycombe, near Liphook, Hants*.)

TAYLOR, MICHAEL ANGELO (*Durham City*.) F. S. A. ; son of the late Sir Robert Taylor, an eminent architect, under whose direction the Bank of England was built ; one of the Prince of Wales's council for the Duchy of Cornwall, and recorder at Poole, Dorset ; has represented Rye, Poole, Ilchester, and now Durham.—(*Whitehall, London*.)

TAYLOR, GEORGE WATSON. (*Seaford*) Fourth son of George Watson, Esq.; took the name of Taylor, having married the daughter of the late Sir John Taylor, Bart. and the niece of Simon Taylor, Esq. a great Jamaica planter.—(Cavendish-sq. London; and Sion-hill, Middlesex.)

* **TAYLOR, JOHN BLADEN** (*Hythe*.) A London merchant.

* **TEMPLE, Earl** (*Buckinghamshire*) Son of Marquis of Buckingham; descended from the Grenville family, in the co. of Bucks, and related to the Chandos, the Braybrook, William Wynne, and Nugent families.—(No. 95, Pall Mall; and at Avington, Stowe, Wotton, Gosfield Hall, Minchendon; and Ryde.)

* **TENNYSON, GEORGE** (*Bletchingley*.) A Lincolnshire country gentleman, to whose great exertion and expenditure the improvement of the dock and harbour of Grimsby is indebted; father-in-law of M. Russell, Esq. and father of the member for Gr. Grimsby.—(Bayons Manor, near Market Rasen, Lincolnshire.)

* **TENNYSON, CHARLES** (*Great Grimsby*.) Second son of the member for Bletchingley; a barrister; married Miss Hatton, a lady of considerable fortune, in Lincolnshire.—(Caenby Hall, near Lincoln; and Lincoln's-Inn Fields)

* **THORPE, JOHN THOMAS** (*London*.) An alderman of London, and merchant; and governor of the Irish society.—(Aldgate.)

THYNNE, Lord JOHN (*Bath*.) Brother of the Marquis of Bath, and nephew of Lord Carteret; lord chamberlain to his Majesty's household at Windsor.—(No. 15, Hill-street, London.)

TIERNEY, Rt. Hon. GEORGE (*Knaresborough*.) D. C. L.; formerly sat for Athlone and Bandon Bridge, in Ireland; had two contests for Colchester, and several for the borough of Southwark; on the resignation of Mr. Pitt, became treasurer of the navy, and for a short time was vice-president of the India board; an active but unsuccessful opponent of the late Mr. Pitt's measures of finance.—(Wimbledon, Surrey; and No. 13, Burlington-street, London.)

TOMLINE, WILLIAM EDW. (*Truro*.) Son of the bishop of Lincoln; late member for Christchurch; and master of St. John's Hospital, Northampton.

TOWNSHEND, Lord JAMES NUGENT BOYLE BERNARDO (*Helstone*.) Half brother of the Marquis of Townshend, and brother of the late member for Tamworth; a captain in the navy.

TOWNSHEND, Hon. HORATIO GEORGE POWIS (*Whitchurch*.) Brother of Visc. Sydney; a lieutenant-colonel in the army, and a captain in the 1st regiment of foot guards.—(Frognell, Kent; and No. 1, Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square.)

TREMAYNE, JOHN HEARLE (*Cornwall*.) A country gentleman of ancient family; son-in-law of Sir W. Lemon, Bart.; now returned for this county for the fifth parliament.—(Heligan, Cornwall; Sydenham, Devon; and 8, Spring Gardens, London.)

TUDWAY, JOHN PAINE (*Wells*.) A private gentleman; whose family has represented this city upwards of half a century.

- **TURTON, EDMUND** (*Heydon*.) A physician.
- * **UPTON, HON. ARTHUR PERCY** (*Bury St. Edmund's*.) Brother of Viscount Templeton, and of the Hon. Mr. Howard, member for Castle-Rising; a colonel in the army; and first major of the grenadier guards.
- URE, MASTERTON** (*Weymouth*.) Son of the Rev. Robert Ure, of Airth, Stirlingshire; and grand nephew of Colonel James Masterton, formerly member for Stirling in several parliaments; member in the last parliament for Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.—(No. 8, Lower Grosvenor-street, London.)
- VANSITTART, Right Hon. NICHOLAS** (*Harwich*.) D.C.L.; brother-in-law of Lord Auckland; chancellor of the united exchequers; formerly a barrister-at-law.—(Downing street, London.)
- VAUGHAN, Sir ROBERT WILLIAMS, Bart.** (*Merionethshire*.) Of an ancient family in this county, claiming descent from the ancient Princes of Wales; his father was created a baronet in 1791; now returned to parliament for the seventh time.—(Nannan, Merionethshire; and No. 43, Clarges-street, London.)
- VEREKER, HON. JOHN PRENDERGAST** (*Limerick City*.) Eldest son of Viscount Gort.—(Loughcooter-castle, Galway; and Nerot's Hotel, London.)
- VERNON, GRANVILLE VENABLES GEORGE** (*Litchfield*.) Eldest son of the Archbishop of York, son in-law of the Earl of Lucan, nephew of the Marquis of Stafford and of Lord Vernon, brother to the member for Aldborough.
- VERNON, GRANVILLE VENABLES** (*Aldborough*.) Eighth son of the Archbishop of York; nephew to Lord Vernon and the Marquis of Stafford; chancellor of the diocese of York.—(No. 85, Great Russell-street, London.)
- **WAITHMAN, ROBERT** (*London*.) A respectable linen-draper, of London; a very leading character in the affairs and political conduct of the city of London; chosen an alderman since his return to parliament.—(New Bridge-street, London.)
- WALLACE, Right Hon. THOMAS** (*Weymouth*.) Brother-in-law of the Earl of Hopetown; vice-president of the board of trade.—(Carlton-hall, Cumberland; and Old Palace Yard, London.)
- **WALKER, JOSHUA** (*Aldborough, Suffolk*.) Son of a country gentleman in Northamptonshire.—(Hendon-house, Middlesex; and Clifton-house, Yorkshire.)
- * **WALKER, SAMUEL** (*Aldborough, Suffolk*.) Brother of his colleague.
- WALPOLE, Right Hon. HORATIO, Lord** (*Lynn-Regis*.) Son of the Earl of Orford, and nephew of the member for Dungarvon; a commissioner for the affairs of India.—(Peddletown, Dorset; and No. 4, Bolton Row, London.)
- WALPOLE, HON. GEORGE** (*Dungarvon*.) Was second to Mr. Tierney in his duel with the late right hon. W. Pitt; brother of the E. of Orford, and uncle of the member for King's Lynn; formerly a gen. in the army.—(No. 14, Queen-street, May Fair, London.)

- WARD, ROBERT** (*Haslemere*.) Formerly under secretary of state in the foreign department, and a junior lord of the admiralty under Lord Mulgrave, whose brother-in-law he is; has distinguished himself as a political writer; first came into parliament for Cockermouth; now clerk of the ordnance.—(H) de Lodge, Bucks; and Pall Mall, London.)
- WARRENDER, Sir GEORGE, Bart.** (*Sandwich*.) Brother-in-law of Viscount Falmouth; a lord of the admiralty; first came into parliament for Dunbar district of Scotch burghs, in 1807; in the last parliament sat for Truro —(Lochend, East Lothian; and at the Admiralty.)
- WEBB, EDWARD** (*Gloucester*.) Formerly in the service of the East India Company; brother-in-law of Sir W. Guise, M.P. for Gloucestershire.
- WEBSTER, Sir GODFREY, Bart.** (*Sussex*.) Son-in-law of baroness Holland.—(Battle Abbey, Sussex; and Davies-street, London.)
- WELBY, Sir WILLIAM EARLE, Bart.** (*Grantham*.) Came in upon a contest for this borough in 1807, when he was second on the poll; the present member has represented the borough ever since his first election.—(Denton, Lincolnshire; and No. 1, Argyll-street, London.)
- WELLESLEY, WILLIAM POLE TYLNEY LONG** (*Wiltshire*.) Married the rich heiress of Draycot, and added the name of Long to his nomenclature on that occasion; was member for St. Ives in the last parliament; is the son of the master of the mint, and nephew to the Duke of Wellington, and Marquis of Wellesley; ranger of Epping Forest.—(Draycot Park, Wilts; and Wanstead Park, Essex.)
- WEMYSS, Gen. WM.** (*Fifeshire*.) First returned for this county in 1807, and has represented it ever since; a general in the army, and colonel of the 93d foot.—(Wemyss Castle, near Dysart.)
- WESTERN, CHARLES CALLIS** (*Essex*.) Formerly member for Maldon, in Essex, where he maintained several contests with alternate success; an independent country gentleman, and eminent agriculturist.—(Felix-hall, Kilvedon, Essex; and Chapel-street, May-fair, London.)
- * **WESTENRA, Hon. HENRY ROBERT** (*Monaghan*.) Eldest son of Lord Rossmore, in Ireland, who is joint governor of the county of Monaghan.—(Rossmore Park, Monaghan.)
- * **WEYMOUTH, Right Hon. THOMAS THYNNE, Viscount** (*Wootly*.) Son of the Marquis of Bath.—(Grosvenor-square, London.)
- WHARTON, JOHN** (*Beverley*.) First elected for this borough in 1790; sustained two contests in 1806 and 1807.—(Skelton Castle, Guisborough, Yorkshire; and Audley-sq. London.)
- WHARTON, RICHARD** (*Durham*.) Returned for this city in 1802, but his election declared void; again returned in 1806 and 1807, and has retained his seat ever since; is a barrister-at-law; and the son of the late Dr. Wharton, the patron of the poet Gray.—(Old-park, Durham; and No. 13, Grafton-street, London.)

* **WHITBREAD, WILLIAM HENRY** (*Bedford.*) Son of the late Sam. Whitbread, Esq.; his younger brother proposed Mr. Byng for the co. of Middlesex.—(South-hill, Bedford; and No. 3, Albany.)

* **WHITE, LUKE** (*Leitrim.*) A governor of the county, and a banker in Dublin.—(Woodlands, Dublin.)

WHITMORE, THOMAS (*Bridgenorth.*) Has represented this borough 23 years; his ancestors were also members for the same place; was formerly a director of the Bank of England, as his son is now.—(Apley-park, Shropshire.)

WIGRAM, Sir ROBERT, Knt. (*Lostwithiel.*) Son of Sir Robert Wigram, bart.; a great ship-builder; of Irish extraction; returned to parliament for the fifth time; the last four parliaments for Fowey.—(No. 10, Connaught Place, Hyde Park, London; and Belmont Lodge, Worcestershire.)

WILBERFORCE, WILLIAM (*Bramber.*) A private Yorkshire gentleman; first represented his native city of Hull in 1760; in 1784 was returned both for that city and the county, when he chose the latter; in 1807, when the contest between Lords Lascelles and Milton took place, the expenses of Mr. Wilberforce were paid by those who admired his political and philanthropic principles; he now represents a close borough.—(Markington, Yorkshire; and Kensington Gore.)

WILBRAHAM, EDWARD BOOTLE (*Dover.*) Of an opulent Lancashire family; first returned to parliament for Newcastle-under-Line in 1791, during a session; contested his re-election in 1807, and was at the head of the poll; in the last parliament represented Clitheroe, as Edward Wilbraham Bootle; is now returned as "Edward Bootle Wilbraham."—(Latham-house, Lancashire; and No. 55, Portland-place, London.)

WILDMAN, JAMES BECKFORD (*Colchester.*) A private gentleman, residing in the neighbourhood; who during the last parliament succeeded Mr. Hart Davis, son of the member for Bristol.

WILKINS, WALTER (*Radnorshire.*) Formerly in the East India civil service; of an ancient family; first elected for the county (which on a former occasion he had contested) in 1796, and has continued its representative ever since.—(Maeslough, Radnorshire; Walsworth-hall, Glo'stersh. and Mascall's Hotel, Adelphi.)

* **WILLIAMS, OWEN** (*Great Marlow.*) Brother-in-law of the other member; a great proprietor of copper mines; first returned in 1796, and has continued one of the members for the borough ever since.—(Marlow-place, Bucks.; and No. 41, Hill-st. London.)

WILLIAMS, Sir ROBERT, Bart. (*Carnarvonshire.*) Now represents this county for the eighth time; married the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Hughes, a proprietor of the Paris mine; maternally related to the Bulkeley family.

WILLIAMS, ROB. (*Dorchester.*) His fifth return to parliament; of an ancient family, settled at Herringstone, Dorset, which came to England with William the Conqueror; a London

banker; brother of the member for Weymouth.—(Grosvenor-square, London; Moor Park, Herts.; and Bridehead, Dorset.)

- **WILLIAMS, WM. (Weymouth.)** Has contested Weymouth against its patron frequently; at length successfully; a barrister; brother of the member for Dorchester.—(Weymouth; and Belman's House, Surrey.)

WILLOUGHBY, HENRY (Newark.) Son of a clergyman; cousin to Lord Middleton; now returned for the fifth time to parliament.—(Apsley Hall, Nottinghamshire.)

- **WILMOT, ROBERT JOHN (Newcastle-under-Lyne.)** Son of Sir Rob. Wilmot, Bart. of Ormaston in the county of Derby.—(No. 23, Montague-square, London.)

- **WILSON, THOS. (London.)** A merchant of London; specially returned to attend to its trading interests.

- **WILSON, SIR ROBERT, Knt. (Southwark.)** A major-gen. in the army, who has seen a great deal of service, on many occasions as a volunteer; wrote memoirs of Buonaparte in Egypt; and was implicated in the escape of Lavalette, on which account he suffered imprisonment in France; he is a knight of Maria Theresa of Austria, of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, of St. George of Russia, and of St. Andrew in Russia.—(Charles-street, Berkeley-square, London.)

WODEHOUSE, EDMOND (Norfolk.) An independent country gentleman; returned a second time for the county.—(No. 9, Somerset-street, London.)

- **WODEHOUSE, HON. JOHN (Marlborough.)** Eldest son of Baron Wodehouse, created 1797.—(No. 24, Upper Brook-st. London.)

WOOD, THOS. (Breckshire.) Son-in-law of the Marquis of Londonderry, and brother-in-law of Lord Castlereagh; succeeded Sir Charles Morgan as representative of this county in 1806, which he has represented ever since; and on the present occasion, after a most obstinate contest, maintained to the last moment by his opponent, the son of Sir Charles Morgan.—(Gwernevet, Brecon; and South-street, London.)

WOOD, MATTHEW (London.) Twice in succession elected lord mayor of London; succeeded alderman Coombe during the last parliament; of a Devonshire family, and is the honourable founder of his own fortunes.—(Little Strawberry-hill, Middlesex; and South Audley-street, London.)

WORCESTER, MOST NOBLE HENRY SOMERSET, Marquis of (Monmouth.) Eldest son of the Duke of Beaufort; a junior lord of the admiralty, and a lieutenant in the 7th regiment of dragoons.

WORTLEY, JAS. ARCHIBALD STUART (Yorkshire and Bossiney.) Returned unanimously for the county of York, on the resignation of Lord Lascelles, and also for the borough of Bossiney; nephew of the Marquis of Bute, and son-in-law of the Earl of Erne.—(Wortley-hall, Yorkshire; and No. 22, St. James's-place, London.)

WRIGHT, JOHN ATKINS (*Oxford*.) Of a Norfolk family; has represented the city of Oxford in several parliaments; but on a scrutiny in 1806, was defeated by Mr. Lockhart, who in return has now lost his re-election; Mr. W. is professionally a barrister, and is the recorder of Henley-upon-Thames.—(Compton-house, Berks; and Old Palace-yard, London.)

WROTTESEY, HENRY (*Brackley*.) Barrister-at-law; commissioner of bankrupts, and cursitor in chancery.—(No. 10, New-square, Lincoln's Inn.)

* **WYNDHAM, WADHAM** (*Salisbury*.) Son of H. P. Wyndham, formerly member for the county; a private gentleman, and deputy lieutenant for the county; a younger branch of the Egremont family.—(The College, Salisbury.)

WYNN, Sir WATKIN WILLIAMS (*Denbighshire*.) Nephew of Lord Grenville, and son-in-law of the Earl of Powis; lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the counties of Merioneth and Denbigh, and steward of Bromsholme Yale Manor; of an ancient family; the first baronet was created in 1688, and was solicitor general to King William 3d; the father of this gentleman and himself have represented this county in nine successive parliaments.—(Wynnstay, near Wrexham; and St. James's Square, London.)

WYNN, CHARLES WATKIN WILLIAMS (*Montgomeryshire*.) Brother of the member for Denbighshire, and nephew of Lord Grenville; first came into parliament in 1795, and has represented this county ever since; has taken a very active share in the debates during these years; and was proposed as Speaker of the late House of Commons as the rival of Mr. Manners Sutton.—(Pontresgoe, Montgomeryshire; and Whitehall, Lond.)

YORK, Sir JOSEPH SIDNEY, Knt. (*Reigate*.) Half-brother of the Earl of Hardwicke; a lord of the admiralty, and a vice-admiral of the blue; formerly represented St. Germans, in Cornwall; and in the last parliament sat for Sandwich. Sir Joseph's father was lord high chancellor in 1770.—(Sidney-farm, Hants.)

THE HOUSE OF PEERS,

In Alphabetical Order, with their Town-Residence.

Abercorn, M.	Stratford-place.	Bristol, E.	St. James's-square.
Aberdeen, E.	Argyll-street.	Brownlow, E.	Cavendish-square.
Abergavenny, E.	Berkeley-square.	Buccleugh, D. 74,	South Audley-st.
Abingdon, E.		Buckingham, M.	95, Pall Mall.
Aboyne, F.	Charles-st. Berk.-sq.	Buckinghamshire, E.	
Ailesbury, E.	Grosvenor square.	Bulkeley, V.	Stanhope-street.
Albemarle, E.	2, Berkeley-square.	Bute, M.	
Alvanley, L.		Byron, L.	
Amherst, L.	Lower Grosvenor-st.	Cadogan, E.	
Anglesey, M.	Burlington-street.	Caledon, E. 3,	St. James's-square.
Anson, V.	St. James's-square.	Calthorpe, L.	Grosvenor-square.
Arbuthnot, V.		CAMBRIDGE, D.	South Audley-str.
Arden, L.	St. James's-place.	Camden, M.	Arlington-street.
Argyle, D.	Upper Brook-street.	Canterbury, Abp.	Lambeth
Armagh, Abp.	Hill-street.	Cardigan, E.	Portman-square.
Arundel, L.	Dover-street.	Carleton, V.	George-str. Hanov.-sq.
Ashburnham, E.	Dover-street.	Carlisle, Bp.	Berner's-street.
Ashburton, L.		Carlisle, E.	Grosvenor-place.
Atholl, D.	10, Great George-st.	Carnarvon, E.	Grosvenor-street.
Auckland, L.		Carrington, L.	
Audley, L.		Carteret, L.	
Aylesford, E.	Audley-square.	Carysfort, E.	L. Berkeley-street.
Bagot, L.	19, Gt. Cumberland-st.	Cassilis, E.	Privy-garden.
Balcarras, E.		Cathcart, E.	
Bandon, E.		Cawdor, L.	
Bangor, Bp.		Charlemont, E.	
Bath, M.	Grosvenor-square.	Charleville, E.	Piccadilly.
Bath and Wells, Bp.		Chatham, E.	Hili-street.
Bathurst, E.	Mansfield-street.	Chester, Bp. 18,	Berner's-street.
Bayning, L.	Seymour-place.	Chesterfield, E.	Audley-street.
Beauchamp, E.	St. James's-square.	Chichester, Bp.	Wigmore-street.
Beaufort, D.	Grosvenor-square.	Chichester, E.	Strutton-street.
Bedford, D.	Hamilton-place.	Cholmondeley, M.	Piccadilly.
Beresford, L.		Churchill, L.	
Berkeley, E.	Spring garden.	Clancarty, E.	Privy-garden.
Berwick, L.	4, Stratford-place.	Clare, E.	
Besborough, E.	Cavendish-square.	CLARENCE, D.	St. James's.
Beverley, E.	Portman-square.	Clarendon, E.	
Blesington, E.	Bryanston-square.	Clifden, V.	Hanover-square.
Bolingbroke, V.		Clifford, L.	Portman-square.
Bolton, L.		Clinton, L.	
Boston, L.	Grosvenor-street.	Colchester, L.	
Bradford, E.	[street.	Colvill, L.	
Braybrooke, L.	10, New Burlington-	Combermere, L.	
Breadalbane, E.	Park-lane.	Conyngham, M. 5,	Hamilton-place.
Bridgewater, E.	Grosvenor-square.	Cork, E.	
Bristol, Bp.		Cornwallis, M.	Old Burlington-str.

Coventry, E.	Piccadilly.	Gage, V.	
Courtney, V.		Galloway, E.	Handover-square.
Courtown, E.	Hill-street.	Gambier, L.	
Cowper, E.	George-str. Hanov.-sq.	Gardner, V.	Devonshire-street.
Craven, E.	Charles-street.	Glasgow, E.	Norton-street.
Crew, L.	Grosvenor-street.	Glastonbury, L.	Conduit-street.
CUMBERLAND, D.	St. James's.	Glengall, E.	54, Grosvenor-street.
Curzon, V.	Davies-street.	Gloucester, Bp. 18,	Hertford-street.
Dalhousie, E.		GLOUCESTER, D.	Park-lane.
Darlington, E.	St. James's-square.	Gordon, D.	New Norfolk-street.
Darnley, E.	Berkeley-square.	Gosford, E.	
Dartmouth, E.	Berkeley-square.	Grafton, D.	Piccadilly.
De Clifford, L.	Bruton-street.	Granard, F.	
De Dunstanville, L.	U. Gros.-str.	Graham, L.	St. James's-square.
De Larr, E.	Upper Gros.-street.	Grantley, L.	131, Sloane-street.
De la Zouch, L. 21,	Stratford-place.	Granville, V.	Hamilton-place.
Deanbigh, E.	South-street.	Gray, L.	
Derby, E.	Grosvenor-square.	Grenville, L.	4, Bruton-street.
Derry, Bp. 26,	Queen Ann-street.	Grey, E.	Portman-square.
Devonshire, D.	Piccadilly.	Grosvenor, E.	Upper Grosvenor-str.
Digby, E.	Brook-street.	Guildford, E.	Queen Ann-street.
Donegall, M.		Gwydir, L.	Whitehall.
Donoughmore, E.	Bulstrode-street.	Hamilton, D.	New-road.
Dorchester, L.		Hampden, V.	Green-street.
Dorner, L.		Harborough, E.	
Dorset, D.	Harley-street.	Harcourt, E.	Cavendish-square.
Douglas, L.		Hardwicke, E.	St. James's-square.
Douglas, M.	Grosvenor-place.	Harewood, E.	Hanover-square.
Downe, V.	Charles-st. Berkeley-sq.	Harrington, E.	Stable-yard.
Downshire, M.	Hanover-square.	Harris, L. 15,	Great George-street.
Drogheda, M.		Harrowby, E.	Grosvenor-square.
Ducie, L.	Dover-street.	Hastings, M.	
Dudley, V.	Park-lane.	Hawke, L.	
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Durham, Bp.	Cavendish-square.	Hereford, V.	
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Eglington, E.		Hill, L.	Holding's Hotel.
Egmont, E.		Holland, L.	
Egremont, E.	Grosvenor-place.	Home, E.	
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Ellenborough, L.	St. James's-sq.	Hopetoun, E.	
Ely, Bp.	Dover-street.	Howard, L.	23, Bentinck-street.
Ely, M.		Howard de Walden, L.	
Eniskillen, E.		Huntley, M.	Richmond-house.
Erce, E.		Hutchinson, L.	Bulstrode-street.
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Erskine, L.	Upper Berkeley-street.	Jersey, E.	Berkeley-square.
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Exeter, Bp. 9,	Connaught-place.	Kellie, E.	
Exeter, M.	Pembroke-house.	KENT, D.	Kensington.
Exmouth, V.		Kenyon, L.	Portman-square.
Falmouth, V.	St. James's-square.	Kildare, Bp.	
Farnham, E.		King, L.	
Ferrers, E.	New Norfolk-street.	Kingston, E.	
Fitzwilliam, E.	4, Grosvenor-sq.	Kinnoull, E.	
Foley, L.	Hamilton-place.	Lake, V.	84, Wimpole-street.
Forbes, L.		Landaff, Bp. 1,	New Palace-yard.
Fortescue, E.	Grosvenor-square.	Lansdown, M.	Berkeley-square.

Llunderdale, F.		Petre, L.	37, Portman-square.
Le Despencer, L.	59, Gloucester-pl.	Plymouth, E.	27, Grosvenor sq.
Leeds, D.	Whitchall-yard.	Pomfret, E.	
Leinster, D.		Ponsonby, L.	
Lilford, L.	Grosvenor-place.	Portland, D.	Piccadilly.
Limerick, E.	Mansfield-street.	Portsmouth, E.	
Lincoln, Bp.	Great George-street.	Poulett, E.	Terrace, Piccadilly.
Lindsey, E.	Connaught-place.	Powis, E.	Berkeley-square.
Lichfield, Bp.	Hill-street.	Prudhoe, L.	Northumberland-
Liverpool, E.	Whitehall.	Queensberry, M.	[house.]
London, Bp.	St. James's-square.	Radnor, E.	Lower Grosvenor st.
Londonderry, M.		Redesdale, L.	43, Harley-street.
Longford, L.	8, New Burlington-st.	Ribblesdale, L.	
Lonsdale, E.	Cas.-str. Berkeley-sq.	Richmond, D.	Privy garden.
Lothian, M.		Rivers, L.	8, Chesterfield-street.
Lucan, E.	Hamilton-place.	Rochester, Bp.	
Lynedoch, L.	2, Grafton street.	Rochford, E.	Barton-street.
Lyttelton, L.	Blackheath.	Roden, E.	
Macclesfield, E.	Conduit-street.	Rodney, L.	Harley-street.
Malmesbury, E.	21, Hill-street.	Rolls, L.	Upper Grosvenor-street.
Manchester, D.	45, Clarges-street.	Romney, E.	
Manners, L.		Rosse, E.	
Mausfield, E.		Rosebery, E.	
Mauvers, E.	Portman-square.	Ro-slyn, E.	St. James's-square.
Marlborough, D.		Rous, L.	Hertford-str. May Fair.
Maynard, V.	Grosvenor-square.	Roxburgh, D.	Grosvenor place.
Mayo, E.		Rutland, D.	Arlington street.
Meath, Bp.		St. Albans, D.	18, St. James's-sq.
Melbourne, V.	Whitehall.	St. Asaph, Bp.	78, Gloucester-pl.
Melville, V.	Admiralty.	St. David's, Bp.	
Middleton, L.	Hertford-street.	St. Germain's, E.	St. James's sq.
Middleton, V.	Park-st. Grosv.-sq.	St. Helens, L.	Grafton st. Bond-st.
Minto, E.		Saint-John, L.	
Monson, L.		St. Vincent, E.	
Montagu, L.	Privy garden.	Salisbury, Bp.	Upper Seymour-st.
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Newcastle, D.	Berkeley-square.	Sherborne, L.	
Norfolk, D.	St. James's square.	Shrewsbury, E.	7, Stanhope-street.
Northampton, M.		Sidmouth, V.	Clifford-street.
Northland, V.		Sinclair, L.	
Northumberland, D.	St. James's-sq.	Sligo, M.	
Northwick, L.		Somers, L.	Great George-street.
Norwich, Bp.	45, Wimpole-street.	Somerset, D.	Park lane.
O'Neil, E.		Sondes, L.	
Onslow, E.	Clarges-street.	Southampton, L.	
Orford, E.	Cavendish-square.	Spencer, E.	St. James's-place.
Ormonde, M.	Hanover-square.	Stafford, M.	Cleveland-row.
Oxford, Bp.		Stamford, E.	Charles-st. Berkeley.
Oxford, E.	St. James's square.	Stanhope, E.	[square.]
Pembroke, E.	Privy-garden.	Stawell, L.	Chapel-str. Gros.-pl.
Peterborough, Bp.		Stewart, L.	

Stourton, L.		Waldegrave, E.	
Strathmore, E.	<i>Conduit-street.</i>	Walsingham, L.	<i>U. Harley-street.</i>
Suffield, L.	<i>Charles-st. Berkeley-sq.</i>	Warwick, E.	<i>Seamore-place.</i>
Suffolk, E.	<i>Harley-street.</i>	Waterford, M.	<i>Manzfield-street.</i>
Sussex, D.	<i>Kensington.</i>	Welleale, M.	
Sydney, V.	<i>Grosvenor-square.</i>	Wellington, D.	<i>Hyde park-corner.</i>
Talbot, E.		Westmorland, E.	<i>Grove-square.</i>
Tankerville, E.		Whitworth, E.	<i>Grosvenor-square.</i>
Teynham, L.	<i>17, Phillimore-pl.</i>	Willoughby de Broke, L.	
Thanet, E.	<i>[Kensington.]</i>	Wilton, E.	
Thomond, M.		Winchester, Bp.	<i>Chelsea.</i>
Thurlow, L.		Winchester, M.	<i>Grosvenor-square.</i>
Torrington, V.	<i>39, U. Seymour-st.</i>	Winchilsea, E.	<i>South-street.</i>
Townshend, M.	<i>Weymouth-street.</i>	Wodehouse, L.	<i>U. Brook-street.</i>
Tweedale, M.		Worcester, Bp.	<i>5, Clifford-street.</i>
Tyrawly, L.		Yarborough, L.	<i>Arlington-street.</i>
Vernon, L.	<i>Park-place.</i>	York, Abp.	<i>Grosvenor-square.</i>
Verulam, E.	<i>Grosvenor-square.</i>	YORK, D.	<i>Stable-yd. St. James's.</i>

THE END.



NOVEMBER 24, 1818.

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